CONTENTS.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS RELATING TO THE STATES WITHIN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PART II.

I.—KUTCH.

I .- Treaty concluded by Jamadar Fateh Muhammad on behalf of the

1

28

27

1

NARRATIVE

TREATIES, etc.

VII

	Rao of Kutch for the suppression of piracy, dated 26th October 1809	11
	Engagement entered into by Diwan Hansraj Samidas, renouncing all claim to interference in the countries east of the Gulf of Kutch and the Ran, dated 28th October 1809	12
•	Translation of a paper from Diwan Hansraj Samidas for the sovereignty of Mandvi Bandar, dated 12th November 1809	ib.
,	II.—Treaty entered into by the Rao of Kutch, engaging to pay an indemnity for losses caused by the inroad from Wagar, dated 14th January 1816	14
	Deed executed by the Rao of Kutch for the cossion of the district of Anjar to the Honorable Company, dated 16th January 1816.	16
	III.—Supplementary treaty concluded with the Rao of Kutch on the remission of the annual subsidy paid to the Honorable Company, dated 18th June 1816	18
	IV.—Treaty concluded with the Ruo of Kutch guaranteeing to His Highness the integrity of his State, dated 13th October 1819 .	19
	V.—Deed executed by the Wagar Chiefs, engaging to preserve the peace within their estates, dated 15th April 1819	23
•	Deed of Fa'el Zamin passed by Madvi Samla Ajani of Ajapur for the Wagar Chiefs, dated 11th April 1819	25
,	Deed of Arr Zamin by the Jareja Chiefs of Kanthakot for the Wagar Chiefs, dated 11th April 1819	ib.
	VI.—Treaty entered into by the Rao of Kutch on the restoration of the	

district of Anjar, dated 21st May 1822 .

dated 20th September 1832 . . .

VII .- Treaty concluded with the Rao of Kutch on the remission of

arrears due to the British Government for military expenses,

I-KUTCH-contd.	
TREATIES, etc. No.	PAGE
VIIITreaty entered into by the Rao of Kutch on being invested with the management of his State, dated 5th July 1834	ı . 29
IX.—Proclamation issued by the Rao of Kutch, abolishing the importa- tion of slaves into Kutch—1836	
X.—Rules exempting from payment of duties vessels driven by stress of weather into ports in Kutch	ib.
XI.—Agreement entered into by the Chiefs of Junagarh, Nawanagar Bhaunagar and Porbandar, engaging to exempt from payment of customs duties Kutch vessels driven by stress of weather into their ports—1873	j
XII.—Agreement signed by the Council of Administration of Kutch, exempting from export duties goods washed ashore within Kutch territory, being portion of cargo jettisoned by vessels hailing from, or belonging to, ports of Nawanagar, dated 26th April 1884	\$
XIII.—Engagament entered into by the Jareja Chiefs of Kutch, renouncing female infauticide, dated 23rd March 1840	. 34 . ib.
XIV.—Agreement entered into by the Jareja Chiefs, engaging to suppress female infanticide, dated 7th May 1846	36
XV.—Engagement entered into by the Chief of the Hothi tribe of Jarejas for the suppression of female infanticide—1842	37 _.
XVI.—Agreement executed by the Rao of Kutch for the constitution of a Bhayad court—1875.	38
XVII.—Proclamation by the Rao of Kutch, warning his subjects generally against engaging in the slave-trade, dated 24th April 1869	42
XVIII.—Proclamation by the Rao of Kutch to his subjects residing at Zan- zibar, warning them against engaging in the slave-trade, dated 16th December 1872	43
A similar proclamation was issued to the Rao's subjects at Maskat.	ib.
XIX.—Adoption sanad granted to the Rao of Kutch, dated 11th March	44
XX.—Salt agreement with the Rao of Kutch, dated 16th January 1885.	ib.
XXI.—Agreement with the Rao of Kutch for the construction of a tele- graph line from the eastern boundary of the State to Mandvi, dated 5th November 1890	
IICAMBAY.	
NARRATIVE	49
TREATIES, etc. No.	
XXII.—Treaty concluded with the Nawab of Cambay for the transfer of the fort of Talaja to the Nawab, dated 23rd April 1771	53
XXIII.—Agreement entered into by the Nawab of Cambay engaging not to molest the Thakur of Bhaunagar, dated 22nd October 1771	54
XXIV.—Engagement entered 'nto by the Nawab of Cambay for the farm of the Peshwa's share of the chauth and the tappa of Nappar to the Houorable Company	55
XXV.—Agreement entered into by the Nawab of Cambay for the levy of transit duties on goods imported and exported by sea through the port of Cambay	57

CONTE	NID.	

				¥	·• z	7 TA O T	ть ф.							
					1						*			Page
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•		107
									,					
TREATIES, etc.	No.				į									
XI	VII	-Trea	ty of	offen	sive a	nd de	efensi	ve alli	ance -	conclu	ded	with	Sidi	
		K۶	sim Y	akut	Khan	of Ja	njira,	dated	61h I	ecemil	er 17	33	•	111
		Secre	t artic	ele con	nclude	d with	the S	Sidi of	Janji	ira fo	r the	expe	nses	

Abkari in Habsan -1884

Janjira to the Peshwa for lands near Surat, dated 6th June

administration of the Departments of Customs, Salt, Opium, and

L.-Agreement entered into by Nawab Ibrahim Khan, accepting the conditions of his reinstatement to the Chiefship of Janjira

LI.—Agreement entered into by the Nawab of Janjira regarding the

LII.—Adoption sanad granted to the Raja of Akalkot and to the Chiefs of Aundh, Bhor, Phaltan and Jath, dated 11th March 1862

LIII.—Engagement entered into by the Raja of Akalkot on the restora-

LIV.—Agreement entered into by the Pant Sachiv of Bhor on the restor-

LV.—Engagement concluded with the Pant Sachiv for an exchange of

Statement containing particulars of the territory exchanged

Statement of the revenues mutually exchanged with the

Agreement concluded between the Raja of Satara and Chimnaji Pandit Sachiv on the restoration of the latter's jagir, dated July

Agreement concluded between the Raja of Satara and Fatch Singh

VI.—SATARA JAGIRDARS.

1. AKALKOT.

tion of his jagir, dated 3rd July 1820...

for the jagir of Akalkot, dated 11th July 1820

2. BHOR.

ation of his jugir, dated 22nd April 1820

territory, dated 12th April 1830

114

ib.

116

118

119

123

129

123

129

133

124

136

139

141

144

146

•
XLVII.—Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded with Sidi Kasim Yakut Khan of Janjira, dated 6th December 1733
Secret article concluded with the Sidi of Janjira for the expenses of the fleet, dated 7th December 1733
XLVIII.—Agreement mediated between Sidi Yakut Khan and Abdur Rahim Khan for the adjustment of their dispute, dated 6th June 1772.
XLIX.—Agreement entered into by Balu Mian ceding his claims on

No.

No.

No.

1820

Sachiv.

NA	RRAT	IVE
TR	EATIE	ES, etc.
	,	,
37 (ת א ממו	T 7773

TREATIES, etc.
, ,
NARRATIVE
TREATIES, etc.
,

NARRATIVE	
TREATIES, etc	
* * *	,
•	
	•
,	

€\$.

TREATIES, etc. No.

PAGE

170

2. BHOR-contd.

CONTENTS.

	LVI.—	Agree of l	ment 118 ja	enter gir, di	ed int	o by t rd Fo	lhe Pa bruary	nt Sa 1839	chiv f	or the	admi	nistra •	tion •	147
1	ZVII.—	the	cult	ivatio	n of	the p	oppy	in, ar	d the	illicit	impo			
opium into, his territory, dated 1st December 1880 LVIII.—Agreement executed by the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, transferring the administration of the Abkari revenue of his State to the British Government, dated 24th November 1885											150			
	LIX.—	nbo	lition		taxes	on c	the omnoc							153
					3. A	UND	н.							
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	125
TREATIES, etc.	No.												,	
	LX	on i	the r	estoral	tion o	f his j	by thagir, den	nted 2	22nd A	pril 1	820	•	•	154
		Par	surai y 182	m Par 20	ıdit o	n the	resto	ration	of the	e latte	r's jag	zir, da	ted	157
	LXI			er 188		y the	Pant 1	ratin.	idhi ol	i Aun	idh, d	ated :	3rd •	159
					4	JATH								
NARRATIVE	•		•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	126
TREATIES, etc.	No.													
]	LXII.—						Ronuks dated				oratio •	n of	the •	160
		on		ostorat			n the pargnu						ted	. 164
					r DE	IALT	A TAT							
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	9, FE	·	•	•	•		• .	•	•	127
TREATIES, etc.	No.								•			,		3
•	ZIII.–						Jan nd Ap			resto	ration.	of t	the .	167
I		J. O					., *	T			1 (1	3T	. 1	

Agreement concluded between the Raja of Satara and the Nimbalkar on the restoration of the jagir of Phaltan, dated July 1820.

vii

6. THE WAIKAR.

VI.-SATARA JAGIRDARS-concld.

												PAGE
NARRATIVE	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 127
TREATIES, etc.	No.		•									
T	XIV.~	Engage	ment ent	ered in	to by	Shaik	h Mir	a Wa	ikar (on the	restor	
_		ation	of his ja	gir, da	ted 310	d July	1820	•	•			. 174
		Yad fro	m the R	aja of S	Satara	to Sha	aikh N	Iira W	Taikai	r on th	e restor	_
		ation	of his ja	gir, da	ted 3rd	l July	1820	•	•	•	•	. 177
			•									
				· 			4 000		·	, 		
AII.—KOTH	APUR	C AND	SOUT	HER.	IN INT	Z H K	ATT.	A CC	MIN	TRY	AGE.	NCY.
	ł		1	. ког	HAP	UR.						
NARRATIVE	•				۵	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 181
TREATIES, etc.	No.											
· XX	XVII.~	-Adoptic	on sanad	l gran	ted to	$_{ m the}$	Raja	of Ko	lhapu	ır, dat	ed 11tl	h *
			ь 1862	•	•	•	•	•	, -	•	•	. 89
	TXA'-		of comu		onclud	ed wit	th the	Raja	of K	olhapı	ır, datec	d
,			January		•	•	•	•	•	. ′	•	. 194
	LXVI		oent ente									
•			mpensat									
			or the e l 25th N				tories	at Ma	uwan	and K	.oinapui	:, • 196
· .	XVII		ent ente				a of K	'alhan	1111 04	adina	the new	
. د د	27 1 1 1 1		lalwan a									
		1812		• `	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 198
]	LXVIII		y entered rmy to p									e . 201
	LXIX		nent ente							•		
			gth of h								•	. 203
	LXX		with the									
	LXXI		entered			•						
			dministi									. 209
I	XXII	-Agreer	nent ente	ered int	to by	the Ra	ija of	Kolha	pur,	prohib	iting th	
4		culti	vation of	${ m f}$ the po	орру а	nd the	mant	ıfactu:	re of	opium	in, an	d
т.:	זוועע		nport in								• ,,	. 211
	7 Y 111'-	-Agreer Stat	nent for e of Kol	the rei	no⊽al	of res	trictio	ns on	Free	Trade	n th	θ
•			ratta Co								•	. 212
				0,								
•		2. SOI	JTHER:	N MA	HRAT	TA J	AGIR	DAR	s.			
NARRATIVE	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 186
TREATIES, etc	No.											
I	XXIV.	-Agreer	nent ente	ered in	to by t	he Ja	girdar	of Sa	ngli.	prohib	iting th	e
		culti	vation o	f the p	орру і	n, and	the il.	licit ii	nport	ation o	of opiur	n
; · · .			, his terr						•	• •	•	. 214

viii contents.

VII.-KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY AGENCY

2. SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGIRDARS-contd.	Pan
TREATIES, etc. No. Similar agreements executed by the Chiefe of Miraj (Senior and Junior), Jointheadi, Kurumbwar (cenior and Junior), Landurg, and Mudhof-1860	215
INXV.—Agreement entered into by the Lagirdar of Sangli, for the lease of the Abkari revenue of his retain to the British Government, dated 2nd September 1885.	215
Similar agreements executed by the Chiefe of Mudhol, Ramdorg, Miraj Junior, Kurundwar Senior, Jamkhandi and Kurundwar Junior-1885-86	219
LXXVI.—Agreement entered into by the Jaginlar of Sangli for renewing the lease of the Abkari revenue of his State to the British Government, flated 2nd September 1885	iò.
Similar agreements executed by the Chiefs of Mudhol, Ramdurg, Miraj Junior, Kurundwar Senior and Junior, and Jamkhandi-1885-1887	221
LXXVII.—Agreement entered into by the Chief of Miraj. Senior Branch, for leasing the Abhari revenue of his State to the British Government, dated 24th March 1592	ib.
LXXVIII.—Agreement entered into by the Jaginlar of Sangli for the promotion of Free Trade in his States, dated 19th November 1886 .	224
Similar agreements executed by the Chiefs of Miraj, Sculor and James -18-6	226
IXXIX.—Agreement cutered into by the Jagirdar of Randurg for the pro- motion of Free Trade in his State, dated 10th November 1836.	ih.
Similar agreements executed by the Chiefs of Mudhol, Kutundwar Senjor and Jankhandi-1887	227
LXXX.—Agreement of Pandarour mediated between the S. M. Jagirdars and the Peshwa, dated July and August 1812	ib.
LXXXI.—Memorandum of terms granted to Chintaman Rao Patwardhan for the lands held by him from the Peshwa, duted 15th May 1819	229
Articles of stipulation on the transfer of lands to Chintaman Rao, dated 12th December 1820	230
Agreement entered into by Chintaman Rao on the restoration of his jugir	231
Abstract statement of the revenues of the districts finally ceded by Chintaman Rao to the British Government	233
LXXXII —Terms granted to Gaupat Rao Bapu Patwaidhan for the lands held by him from the Peshwa's Government, dated 17th June 1819	234
LXXXIII.—Terms granted to Keshav Rao Baba Patwardhan for the lands held by him from the Peshwa's Government-1819	238
Similar ougagements were outered into by Gaupat Rao Mirajkar, Gop d Rao Jamkhandikar and Gaupat Rao Shedbalkar-1819 .2-	10-1
LXXXIV.—Letter from Trimbak Rao Gaupat of Shedbal agreeing to a cash payment in commutation of military service, dated 15th March 1848	241
Similar letters from the Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Miraj, Mudhol, and	

Kurundwar

.242-5

				ļ	CONT	ents.		٠,						ix
VIIKOLHAF	UR	ANI	SO1	TH	ERN —cor	\mathbf{MA}	HR	ATT	A CO	UNI	RY	AGI	enc	Y
•	2, SO	UTH	ERN	MAH	RAT	CA JA	GIR	DARS	S—con	cld.				
TREATIES, etc. No	n												Ι	AGE
LXXX		kĥa	ndi, a	nad g	grante urund	d to war (the (Senio	Chiefs r Bra	of Sanch),	angli, dated	Miraj 11th	, Jar Mar	n- ch	O. 4 W
		186	2	• ′	•	`•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	245
				(1). SA	NGL	I.							
NARRATIVE -	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	189
,			(2). I	MIRA.	J, se	NIOE	R BR	ANCI	I.					
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	189
			(3). I	ITRA.	J. JY	NTOF	R BR	A NCI	Ŧ .					
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		190
•				(4).	JAM	KHA	NDI.	•						
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	190
		(5)	. KUI	RUNI)WAI	R. SEI	NIOR	BRA	NCH					
NARRATIVE	•	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	•		191
				,										
•		(6)). KU	RUN	DWA:	R, JU	NIO	R BR	ANCI	ł.				
NARRATIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	191
,					(7). R	AMD	URG							
NARRATIVE					•	•		•						191
TREATIES, etc.	No.		-											
•		—Ad	option	sanac	l gran	ited t	o the	Chie	f of :	Ramdı	ırg, d	ated	$11 \mathrm{th}$	L

LXXXVI.—Agreement entered into by the Chief of Ramdurg on the restor-

LXXXV.—Adoption sanad granted to the Chief of Mudhol, dated 11th

LXXXVII.—Terms granted to Venkat Rao Raja Ghorpade for the lands held

by him from the Peshwa's Government, dated 27th December

Similar engagement entered into by the Chief of Nargund .

ation of his jagir, dated 9th June 1821.

(8) MUDHOL.

March 1862

March 1862

1819

NARRATIVE

TREATIES, etc. No.

245

246

247

193

245

248

TREATIES, etc. No.

VIII.-SAWANTWARI.

NARRATIVE	Page 251
TREATIES, etc. No.	
XXXVII.—Adoption sanad granted to the Chief of Sawantwari, dated 11th March 1862	89
LXXXVIII.—Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded with Phond Sawant against Kanhoji Angria of Kolaba, dated 12th January 1730	
LXXXIX -Treaty entered into by Khem Sawant on the restoration of the fort of Reri, dated 7th April 1765	256 257
XC.—Treaty with Khem Sawant for the eession of the fort of Vingorla, dated 24th October 1766	261
XCI.—Treaty negotiated with Phond Sawant for the suppression of piracy, dated 3rd October 1812	264
XCII.—Treaty entered into by Khem Sawant on his submission to the British Government, dated 17th February 1819	266
XCIII.—Treaty entered into by the Regeney of Sawantwari on the restor- ation of certain districts ceded to the Honourable Company, dated 7th February 1820	269
XCIV.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the payment of revenue from the district of Man- gaon to the fort of Rangna, dated 16th March 1820	270
XCV.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the payment of revenues from the district of Manchar to the fort of Manchargarh, dated 6th March 1820.	272
XCVI.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the exchange of certain villages, dated 24th March 1820	274
XCVII.—Treaty concluded with Khem Sawant regarding the appointment of a Minister to the Sawantwari State, dated 25th December 1832	275
XCVIII.—Treaty concluded with the Chief of Sawantwari for the transfer of the right to levy land and sea customs in Sawantwari to the British Government, dated 15th September 1838	276
XCIX.—Letter from the Chief of Sawantwari entrusting the management of his territory to the British Government, dated 15th September 1838.	278
IX.—SAVANUR.	
NARRATIVE	279

280

					X	SINI).			,			
NARRATIVE													PAGE
•	. BT.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	,	÷	•	•	. 281
TREATIES, et													
1	CI	rie	s and		imm							of factoed 22nd	
		Parw cus	ana i stoms	from privil	Ghula leges t	m Sha to the I	ah, E Engli	Prince sh, da	of Sin ted 22:	nd, gr nd Sej	anting tembe	certain r 1758 .	295
		tio	n, for		uildin							t Sump- ted 11th	
		· das	s, rega	arding		in priv						Kustamon, dated	
												rivileges r 1758 .	
,	CII.~		stoms									wing the nd April	
,						Ghul m the p					nd, ex	empting	300
ı						am Sb nglish						g certain 761	<i>ib.</i>
	CIII.	—Parv tra	vana ide to	from the I	Mir I Englis	Tateh A h Com	di Ki pany,	han gr dated	antiug 18th	certa Augus	in priv t 1 7 99	ileges of	801
		set	:tle me	nt of	affai	ateh Al irs of ugust 1	comr	an reg nerce •	arding for th	the a e Eng	idjustn glish fa	nent and actory in	l . 303
												emitting il 1800 .	
	,	his	ingr	ess in		egress						egarding th arms,	
		$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{r}}$	ench	from	their (domini	ons, d	dated 2	22nd A	ugust	1809	n of the	ib.
	CV.	E										lusion of ovember	
	CAI					h Mir l be In du						rpur, for	310
	CVII.	leg	ges to	mer	chants	th the and t 1 19th	radei	rs of H	Tydera Lindust •	bad fo tan by	r certa the ri	in privi- vers and	311
	•					with andise,					ad for	the levy	313
,	CVIII.	in	Sind	for		vy of						derabad e Indus,	
	CIX.	, ab		or ope								Hyder- Novem-	

VIII.-SAWANTWARI.

NARRATIVE
XXXVII.—Adoption sanad granted to the Chief of Sawantwari, dated 11th March 1862
March 1862
Sawant against Kanhoji Angria of Kolaba, dated 12th January 1730
LXXXIX.—Treaty entered into by Khem Sawant on the restoration of the fort of Reri, dated 7th April 1765
XC.—Treaty with Khem Sawant for the cession of the fort of Vingorla, dated 24th October 1766
XCI.—Treaty negotiated with Phond Sawant for the suppression of
piracy, dated 3rd October 1812
XCII.—Treaty entered into by Khem Sawant on his submission to the British Government, dated 17th! February 1819 266
XCIII.—Treaty entered into by the Regency of Sawantwari on the restoration of certain districts ceded to the Honourable Company, dated 7th February 1820
XCIV.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the payment of revenue from the district of Man- gaon to the fort of Rangna, dated 16th March 1820 270
XCV.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the payment of revenues from the district of Manohar to the fort of Manohargarh, dated 6th March 1820 . 272
XCVI.—Engagement mediated between the Sawantwari and Kolhapur Darbars for the exchange of certain villages, dated 24th March 1820
XCVII.—Treaty concluded with Khem Sawant regarding the appointment of a Minister to the Sawantwari State, dated 25th December 1832
XCVIII.—Treaty concluded with the Chief of Sawantwari for the transfer of the right to levy land and sea customs in Sawantwari to the
XCIX.—Letter from the Chief of Sawantwari entrusting the management of his territory to the British Government, dated 15th Septem-
ber 1838
IX.—SAVANUR.
NARRATIVE
TREATIES, etc. No.

280

CONTENTS.
SED STAT

xiii

XI.-LAPSED STATES-contd.

XI.—LAPSED STATES—contd.	
2. MANDVIcontd.	
TREATIES, etc. No.	Page
CXIX.—Treaty entered into by the Raja of Mandvi, engaging to pay an annual tribute to the Honourable Company for its protection, dated 11th March 1810	353
CXX.—Agreement entered into by the Raja of Mandvi, engaging to dismiss his evil advisers, and to make no change in the administration of the country without the knowledge and consent of the Honourable Company, dated 21st May 1818	355
3. SURAT.	
NARRATIVE	339
TREATIES, etc. No.	
CXXI.—Treaty concluded with the Governor of Surat for the establishment of commercial relations on the western coast of India, dated 20th October 1612	356
CXXII.—Letter from His Majesty King James to Seiim Shah, the Great Mughal, intimating the deputation of Sir Thomas Roe, Kt., as Ambassador to his Court—1614	
Letter from the Grand Mughal to His Majesty King James, granting commercial privileges to the English merchants in the Mughal Empire	
CXXIII.—Farman granted by Shah Aurangzeb to the Honourable East India Company for certain commercial privileges, dated 25th June 1667	
CXXIV.—Treaty concluded with Masud Khan and Safdar Khan of Surat for compensating the English for losses, and permitting them to trade according to their farman, dated 17th March 1752	
Memorandum regarding the ratification of the above treaty	362
Bond executed by Sidi Masud Khan for the payment of two lakhs of rupees to the English, dated 17th March 1752	ib.
Bond executed by merchants and subjects for the payment of two lakhs of rupees to the English, dated 17th March 1752	363
CXXV.—Treaty entered into by Faris Khan, ceding to the English the government of the castle of Surat, dated 12th March 1758	ib.
CXXVI.—Treaty concluded with Mian Achan on his accession to the government of Surat, dated 4th March 1759	364
Parwana granted to the English for the tankha and government of Surat1759	366
Representation made to the Mughal Emperor by Mr. John Spencer on behalf of the English East India Company	i <i>ib.</i>
Parwana under the Wazir's seal granted to Mai-ud-din Khan to act as Governor of Surat	. 367
Order under the Wazir's seal to Mr. Spencer to assist and advise with Mai-ud-din Khan in the government of Surat	. 368
Order under the Wazir's seal to the subjects and inhabitants to acknowledge Mai-ud-din Khan as Governor of Surat	ib.
Order under the great seal of the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mamalik Nizam- ul-Mulk Bahadur to Mr. Spencer regarding the government of the castle and command of the fleet at Surat, dated 24th June 1759	Ē



TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

BELATING

TO THE STATES

WITHIN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CORRIGENDA

Page 189 .- In line 12, for "Dhund" read "Dhunde."

Page 191 .- In line 31, for "Madho Rao Balal" read "Madhav Rao Ballal."

Page 193 .- In line 20, for "He has been granted" read "He was granted."

Page 273 .- In line 4, for "16th March 1820" read "6th March 1820."

Page 286 .- In line 9, for "Bakkar" read "Bukkur."

Page 293.—In line 9, for "1,29,679" read "1,29,697."

Page 346 .- In lines 18 and 19, for "Balaji Biswanath" read "Balaji Vishwanath."

received the district of Morvi and the title of Rao,—a title held by the rulers of Kutch ever since,—succeeded not only in recovering his father's possessions, but in expelling Jam Rawal from Kutch and reducing Dadar to subjection. The former fled to Kathiawar, and there founded the State of Nawanagar, the rulers of which are still called Jams. Six generations later Pragmalji, third son of Rayadhanji, after his father's death, murdered his elder brothers and himself ascended the gadi of Kutch; he however thought it politic to conciliate his nephew Kayanji by establishing him in the independent principality of Morvi, which is still in the possession of his descendants. The Chiefs of Nawanagar and Morvi, though united to the Rao of Kutch by the bonds of

2

kindred, are unhappily divided from him by many and acrimonious disputes, which after years of discussion still remain unsettled.

The first Chief of Kutch with whom the British Government formed treaty relations was Rao Rayadhan, who commenced to rule in 1778 and died in 1813. Between Khengar and Rao Rayadhan there were eleven successions. The cruelty and tyranny of Rao Rayadhan, who was insane, alienated the Chiefs of the country, and in 1786 they seized his person and placed him in confinement. The administration was thereafter conducted by an energetic soldier, named Jamadar Fatch Muhammad. He was, however, looked upon with jealousy by the Chiefs, many of whom refused him obedience. Thus in 1809,* when the first treaty with Kutch was concluded, Hansraj, a rival of Fatch Muhammad, ruled independently in Mandvi in the south-western portion of the province, and the other Chiefs, with the exception of some of the Jareja Chiefs who took no part in the quarrel, were divided in their allegiance; some

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

When the Raja requires the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops against his enemies, foreign or domestic, it shall be granted.

ARTICLE 3.

When the Raja requires the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops, he shall defray the expense of them agreeable to the estimate.

ARTICLE 4.

Whilst the English troops are in the Raja's country, he shall give them full possession and sovercignty of the place where they are encamped.

ARTICLE 5.

The Raja's Government shall place no Thanas or Chaukis at the place granted to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

No duties shall be taken on provisions coming to the English camp by land or water.

· ARTIOLE 7.

The Raja or his Diwan shall not interfere in the purchases of provisions for the English Camp.

ARTICLE 8;

The English shall not kill the following animals sacred by the Raja's religion:—the cow, bull, calf, buffalo, parrot, or pigeon.

^{*} In 1802, when Captain Seton was deputed to Kutch, the Diwan offered to conclude the following treaty, but owing to the distracted state of the country it was deemed inexpedient to contract any close alliance with Kutch:—

AGREEMENT between the Honourable Company and Maha Rao Rayadhan, Raja of Kutch, by Captain David Seton, for the Honourable Company, and Hansraj Seth, Diwan, on the part of the Raja.

aeknowledging the supremacy of Fatch Muhammad, and others that of Hansraj. Inroads made by Fatch Muhammad into Gujarat (Guzerat) and Kathiawar, and the piracies committed by the people of Kutch, provoked the interference of the British Government. In October 1809, Treaties (No. I) were concluded with Fatch Muhammad on behalf of the Rao, and with Hansraj, by which they renounced all claim to interfere in the countries to the east of the Gulf of Kutch and the Ran, and engaged to suppress piracy and to exclude Europeans and Americans from their possessions. Hansraj was also guaranteed in the separate possession of Mandvi till such time as the Rao should assume the government.

ARTIOLE 9.

That the English shall respect the places of worship in the Raja's country.

ARTICLE 10.

No European nation shall have permission to have a factory without the consent of the Honourable Company's government.

ARTICLE 11.

The Raja grants to the Honourable Company leave to have a factory in Kutch.

ARTICLE 12.

Mandri being a sacred place, and those that live in it abstaining from animal food, the servants of the factory cannot dwell within the town; but Company's ware-houses and offices may be there, and the servants live where they may please to build without the wall, and keep 40 musqueteers for the protection of their godowns.

ARTICLE 13.

The staples of the Honourable Company imported shall pay a duty of 5 per cent. on the amount sales, and their exports the same, agreeably to the following list of articles:—

Imports .- Broad cloth of every kind, copper, tin, lead, iron, steel.

Exports.—Picce-goods, cotton, horses.

ARTICLE 14.

Sundarji shall be the medium between the two governments and broker to the factory.

ARTICLE 15.

If the Hononrable Company wish to attack the Okha pirates, the Raja will assist and land their troops at Kachehi Garh.

ARTICLE 16.

The troops of the two governments shall take Beyt, Dwarka, and every place in Okha where pirates are, and after taking them, the collection of the revenues shall remain with Hansraj and Sundarji, one-fourth to the Raja, and three-fourths to the Honourable Company. Beyt and Dwarka being sacred places shall be garrisoned by the Kutch troops, and the management of the government left to Hansraj and Sundarji. The troops of both governments shall be at their respective expense.

ARTICLE 17.

If a factory shall be granted the Raja at Bombay, his staples shall also be at half the duties paid by other merchants, as the Honouruble Company at Kutch.

Notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, these engagements were not kept; piracies were not suppressed. Retaliation was more than once threatened, and in 1813 a British officer was deputed to insist on immediate compliance with the demands of the British Government. During the negotiations Fatch Muhammad died on the 5th October 1813. Rao Rayadhan survived him only On his death the succession was disputed between Man Singh or Bharmal, his illegitimate son, and Ladhubha, the legitimate son of his brother. The former was supported by Husain Mian and Ibrahim Mian, the sons of Fatch Muhammad, and with their assistance succeeded in overcoming his cousin. The rule of this Chief, who was afflicted with the same malady as his father, presented a succession of the most atrocious cruelties and aggressions on the territories of his neighbours. No restraint was put on the lawless inhabitants of Wagar, who made constant inroads into Gujarat and Kathiawar, and after repeated remonstrances on the part of the British Government, it became necessary to move a force into Kutch. On the 14th January 1816, a Treaty (No. II) was concluded, by which the Rao agreed to pay indemnity for the losses caused by the inroads from Wagar, to suppress piracy, to exclude Europeans and Americans and Arab mercenaries from Kutch, and to give no shelter to outlaws; and the British Government engaged, in consideration of the cession of Anjar and other villages, and the payment of two lakhs of Koris* annually, to reduce the Rao's subjects to his authority and to reform the Wagar district. Within a month after the conclusion of this treaty, the whole of Kutch was reduced to the Rao's authority. As the country had been greatly impoverished by twenty years of turmoil and misrule, the British Government, by a supplementary Treaty (No. III), voluntarily remitted the whole of the military expenses the State had incurred, and the annual sum which the Rao had engaged to pay.

Not long after order had thus been restored, the Rao returned to his evil courses. He murdered his cousin Ladhubha, deprived many Chiefs of their estates, increased his troops, and showed such manifest hostility to the British Government, that the provisions of the treaty of 1816 were suspended. The interference of the British Government was again earnestly invited by the principal Jareja Chiefs. A force was therefore moved against the Rao in 1819; he was deposed, and his son Desal was placed in power, under a regency consisting of some of the Jareja Chiefs, aided by the

The amount in sterling money, at 60 Koris (silver coin current in Kutch) to the pound, is £5,277-10-11.—Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. V, p. 158.

by the Kutch Darbar, exempting from export duties all goods washed ashore within Kutch territory, being portion of cargo jettisoned by vessels hailing from, or belonging to, ports of Nawanagar in Kathiawar.

Vigorous measures were taken for the suppression of infanticide in Kutch, where the crime was very prevalent. Special provision was made for its suppression in the treaty of 1819, and in March 1840 the engagement was renewed (No. XIII) by the Jareja Chiefs, who promised to render a yearly return of all the sons and daughters born to them, and to take other measures for the prevention of the crime of infanticide. These engagements were renewed in 1846 (No. XIV). An Engagement (No. XV) was also made in 1842 with the head of the Hothi tribe, who claim affinity with the Jarejas. These measures have been attended with the most satisfactory In 1842 the proportion of males to females of the Jareja tribe in Kutch was as 8 to 1: in 1852 it was as 3 to 1, and in 1868 it was as In 1844 a fund, called the infanticide fund, was instituted. The British Government and the Kutch State each contributed Rs. 4,000 a year to it. The object of the fund was to give pecuniary assistance to the poor Jarejus in the State, to enable them to defray the cost of marrying their In 1857 the fund had a large invested balance, and the contributions from Government and Kutch were discontinued. In 1864, and again in 1882, the Government of India declined to renew the contribution from imperial revenues, holding that the Kutch Darbar was competent on its own resources to deal with infanticide. In 1883 it was decided that the fund need not be kept up, and that grants might be made in case of necessity from its capital. In this way the capital was exhausted by the year 1891, and the Rao of Kutch then proposed that the system of grants should as a rule be abolished, and that assistance should be restricted to cases where it was really required by the most indigent Jarejas. This proposal was accepted by the Governments of Bombay and India, on the understanding that the Darbar would be held strictly responsible to prevent any revival of infanticide in Kutch.

In 1852 the Jareja Bhayad gave a written undertaking to abolish the practice of Sati, and proclamations to the same effect were issued by His Highness the Rao in that and the two following years.

The Rao of Kutch has supreme authority within his own estates, but only limited jurisdiction in those of his Chiefs, to whom the collective term of Bhayad has generally been applied from the fact of their being descended, with few exceptions, from the same ancestor as himself. The Bhayad pay no revenue; they take cognizance of all minor offences on their own estates, and, except in serious cases, such as murder and dacoity, elaim immunity from interference on the part of the Darbar. In return they are bound to furnish troops on any great emergency, and on certain occasions they make customary presents to the Rao.* The estates of the Bhayad do not deseend according to the law of primogeniture, but a system of subdivision prevails, which has in many cases become so minute as to render the guarantee holders unfit to exercise the jurisdiction contemplated in the settlement of 1819, when their numbers were only half what they have now reached. Secured by the guarantee in the possession of their estates, the Bhayad resisted all improvements, refused allegiance to their Chief, and sought a living by plunder and oppression. Rao Desal in his turn attempted to assert a more complete authority over his Chiefs; to acquire claims over their lands by purchase and mortgage; to promulgate laws without their consent; to issue processes to their subjects; and to dispense in a measure with the advice which he was bound under the treaty of 1834 to take from the eouncil of the Bhayad.

These pretensions were discountenanced by the Bombay Government, but a proposal to place restrictions on the Rao's issue of processes was not accepted by him, as he regarded it as an infringement of his legitimate authority. The question therefore remained open.

Rao Desal died in 1860 and was succeeded by his eldest son Pragmal. Soon after his accession to power, Rao Pragmal showed a disposition to increase his influence at the expense of the Bhayad by restoring the innovations condemned in his father's lifetime; by erenting fresh impositions in the shape of fines on the Chiefs and their vassals; and by minute interference in civil cases. To remedy this state of things it was proposed to define the limits of the Rao's power; to determine who were guarantee holders according to the original agreement; and to re-organise the council of the Bhayad; but the Rao deprecated any curtailment of his powers over the Bhayad and claimed sovereign jurisdiction.

The British Government determined to maintain the Chiefs in the full enjoyment of their possessions and rights as they existed at the time of the treaty of 1819, and to mediate between the Rao and his Bhayad so as to maintain the equilibrium of power as it existed at the time of the treaty. On the other hand, it was necessary to encourage and strengthen the Rao

^{*} In 1877 it was settled with the sauction of Government that they should pay nazarana on succession to their estates.

in the full exercise of all his legitimate rights. It was further laid down that the British Government was under no obligation to enforce the engagement in the treaty of 1834 which provided for the government of the country by the Rao under the advice of his ministers and the Bhayad. In regard to the general administration, the Rao was to be left in the exercise of full authority in his own lands: as to the estates of the Chiefs, it was proposed that the Rao should have a Council whom he would be bound to consult. In case of difference the Council, or the Chief whose interests were affected, might appeal to the British representative and finally to the Bombay Government. holders of jurisdiction were to be classified on a combined consideration of their possessions and intelligence, a certain amount of civil and criminal jurisdiction being assigned to them, and the remainder was reserved to the Rao through the Council. A concession was made to the Rao that his minister should represent him in the Council. These principles were embodied in a draft agreement, but it was not acceptable to the Rao, and certain modifications were introduced in 1868, as a compromise providing in all reasonable respects for the maintenance of the recognised rights of the Rao. The latter, however, strongly objected to the terms of this agreement as tending to raise unduly the status of some of the Bhayad, to curtail his own authority, and to introduce innovations opposed to the usage of the country. As the British Government was desirous to obtain the cordial concurrence of the Chief in any improvements in the administration, he was allowed the fullest possible opportunity of urging his objections to any proposals which might be supposed to affect his rights in any way, and in 1872 he found himself in a position to propose an agreement for the constitution of the Bhayad Court, which met with the general concurrence of the British Further discussion, however, ensued regarding the rules, and the settlement and rules were finally sanctioned by the Bombay Government in 1874 and 1875. His Highness the Rao died without formally affixing his signature to the rules and settlement, but his intention to sign them was A few slight alterations were subsequently made, and the settlement and rules as they now stand are appended as No. XVI. The Bhayad were informed that it had been found necessary to revise the original settlement of 1868, that all guaranteed rights of their body had been sufficiently conserved under the new rules, and that Government had every confidence that the Court would be worked to their satisfaction.

In 1871 the Rao of Kutch, at the instance of the Political Agent, declared his willingness to adopt measures upon a basis of reciprocity for the surrender

of offenders to and from any neighbouring State having first class jurisdiction; but no formal engagement was submitted for the sanction of the British Government.

Amongst other foreigners, natives of Kutch have established themselves in considerable numbers at Zanzibar, and in 1869 the Rao of Kutch issued a Proclamation (No. XVII) to the inhabitants of Kutch, and more particularly to those trading with Zanzibar and the Arabian and African coasts, warning them against the penalties they would incur by engaging in the slave trade, and informing them that their claims and suits were to be settled by the British Government in the same way as if they were subjects of the British Government.

In 1872 the Rao of Kutch issued fresh Proclamations (No. XVIII) to his subjects at Zanzibar and Maskat, stating his determination to put a stop to their participation in the slave trade, and declaring that any of his subjects directly engaging or indirectly assisting in the traffic would be punishable by the British Government, which he empowered to deal with such persons as with its own subjects, and that all property in Kutch belonging to persons convicted of the offence would be confiscated. He also deputed his minister to co-operate with Sir Bartle Frere, who was then employed as Her Majesty's special envoy for the more effectual suppression of the East African slave trade, to make enquiries into the participation of Kutch subjects in the slave trade, and to prosecute those found to have been engaged in it. This spontaneous action on the part of the Rao was cordially recognised by the British Government.

In 1873 the Rao abolished transit duties in Wagar, and thus freed Kutch from taxation which had been discontinued in his other districts since 1856.

Rao Pragmal, who had received the right of adoption (No. XIX), died in January 1876, and was succeeded by his cldest son Khengar, the present Chief, who is now (1892) twenty-six years of age.

The Kutch State has not entered into an agreement regarding opium. There is no cultivation or manufacture of opium in Kutch territory. The local consumption is supplied only with opium which has paid duty to the British Government, a partial drawback being allowed. The State is responsible for preventing the import of illicit opium into and the export of all opium from its territory.

In 1885 an Agreement (No. XX) was concluded with the Rao, under which His Highness undertook to prevent the exportation from Kutch of all salt manufactured or produced within the province to any part of British India or of any Native State, or of any foreign European settlement in India.

In 1890 an Agreement (No. XXI) was made with the State of Kutch for the construction of a line of telegraph from the eastern frontier of Kutch through Bhuj to Mandvi. The line was constructed and is worked by the British Telegraph Department.

The population of Kutch, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 558,415. The estimated area is 6,500 square miles. The gross revenue of the Rao, part of which is annually farmed out, is Rupees 18,04,000: that of the subordinate Chiefs or Bhayad aggregates Rupees 11,30,000. The State pays a contribution of Rupees 1,86,949 to the British Government, which is liable to be reduced to a minimum of Sikka Rupees 88,000 in the event of the reduction of the subsidiary force.

In 1885 the title of "Sawai Bahadur" was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

The military force of the State consists (1891) of 2 field and 162 other guns, 16 artillerymen, 359 cavalry, and 1,425 irregular infantry, including police. In addition to these troops the Rao's Bhayad could furnish on requisition a mixed force of about 4,000 men.

ARTICLES OF ENGAGEMENT entered into by DEWAN HUNSRAJ SAMEDASS OF MANDAVEE BUNDER, with CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. GREENWOOD, on behalf of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

As friendship exists between the government of the Honourable Company and the government of the Maharaja Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor on the one part, and the government of the Maha Rao Shree Roydhun on the other, I do hereby agree that no troops shall cross to the country on the opposite side of the Gulf and Runn (lying between Kutch and Guzerat), nor shall any claim or interference be maintained therein; should any claim or dispute arise, the same shall be settled by arbitration, under the mediation of the Company.

ARTICLE 2.

Hunsraj Sa, Dewan, engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the territories subject to Mandavee; should any act of piracy occur, the pirates shall be punished and expelled the country.

ARTICLE 3.

Hunsraj Sa, Dewan, also engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, not to permit any European or American power to form an establishment at Mandavee and its dependencies, nor to permit any (of these nations) to remain therein.

Dated 1865 Assoin Vud 5th, corresponding with 28th October A.D. 1809. Written by Hunsraj Samedass. What is above written is truth.

TRANSLATION of a Paper to the address of the Honourable Company from Dewan Hunsraj Samedass of Mandavee Bunder.

I, Hunsraj Samedass of Mandavee Bunder, the Dewan and servant of Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, wishing to preserve and secure to my sovereign and master the possession of Mandavee Bunder in peace and tranquility, do hereby require the protection of the Honourable Company on the following terms and conditions:—

ARTICLE

The town and port of Mandavee, its villages and dependencies, to be maintained in my possession on behalf of the said Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun,

No. II.

ARTICLES of a TREATY of ALLIANCE between the Honourable English East India Company and His Highness Maha-RAJ MIRZA RAO BHARMULJEE of KUTCH, agreed to by both Governments—1816

ARTICLE 1.

A firm and lasting peace and amity shall hereafter exist between the contracting governments.

ARTICLE 2.

The people of the Kutch District of Wagur having committed unprovoked depredations in the mehals of their Highnesses the Peishwa and Guikwar in the peninsula of Kattywar, the Maha Rao engages to reimburse the losses sustained by their aggressions, and also to defray the military expenses incurred in consequence according to a separate deed by which the Maha Rao engages to abide.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maha Rao engages to become responsible to the Peishwa's, Guikwar's, and Honourable Company's governments for any loss which their subjects may hereafter sustain by depredations from subjects of the Kutch State.

ARTICLE 4.

The subjects of the Kutch State shall on no account cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes, neither shall they cross to act against the subjects of the Honourable Company or those of Sreemunt Peishwa or the Guikwars. The subjects of the aforesaid three governments shall (in like manner) not cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes against the Rao's subjects. The fort of Anjar, etc., having been ceded to the Honourable Company, no objections exist to troops and stores crossing the Gulf or Runn for that place.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Rao binds himself to suppress in the most effectual manner the practice of piracy throughout his dominions and coasts, and engages to make good any losses sustained by vessels sailing under the pass of the Honourable Company by piracies committed from the ports in Kutch. The practice of confiscating property wreeked on the coast shall from this date be suppressed, and His Highness engages to cause all property thus sequestrated to be returned to the legal owner.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Rao engages that no foreign, European, or American force of any description, or agent of any of those powers, shall be permitted to pass through or reside in the State of Kutch.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rao binds himself to prohibit the admission of Arab mercenaries into Kutch. Arabs resorting for mercantile purposes shall not be permitted to leave any of their followers. They shall return with the merchants. This shall be particularly attended to. In consideration, however, of the situation of Luckput on the borders of Sindh, and for the object of keeping the district of Wagur in subjection, the Rao shall retain in his service Arab Sebundy not exceeding in number four hundred men.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company, in consideration of the distracted state of the government of Rao Bharmuljce, and its inability to fulfil the above obligations without aid, engage to cause such possessions as have been alienated by the treachery of his servants to be restored to His Highness's authority; any of the servants above alluded to returning to their allegiance through the mediation of the Honourable Company shall have their affairs arranged in a manner meeting the wishes of both governments.

ARTICLE 9.

The district of Wagur, a dependency of the Kutch State, will require to undergo a thorough reform. The prohibition which exists to the Rao entertaining Arab Sebundy beyond a limited number disables him from effecting a settlement of that district satisfactorily to the Honourable Company. The latter, therefore, agree to aid His Highness with a force to arrange this talooka in a manner suitable to the objects of both governments, so that it remain obedient to the Rao's authority, who binds himself, as in Article 3rd, to be responsible for the future acts of the people.

ARTICLE 10.

As a friendly return for the essential services thus engaged to be performed, His Highness the Rao agrees to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetuity the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Toorea Bunder, and in addition engages to pay in perpetuity an annual sum of two lakhs of corries (Rao Shai) in cash to the Honourable Company. The particulars of this Article are contained in a separate deed.

ARTICLE 11.

The slaughter of cows and bullocks being directly at variance with the religion of the Jharejas and the greater portion of the natives of Kutch, the

Honourable Company engages to abstain from the slaughter of those animals within the limits of Kutch, and from violating the religious prejudices of the Rao's subjects.

ARTICLE 12.

His Highness the Rao engages not to allow a Bharwuttea of the Shreemunt Peishwa, Guikwar, or Honourable Company's governments to reside within his territory, and (in like manner) the above three governments engage not to permit a Bharwuttea of the Rao's country to reside in their mehals. In the event, however, of a Bharwuttea residing within a foreign State and committing acts of depredation from thence, the power affording him an asylum shall be considered responsible.

ARTICLE 13.

A representative of the Honourable Company's government shall reside with the Rao in the capital, in order that all questions which may arise between the contracting governments be discussed in a friendly manner, and the engagements of both parties be watched over and preserved inviolate. This vakeel shall not listen to any complaints either from the Rao's Bhayad or his ministers; at the Rao's request, however, the Sircar will afford him its best advice.

The above thirteen Articles of Treaty shall be adhered to by the Rao, his heirs and successors, and the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj on the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1816.

(Sd.) JAMES MACMURDO,

Employed on a mission to Kutch by the Bombay Government.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 9th March 1816.

TRANSLATION of a DEED executed by MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO BHARMULJEE of KUTCH, in favour of the Honourable English East India Company.

ARTICLE 1.

My Sircar, as a friendly gift, has for ever done over to you by deed the

fort of Anjar with villages, including Toorea Bunder, according to the following list:—

Toorea, port inclusive. Anjar Town. Khasee Rohur. Meethee Robur. Shirai. Keedhena. Rufnal. . Anterial. Puswallia Khasi. Sutapore. Supurdha. Ditto Meethee. Sugallia. Sidoogura. Nargulpore, large. Nargulpore, small. Pudhanoo. Bhumpair. Rapore. Borickamegpore. Nugal.

According to the above list I have given you the fort and bunder, inclusive 24 villages, and surrender to you all sovercignty, control, and produce in those places that my Sircar has enjoyed. Any charitable, religious, or other ancient gifts of my government shall be investigated by the Honourable Company, and on authentic papers being produced the Honourable Company's government shall continue them. Grassias who have enjoyed grass from ancient times in the pergunnah or in Anjar shall not be obstructed by the Honourable Company in receiving their produce. Disputes regarding villages, boundaries, or disputes of any kind between the subjects of the two governments shall be adjusted by two persons on the part of the Sirears, agreeably to justice. One Sirear shall not send orders or mohsuls on the subjects of the other; subjects or inhabitants of the above places coming to me to complain I shall not listen to them.

ARTICLE 2.

In addition to the above deed I have agreed to pay to the Honourable Company from my government an annual sum of two lakhs of Rao Shai corries; this cash is to be paid in two kists, as follows:—

1,00,000 1 lakh corries on Assar Soodh 2nd. 1,00,000 1 ditto on Pous Soodh 2nd.

2,00,000

In this manner I am to pay two lakhs of corries annually for ever, and should the corries not be paid on the stipulated dates I am to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

I have given these two Articles in writing to the Honourable Company's Sircar of my own free will; I and my heirs and successors are to abide by them.

Done Sumunt 1872, Pous Vud 2nd, Tuesday, 16th January 1816.

This deed was ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council under date the 9th March 1816.

No. III.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY with KUTCH in 1816.

The Honourable Company and the Rao's Sircar concluded a Treaty of thirteen Articles on the 14th January 1816; supplementary to these, however, the following two are valid:—

ARTICLE I.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has ratified the thirteen Articles of Treaty concluded on the 14th January 1816 between the English Sircar and that of His Highness the Rao; but as His Highness's government is newly established, and is responsible in the 2nd Article of the Treaty for a debt of twenty lakhs of rupees, which it would find much difficulty in discharging, the Honourable Company, guided by feelings of friendship, relinquishes as a voluntary gift the sum of eight lakhs thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six rupees, being the amount charged to its military expenses.

ARTICLE 2.

In order still further to aid the Maha Rao's government, and as a testimony of the interest which the Honourable Company takes in its welfare, the latter does of its own free will relinquish the annual sum of two lakes of corries which the Rao has agreed to pay by the 10th Article of the aforesaid Treaty. It is hoped that these disinterested and friendly aids conferred by the Honourable Company on His Highness the Rao will induce the latter to repose perfect confidence, to act with unanimity and to preserve inviolate the stipulations contained in the original Treaty.

Done at Bhooj this Tuesday, the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1816.

(Sd.) James Macmurdo,

Resident at Bhooj.

(Sd.) Moira.

, N. B. Edmonstone.

Archibald Seton.

, G. Dowdeswell.

Seal.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Fort William this twenty-first of September one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

No. IV.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Maharaja Mirza Rao Shree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Captain James Macmurdo, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Jharejas Prutherajjee, Vijerajjee, Meramunjee, Pragjee, Pragjee Mokajee, Allyajee, Nonghunjee, Bhanjee and Jeymuljer, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments—1819.

Whereas a Treaty of alliance, consisting of thirteen Articles, was concluded on the 16th January 1816, with two supplementary Articles, under date 18th June 1816, between the Honourable East India Company and the Maharaj Rao Bharmuljee and his successors. In consequence, however, of the hostile conduct of the said Rao towards the Honourable Company, and his tyranny and oppression to his Bhayad, it has become necessary for the stability of the alliance between the contracting parties to make certain alterations in the above-mentioned Treaty.

ARTICLE 1.

It is hereby declared that all Articles of the aforesaid Treaty which are not modified or superseded by any of the Articles in the present Treaty shall be considered good and valid.

ARTICLE 2.

Agreeably to the desire of the Jhareja Bhayad the Honourable Company agrees in declaring Bharmuljee to have forfeited all claims to the guddee of Kutch, and he is accordingly solemnly deposed. The said Bharmuljee shall reside in Bhooj as a State prisoner, under a guard of British troops, subject, however, to be removed to a place of further security in the event of his being implicated in any intrigue, the Kutch government agreeing to pay annually the sum of 36,000 corries through the Honourable Company for the subsistence of the said Bharmuljee.

ARTICLE 3.

The infant son of the late Rao Bharmuljee having been unanimously elected by the Jhareja Chiefs to succeed to the vacant throne, he and his legitimate offspring are accordingly acknowledged by the Honourable Company as the lawful sovereigns of Kutch under the name and title of Maharajah Mirza Rao Dessuljee.

ARTICLE 4.

In consequence of the minority of the present Rao Dessul the Jhareja Bhayad, with the Honourable Company's advice, determine that a regency shall be formed with full powers to transact the affairs of the government. The following are chosen as the members: Jhareja Vijerajjee of Somri Roha, Jhareja Prutherajjee of Naugercha, Rajgoor Odhowjee Hirbhoy, Mehta Luckmidas Wullubjee, Khuttri Ruttonsi Jettani, and the British Resident for the time being. These six persons are entrusted with the executive management of the government of Kutch; and in order that they may perform the service of the State with effect the Honourable Company agree to afford the regency their guarantee, until the Rao completes his twentieth year, when the minority ceases.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to guarantee the power of His Highness the Rao Dessul, his heirs and successors, and the integrity of his dominions, from foreign or domestic enemies.

ARTICLE 6.

The Honourable Company, at the desire of Rao Shree Dessul and the Jhareja Bhayad, for the security of the government of Kutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force Rao Shree Dessuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenues of Kutch. The Honourable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

ARTICLE 7.

The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months, and it is further engaged that the regency appointed in the 4th Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payment of the above kists.

ARTICLE 8.

The Kutch government engages not to allow any Arabs, Seedees, or other foreign mercenaries to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers, not natives of Kutch, without the consent of the Honourable Company's government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Kutch government agrees that no foreigh vessels, American, European or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Kutch arms or military stores. The Honourable Company engages to supply the wants of the Kutch government in these articles at a fair valuation.

ARTICLE 10.

The Honourable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao or of those of any of the Jhareja Chieftains of the country; that the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 11.

It is clearly understood that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Kutch government, to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants, and to the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

ARTICLE 12.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 13.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to commit aggressions on any Chief or State, and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 14.

The Rao, his heirs and successors engage to afford what military force they may possess to the aid of the Honourable Company's government upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jhareja Bhayad contrary to their established customs.

ARTICLE 15.

The Kutch ports shall be open to all British vessels, in like manner as British ports shall be free to all vessels of Kutch, in order that the most friendly intercourse may be carried on between the governments.

ARTICLE 16.

The British Government, with the approbation of that of Kutch, engages to guarantee by separate deeds the Jhareja Chiefs of the Bhayad, and generally all Rajpoot Chiefs in Kutch and Wagur, in full enjoyment of their possessions, and further to extend the same protection to Mehta Luckmidas Wullubjee, who, for the welfare of the Kutch Durbar, has acted in concert with the Jharejas, and with great zeal and sincerity.

*

ADAM.

this fourth

4:

*

General's small Seal.

ARTICLE 17.

ular instance His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, at the particin family the of the Honourable Company, engage to abolish in their ow Honourable practice of infanticide; they also engage to join heartily with this of Kutch. Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhayadi

ARTICLE 18.

ivour of the fatten engage-Previously to the execution of the deed of guarantee in Jhareja Bhayad, according to the tenor of the 16th Article, a wrift infanticide, ment shall be entered into by them to abstain from the practice of person shall and specifying that in case any of them do practice it, the guilty the Honoursubmit to a punishment of any kind that may be determined by able Company's government and the Kutch Durbar.

ARTICLE 19.

nd be treated The British Resident or his Assistant shall reside in Bhooj, a with appropriate respect by the Government of Kutch.

ARTICLE 20.*

ARTICLE 21.

d people of It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharejas at Honourable Kutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks should be killed, the territory of Company agree not to permit these animals to be killed in the structed. Kutch or to permit in any way the religion of the natives to be of

These twenty-one Articles are binding to the Rao, his heirs ors, for ever, and to the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj on the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1819.

(Sd.) The Governor

JAMES MACMURDO, Raptain, and Residen in Kut in Kutch. ASTINGS. (Sd.)

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. day of December A. D. 1819.

C. T. METCALFE,

^{*} This article, which provided for the transit through the Rao's territory, its abrogated by duties of all supplies bona fide for the use of the Honourable Company's troops, waif India in 1854 the Local Government in 1828, their action being confirmed by the Government d (Letter No. 564 of 10th February 1854, to Government of Bombay).

ARTICLE 6.

Should Dhara or plunderers attempt to pass through our lands with the intention of depredating, we will not permit them to pass. If they proceed by force we will give instant information of it to the Sircars.

ARTICLE 7.

We will perform the Rao's service with fidelity. We will accompany the Durbar troops when they are acting, and act in concert.

ARTICLE 8.

On an alarm of plunderers passing with plunder, we will instantly proceed and intercept them.

ARTICLE 9.

We have given a distinct deed to the Durbar, under the guarantee of the Sircar, for the payment for ever of an annual jummabundee. The specific jummabundee mentioned in it we shall yearly pay. Should any heavenly or earthly misfortune happen, in such year the Durbar is to look to our articles.

ARTICLE 10.

Should we have a necessity for money, and wish to sell our villages we engage to acquaint the Sircars beforehand.

ARTICLE 11.

Any old fort or castle on our lands we engage to permit to be destroyed, and henceforth to build no new work of the kind.

In the above manner we engage to behave justly, peaceably, and honestly and not to act improperly or infringe on our engagements.

Signed by Waghela Veesajee and others.

(Sd.) J. MACMURDO,

Resident at Bhooj.

Memorandum.—The above engagement was at the same time subscribed to by following additional Chiefs:—

Weerbhuder Dewajee Samaljee, etc., of Kuntakot.

Jhareja Kulliansingjee, of Ausir.

Jhareja Mimajee, of Wandia.

Waghela Sadhojee and Vijerajjee, of Soodram.

Jhareja Rotlajee, etc., of Kammar.

Jhareja Jewunjee, of Lakria.

Waghela Poonjajee, etc., of Palauswa.

No. VI:

TREATY between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharaj Mirza Rao Shree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Charles Norris, Esq., Resident in Kutch, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by the Jhareja Bhayad Vijerajjee Pragjee, of Kotoree, Mokajee, Chundajee, Bharrajee, Allyajee, Bhanjee, Pragjee, of Mhowa, Kayajee, and Jeymuljee, on the part of the Rao, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments—1822.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government and the Government of Kutch, thinking it expedient that the town and district of Anjar should be transferred to His Highness the Rao of Kutch for a pecuniary equivalent, the 10th Article in the Treaty of Sumwut 1872 (A. D. 1816) is annulled, and the separate deed therein alluded to is declared void. The sum of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees (88,000) eighty-eight thousand a year, is agreed to by both governments as the amount which is to be paid by the Kutch government to the Honourable Company in return for transfer of the town and district above-mentioned to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, including, in the Anjar district, the town of Lukhapoor, the separate deed of which is declared void.

ARTICLE 2.

The town and district of Anjar will be delivered over to the Kutch Government on 2nd Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1879 H.E., corresponding with 20th June A. D. 1822, and the government of Kutch engages to make good the payment of the sum above stipulated every year by two half-yearly payments, the first of Rupees (44,000) forty-four thousand on Pous Soodh 2nd, and the second, of Rupees (44,000) forty-four thousand on Assar Soodh 2nd. No diminution in the amount of compensation above fixed for the town and district of Anjar shall ever take place; and the Government of Kutch agrees that if it shall not be paid regularly at the periods above specified good and satisfactory assignments of land in full sovereignty, either the Anjar talook or other districts as may suit the Kutch government, shall be made to the British Government for the purpose of realizing the amount which may have become due.

ARTICLE 3.

Since the establishment of the connexion between the two governments the British Brigade has been cautoned at the foot of the hill fort of Bhojea, which has remained in the hands of the British. The British Government,

the Rao, has had the from an auxiety to restore the fort to His Highness he view of removing ground in the neighbourhood of Bhooj examined with the camp. One spot only has been found suitable for Brahmins, and the situated to the north of the town and belongs to Rajgoo's voluntarily to surgovernment of Kutch being unable to induce the owner nment may remain render this ground, bas expressed a wish that the canto ation of the British. where it is at present, and the fort continue in the occur Kutch government To this proposal the British Government agrees, and the up the fort without engages never to require the British Government to give bove-mentioned and obtaining by purchase from the proprietors the ground the British Governgiving it to the British Government, and indemnifying ring the fort, which ment for any expense which it may have incurred in repair (45,000) forty-five

thousand. Dated 1st Jeet Soodh, Summet 1878, correspond 1822 A.D.

(Sd.) Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Fort this fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two

expense, however, is not to exceed the sum of Rupees

"

By His Excellency the Governor General in Council. (Sd.).

No. VII.

TREATY between the Honourable East Indi SHREE MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO DESSULJEE, h HENRY POTTINcessors, concluded by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GER, RESIDENT in KUTCH, on the part of

COMPANY, and JHAREJAS CHANDABHOY DOSAJEE OF KOTOREE, PRAGJEE OF MOTARA MHOW, DEEDA BHOJRAJJEE, and the M LUCKMIDAS WULLUBJEE, on the part of H

RA0-1832.

Whereas the Right Honourable John, Earl of Clare, Governor in Council

a cantonment; it is

ing with 21st May C. Norris,

Resident. William in Bengal. nty-two. HASTINGS.

JOHN FENDALL. W. B BAYLEY.

J. ADAM.

(Sd.)

G. SWINTON. Secretary.

A COMPANY and s heirs and suc-

he Honourable NAUGERCHA,

NARRONJEE of NISTER DEWAN s Highness the

of Bombay, is of opinion that by the Treaties now in force a greater sum is required from Kutch than the resources of that principality can afford, as a proof of which there are now due to the British Government by the Kutch Durbar arrears amounting to 9,75,000 corries, and which the Kutch government is unable not only to liquidate, but even to discharge the annual amount stipulated by former Treaties for the pay of the troops and on account of Anjar. The two governments have therefore agreed to modify existing Treaties in the manner written in this engagement, which is dated at Bhooj on this 20th day of September 1832, being the 11th day of Bhadurwa Vud, 1889 Sumwut.

ARTICLE 1.

The 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822 are maintained in force only as described in the succeeding Articles of the present Treaty, and the contracting parties do now engage as follows:—

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable East India Company's government hereby remits (subject to the condition specified in the 4th Article) the equivalent for Anjar, viz., 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, fixed by the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822, together with all arrears now due on that as well as on any other account by the Kutch Durbar to the British Government, or which shall be found due on the settlement of the accounts for the past year, that is, the Sumwnt 1888, which terminated on the 1st day of July last.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Rao Shree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, solemuly agree that the funds stipulated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of October 1819 to be appropriated for the pay of the Kutch subsidiary force, but which it is hereby declared are never to exceed the amount of two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, shall be hereafter regularly, without fail, and under any circumstances whatever, discharged by four (4) quarterly equal instalments, viz, on the 15th days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

ARTICLE 4.

The Kutch government further engages that in the event of the British troops in that principality being greatly diminished, and the necessary payment on account of them being similarly lessened, so as to reduce it below the amount of the above remitted Anjar equivalent, that is 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, or in the event of the entire removal of the troops from Kutch, His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall still be responsible, in either case, for making to the British Government an annual payment amounting on the whole to not less than the above recited Anjar equivalent, or Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000.

RULE 2.

A vessel driven into Mandavee, etc., under the circumstances above detailed, requiring such repairs as will involve the necessity of landing her cargo, a time will be fixed under which the repairs must be completed, and the cargo re-shipped, when no duty will be charged, provided that during that time no attempt be made, either by the tindal, the owners of the boat, or their accredited agents, to defraud me of custom duties by the surreptitious sale of any portion of the cargo.

Rule 3.

A vessel driven into Mandavce, etc., under the foregoing eircumstances, and being found unseaworthy, her cargo may, within a specific time, be transhipped free of duty charges.

Rule 4.

Should a boat be driven into Mandavec, etc., at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security must, in the first instance, be given for the full amount of customs on the whole cargo, when the goods may be landed and warehoused at the expense and risk of the owner or tindal of the vessel; the original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the custom authorities; at the opening of the season the goods must be re-shipped on board the vessel which brought them, unless she be proved unseaworthy.

RULE 5.

Should it be proved that the tindal or owner of a vessel driven into Mandavee, etc., attempt to defraud the custom authorities of duty by the sale of any portion of the cargo, or should they, without satisfactory reason, fail to sail within the period assigned for the completion of the repairs, duty will be chargeable on the full value of the cargo; or should less be re-shipped than was originally landed, or any portion of the cargo have been opened, and a most satisfactory explanation of the cause for so acting not be given, duty will be charged on the whole cargo.

All perishable or damaged articles may be sold, under the sanction of the custom-house authorities, on payment of the usual duty.

Rule 6.

Vessels driven into Mandavee, etc., under the circumstances already set forth, and strictly observing the rules now laid down, shall be allowed to depart on the payment of five corries (5) only; but the infringement of any one of the rules now established, either by the tindal, the owner of the vessel, or any one of her accredited agents, shall involve the penalty of payment of duty on the value of the cargo.

Previous to punishing the breakers of the law now promulgated their case must be reported to me for consideration, the offenders in the mean time providing approved security for their appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against them, in default of which they are to be retained in confinement.

The above rules are to be made public, and have effect from the 27th October 1851.

(Sd.) RAO DESSULJEE.

No. XI.

ENGAGEMENT executed by the JOONAGURH DURBAR, dated 26th May 1873.

We formerly gave an Agreement to Colonel Long, Political Agent, on the 20th of December 1849, that if any vessel of the British Government or of the States of Kattywar were driven into our ports by stress of weather we would collect no sea customs from it.

At that time the Maharaja of Kutch had not given in an Agreement to take no customs from ships from our ports driven by stress of weather into the Kutch ports, and therefore we did not make that concession to him.

But afterwards the Rao Saheb on the 27th of October 1851 gave in certain regulations to Government wherein he agreed not to take customs on vessels from the Kattywar ports driven into the Kutch ports by stress of weather.

Wherefore we hereby agree that we will in future allow to Kutch vessels driven into our ports by stress of weather the same exemption from customs as is granted by His Highness the Rao in the abovenamed regulations.

(Sd.) JHALA GOKULJI,

For His Highness the Nawab.

Similar Agreements executed and signed by

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibbagi of Nowanuggur, dated 28th June 1873.

The Joint Administrators of Bhownuggur, dated 13th May 1873. Rana Shri Vikmatji of Porebunder, dated 21st May 1873.

Sd. J. B. Peile,
Acting Political Agent.

No. XII.

CUTCH AND NAVANAGAR.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOODS WASHED ASHORE.

April 26th, 1884.

The Council of Administration, Cutch, hereby agree that the Cutch State will not in future levy any Export duties on goods which may be washed ashore within Cutch territory, being portion of cargo thrown overboard from vessels sailing from, or belonging to, ports under the jurisdiction of the State of Navanagar in Kathiawar.

This agreement is supplementary to that by His Highness the Ráo of Cutch on 8th October 1851. (Vide page 30 of Aitchison's Trenties, Vol. IV.)

(Sd.) A. M. PHILLIPS, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Acting Political Agent, Cutch, and President of the Council of Administration.

(Sd.) Manibhai J.,

Divan of Cutch and Executive Member of the Council of Administration, Cutch.

(Sd.) Jadeja Shri Verisalji,

Jarcja Member of the Council of Administration, Cutch. (Sig. illegible),

Mercantile Member of the Council of Administration, Cutch. Mandyl Cutch, 26th April 1884.

No. XIII.

Renewed Engagement entered into by the JHAREJA CHIEFS of KUTCH, under date the 23rd March 1840, renouncing Female Infanticide—1840.

The writing of Jhareja Ranebjee, Chief of Kotara, is this:—In the year of Sumwut 1875 (A. D. 1819) there was a Treaty made between the Durbar of Kutch and the English government. In the 17th Article of that Treaty it was stipulated that we, the Jharejas, would no longer destroy our female children; and in Samwut 1891 (A. D. 1835) we renewed our engagement to the Durbar on this subject. Now the two governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagements; therefore we have been summoned and required to consider the following arrangement:—

ARTICLE 1.

An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar according to a set form.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a newly-born child is destroyed among the Bhayad the Chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of fifteen days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the Chief-himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behaves the Chief to take good precautions and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within fifteen days.

ARTICLE 3.

The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

ARTICLE 4.

One or two mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country and when they arrive in any of the villages the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two governments.

To the above four Articles I do hereby agree, in behalf of myself and my posterity, to every generation.

(Sd.) JHAREJA RAHEBJEE,

Dated Bhooj, 23rd March 1840.

Of Kotara.

. A similar engagement was on the same day signed by the undermentioned Chiefs:-

Jhareja Chandabhaee, of Naugercha.
Jhareja Soomrajee, of Terah.
Jhareja Khangarjee, of Roha.
Jhareja Soomrajee, of Mohtara.
Jhareja Gorjee, of Suturee.
Jhareja Kulian Sing, of Airysir.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Roturee.
Jhareja Momyajee, of Goojoo.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Sandan.
Jhareja Lukajee, of Assombeea.
Jhareja Assaryajee, of Nureeya.
Jhareja Jeehajee, of Kheroee.
Jhareja Gaeejee, of Furadee.
Jhareja Nathajee, of Bidra.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by JHAREJA KEN-GARJEE, of RHOAH, on the 7th May 1846.

Jhareja Kengarjee, of Soomree Rhoah, writes thus:—Because in 1819 the British Government made a Treaty with that of His Highness the Rao, and in the 17th Article it was agreed that infanticide should not be permitted, and to this effect I gave a written agreement; again in A.D. 1833-34, on this account I gave a written paper to the Durbar; but the two governments not having full faith, again, in 1839-40, took from me a fresh writing; and now to make enquiries the two Sircars have summoned me to Bhooj, when all the above written papers and the written notice sent by Sir J. Malcolm in 1829-30 were all read, and regarding the 2nd Article of the Agreement of 1839-40, I was questioned, when it appeared that it was not altogether fulfilled; whereas I could not make any excuse, I requested pardon, and petitioned that I would take certain measures to see that the following arrangements were duly carried out, viz.:—

ARTICLE 1.

A skilful midwife, such as shall be approved of by the Durbar writers I will always entertain as a servant, and she will every two months travel through all the villages belonging to my clan, and come and inform me of the number of women in labour and the number of months, that she and I may be able to give an account to the Durbar writer when he comes round.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a premature birth shall occur this midwife will inform me of it, so that I may keep a correct account of it and of those who are in child labour.

ARTICLE 3.

Thus, as is written above in the 1st Article, the account of women in child labour being kept, after nine months I will cause inquiry to be made, and take great care about it and not neglect it; if after this any neglect should be apparent on my part the two governments may take any measures that will satisfy them.

ARTICLE 4.

I will keep a strict register of all male and female births, with such witnesses and explanations of all deaths caused by disease, etc., as will be satisfactory to the Durbar Agents.

ARTICLE 5.

From the form of the births and deaths of children which the Durbar sends annually for, the two Sircars observe that more deaths from disease

A.D. 1819, in the 17th Article of which all the Jhareja Bhayad agreed not to destroy their female children; in that agreement the whole of the tribes concurred; therefore the Durbar many times has reiterated its orders, but we from our foolishness did not agree to this; but now Moonshee Gool Mahomed came to our village to make the census, and we would not, according to the custom of the country, allow him to take it. This was on our part a great fault; therefore the Sircar sent on us ten Mohsul sowars, and we went and prayed for pardon of our offence from the two Sircars, and agreed, according to the agreement of all the Jharejas, to keep our children alive according to the four paragraphs written underneath:—

ARTICLE 1.

An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar, according to a set form.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a newly-born child is destroyed among the Bhayad the Chief shall give information to the Durbar within the space of fifteen days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are calculated to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the Chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behaves the Chief to take good precautions; and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within fifteen days.

ARTICLE 3.

The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

ARTICLE 4.

One or two Mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country; and when they arrive in any of the villages the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two governments.

No. XVI.

THE CUTCH BHAYAD SETTLEMENT OF 1875.

1. His Highness the Rao shall keep a list of the persons entitled to the guarantee. The list will be subject to the approval of Government, and may

from time to time be amended by the Rao with the sanction of Government. The guarantee-holders will be divided into five classes.

- 2. The members of the Jareja Court, who shall be four in number, will be appointed by the Rao; they will be selected from among the members of the Bhayad. His Highness' Divan or Deputy Divan will also be appointed member, and will be ex-officio President of the Court. Three, including the President, shall form a quorum.
- 3. Cases of every kind, in which a guarantee-holder is concerned, or to which a khalsa subject is a party against a resident on a guarantee-holder's estate, or which arise between residents on different estates, shall be decided by the Court. The Court shall also have jurisdiction in other cases arising on the estates of guarantee-holders, subject to the following limitations:—
 - (1) In criminal matters the original jurisdiction of the Court, in cases arising in 1st class estates, shall be limited to such as involve a sentence of more than seven years' imprisonment, or Koris 6,000* fine.

In cases arising in 2nd, 3rd and 4th class estates, to such as involve a sentence of more than two years or Koris 2,000 fine, three months or Koris 300 fine, and fifteen days' imprisonment or Koris 50 fine, respectively. The Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising in 5th class estates.

- (2) In civil matters the Court shall have no original jurisdiction in 1st class estates, and in cases arising in 2nd, 3rd and 4th class estates its original jurisdiction is limited to cases where the value of the disputed property exceeds Koris 10,000, Koris 2,000 and Koris 200 respectively.
- (3) The penal and civil laws for the guidance of the Court and of the four classes in the exercise of the above powers shall be the same as those for the time being in force for the khalsa portion of the Rao's territory.
- (4) Sentences of death, transportation for life and fourteen years' imprisonment to be confirmed by His Highness the Rao.
- 4. The proceedings of the Court shall be conducted in accordance with the rules to be framed by His Highness the Rao, subject to the approval of Government; these rules shall also contain provisions for the right of the Rao and for the power of the Court to impose mohasals and also for fees.
- 5. An appeal, subject to the exception hereinafter mentioned, from all decisions of guaranteed Zamindars shall lie to the Court, and from all decisions of the Court to His Highness the Rao, with a further appeal to Government, when the party dissatisfied is a guarantee-holder, with respect to cases involving the possession of land and his old right of dues. No appeal, however, shall lie from the decisions of holders of 1st class estates in cases involving a maximum sentence of three months' imprisonment or Koris 200 line, or of 2nd class estates when the maximum sentence shall be one month's imprisonment or Koris 100 line. In civil cases no appeal shall lie from decisions

of zamindars of 1st class estates, when the value of the property in dispute does not exceed Koris 5,000 or Koris 2,000, in cases arising in estates of the second class, provided that class-holders shall have no final unappealable powers in regard to Mulgirassias residing on their estates, and provided that it shall be within the discretion of His Highness the Rao, with the concurrence of the Political Agent, to call for and, if necessary, quash the proceedings in any case in which it may be shown that injustice has been committed.

6. Boundary disputes wherein a guarantee-holder is a party shall be decided by the Court, with appeal to the Darbar, and a further appeal to Government, if the party dissatisfied is a guarantee-holder; but boundary cases in which the Darbar is a party shall be decided by the Court, with an appeal to Government.

RULES FOR PROCEDURE.

The following Rules for the conduct of business in the Jareja Court of Kutch have been framed by His Highness the Rao and approved by Government, in accordance with Article 4 of the new settlement—

- 1. Due notice shall always be given to the members of the Court of the cases to be brought before it, and the President, before deciding any case, shall ask the opinion of each of the members present, and shall record the same in the proceedings, the decision resting solely with the President. The opinion of all the members of the Court will, in appeal, be duly considered by the
- * Government Resolution No. 5113, Appellate authority, provided that any case dated 11th November 1878.

 may be decided by the President without consulting the other members of the Court if, after due notice, they absent themselves from the sittings of the Court.**
- 2. Should the near relation or private servant of any Jareja member be concerned in any case, or should the member himself or his rayat be parties to any suit or case before the Court, such member is precluded from sitting in judgment in any such case. The decision of the President on any such case to be final.
- 3. The following matters of business may be disposed of by the President solely:—

Signature of any writ, order, summons or other judicial process issued, or made in the exercise of the Court's original jurisdiction.

Admission and rejection of plaints.

Applications for extension of time generally.

Applications for arrest and attachment before judgment.

Orders concerning production and admission of documents.

Attachment of property.

Applications for Commission to examine witnesses.

Applications for, or connected with execution of decrees, sales in execution, etc.

Applications for leave to sue in formá pauperis.

Applications for orders of reference or arbitration.

Applications regarding the conduct of suits.

Applications for management of property.

Inquiries as to the fitness of persons to act as trustees, receivers, etc.

Inquiries as to sufficiency of bail.

Preliminary investigation and committal of persons for offences committed.

Applications for registration of appeals.

Applications for refund of money paid into Court.

Applications for review of judgment.

Power to transfer any case. (Rule 4.)

The President may, however, refer any of the above matters to the Court.

- 4. It shall be competent for the Jareja Court, in any case within its original jurisdiction arising in a 3rd, 4th or 5th class estate, to depute to any Nyayadish appointed or to be appointed by the Darbar, power to try the same. No sentence shall be imposed by any such Nyayadish exceeding 12 months' rigorous imprisonment or fine of Koris 300. The decision of such Nyayadish shall be forthwith reported to the Court, which shall pass such order thereon as it shall think fit.
- 5. An institution fee, at the rates mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be levied on all suits tried before the Court, save in the matter of Political cases, which latter shall comprise boundary cases, "Hookoomut" cases and "Venchun" cases.
- 6. The Court shall have power to impose mohasals on any person in the matter of disobedience of its orders. Mohasali orders shall be in accordance with custom, and no mohasal shall exceed Koris 5 or Re. 1.5-1 per diem, to be computed from the day of issue to the date of return. The following distance per diem to be allowed for mohasals:—

Foot-8 kos.

Horse-12 kos.

- 7. In the event of the non-payment of any mohasal imposed the copyrishall recover the mohasal in the same manner as in the execution of a territor. The right to pardon mohasals His Highness the Rao reserves to himself.
- 8. For sufficient reason more than one mohated may be improved in surrent on surrent of the court.
- 9. The rights of His Highness the Ray to recover the His Highness's right as "Suzerain," and shall be it the many holder, solely in execution of any legitinate when I have the recovery

You formerly carried on trade in slaves. But this traffic having been forbidden by the will of Government a Proclamation to the effect that if any slaves, Negroes or Abyssinians shall be brought (to Kutch) by any one for sale, the vessel conveying them with its cargo will be confiscated, was issued by my late father, under date the Maha, vide 5th Sumvut 1892. Notwithstanding this I am now informed through Major Shortt, the Political Agent at this place, by the Political Agent at Zanzibar, at the direction of Government, that the subjects of Kutch residing at Zanzibar are now engaged in the slave trade. From this it appears that you have not yet abandoned this trade. It is therefore hereby ordered that if you persist in the traffic in slaves the Government will, by virtue of my aforesaid permission treating you (who reside at Zanzibar) as its own subjects, liberate all slaves from your possession, and will not, however large the number of slaves so liberated, award any compensation whatever, nor entertain any claim in regard thereto; and besides, the perpetrators will be punished there according to the law there prevailing, and you will also be considered as criminals, liable to punishment here (in my domain). Note this well, and take warning.

Given in His Highness's presence this 13th day of the 1st Vaisak Sood, Sumvut 1925 of the Vikram era, corresponding with 24th April 1869.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PROCLAMATION, dated 16th December 1872, issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch to his subjects in Zanzibar.

Maharajah Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shree Pragmuljee Bahadoor, to all the Kutch subjects residing at Zanzibar. To wit, that it has come to our knowledge that you carry on at Zanzibar the trade of buying and selling in slaves. This is a most horrible thing, and by the desire of the Honourable Government to put a stop to this practice, we as well as our revered father have before this time issued Proclamations. Notwithstanding these you have not abandoned this horrible trade, which is very bad on your part. You are, therefore, hereby commanded not to persist in this trade at all events, and if you are practising it to abandon it at once on receipt of this command. He who in spite of this shall follow this trade, or in any way abet or assist in the same, shall be punished severely by the Honorable British Government, considering him to be their own subject, by virtue of the power given them for the purpose, and this Durbar will confiscate all his property situated in Kutch. Therefore take strict warning. Given in His Highness's presence this Monday, the 1st Magsur Vud, Sumbut 1929 of the Vikram era, corresponding with 16th December 1872.

A similar Proclamation was issued to his subjects at Muscat.

No. XIX.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to the RAO of KUTCH.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements, which record its obligation to the British Government.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 11th March 1862.

(Sd.) CANNING.

No. XX.

SALT AGREEMENT WITH THE RAO OF KUTCH.

January 16th, 1885.

AGREEMENT between LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE RISTO GOOD-FELLOW, POLITICAL AGENT, CUTCH, acting under the AUTHOR-ITY of the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL of BOMBAY, and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHRI KHENGARJI BAHADUR, RAO of CUTCH, for the REGULATION of the MANUFACTURE of, and TRADE in, SALT in the CUTCH STATE.

His Highness the Rao agrees on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors as follows:—

- 1. That the Darbar of Cutch shall adopt effectual means to prevent the exportation from Cutch, either by sea or by land, of salt manufactured or spontaneously produced in the State to any part of British India or of any foreign European Settlement in India.
- 2. That the Darbar of Cutch shall exercise an efficient control over the manufacture of salt and the collection of natural salt within Cutch territory.
 - 3. That the Darbar of Cutch shall make careful arrangements to watch

the land and sea frontiers of Cutch with a view to prevent exportation of salt from any part of Cutch to any part of British India, or of any Indian Native State, or of any foreign European Settlement in India.

- 4. That the Darbar of Cutch shall, by public notification, prohibit, under pain of severe penalty, the exportation of salt from Cutch either by sea or by land to any part of British India, or of a Native Indian State, or of any foreign European Settlement in India.
- 5. That the Darbar of Cutch shall so regulate the export of salt from Cutch to foreign ports outside of India, and shall place such export under such safeguards and checks as to prevent any salt so exported from finding its way into any part of British India, or of any Native Indian State, or of any foreign European Settlement in India.
- 6. That the Darbar of Cutch shall not permit any salt to be exported from Cutch to any foreign port outside of India unless the vessel containing it is bound direct for that port.
- 7. That no vessel bound from Cutch to any port situated in British India, or a Native Indian State, or any foreign European Settlement in India, shall be permitted to carry salt as its sole cargo or as part of its cargo.
- 8. That the Darbar of Cutch shall bind the owner or Captain of any vessel carrying salt for exportation from Cutch to any foreign port outside of India not to touch on the voyage at any port in British India, or in a Native Indian State, or in a foreign European Settlement in India, unless driven thereto by stress of weather, and in case he is so driven to any such port to give the earliest intimation of arrival to any British or Native Officer residing at the port, and not to land any part of the salt contained in the vessel at such port.

The Governor in Council of Bombay agrees that so long as the Darbar of Cutch fulfils the conditions aforesaid, the system and rules established in Cutch in one thousand eight hundred and eighty and now in force with regard to salt shall be and remain in abeyance.

And His Highhess the Rao agrees on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, that if at any time the Darbar of Cutch fails to fulfil the said conditions the British Government shall be at liberty to reintroduce the said system and rules of one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(Sd.) G. R. Goodfellow, Colonel,

Political Agent, Cutch.

(Sd.) RAO KHENGARJI.

(Sd.) Dufferin,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

His Excellency's Seal. This agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Fort William on the thirteenth day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

Certified that the above is a true copy of the original agreement.

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

Fort William, the 13th February 1885.

No. XXI.

AGREEMENT with HIS HIGHNESS the RAO of KUTCH for the construction of a Telegraph line from the Eastern Boundary of the State to Mandvi—1890.

Whereas the State of Kutch is desirous of having a line of telegraph constructed from the Eastern frontier of the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch to Mandvi, a town on the Gulf of Kutch to be worked in connection with the British lines of telegraph, the following terms are agreed upon by the Political Agent, Kutch, on the part of the British Government duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on that behalf, and by His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Sir Shri Khengarji, Sawai Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of Kutch, on behalf of himself and his successors:—

1.

The British Government agrees to construct for the Kutch State a line of telegraph consisting of one wire to be carried on suitable supports to be erected between the Eastern frontier of Kutch and Mandvi, through Bhuj, at a cost of one lakh and eleven thousand rupees (Rs. 1,11,000) more or less, and the State agrees to pay to the British Government the cost of the line as the money may be required.

2.

The line so constructed shall be called the Kutch Branch Telegraph line.

3.

With the consent of the Governor-General in Council extra wires may at any time be added by the Telgraph Department for the Kutch State on terms and conditions to be agreed upon at the time between the Kutch State and the Government of India.

4.

The Kutch Branch Telegraph extension shall be kept in efficient repair, managed and worked entirely by the officers of the Telegraph or Postal Departments of the Government of India. It shall not be dismantled without the consent of the Government of British India. But should it at any time be given up the value of the materials of which it is composed shall be refunded to the Kutch State, less the cost of dismantling and returning them into store.

5.

The State of Kutch shall pay annually to the British Government to cover the cost of repairs and maintenance a sum calculated at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure, and also Rupees 5 per mile of line to cover cost of line establishment and minor charges of the telegraph between the Eastern frontier of Kutch and Mandvi. These rates may be changed at any time hereafter, after one year's notice has been given to the State of Kutch.

6.

The entire receipts at the Telegraph Offices at Ardesar, Aujar, Bhuj and Mandvi. and at any other office within the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch on the Kutch Branch Telegraph extension, shall be credited annually to the Kutch State, and the actual cost incurred in keeping open and working the said offices shall be debited annually to the Kutch State. If the receipts exceed the cost of the offices, together with the charges under Article 5, the surplus shall be paid by the British Government to the Kutch State; if the cost exceeds the receipts the difference shall be paid by the Kutch State to the British Government. By "receipts" is to be understood the value of the fees levied at the offices aforesaid, on Inland messages and the Indian share of Foreign messages despatched from the offices aforesaid.

7.

The accounts of the Kutch Branch Telegraph line and of the offices maintained on it shall be rendered yearly to the State of Kutch, and the charges and balance shall be adjusted without delay.

8.

offices that may be opened on the Kutch Branch Telegraph line as the Director General of Telegraphs shall consider necessary, and shall keep the same in good repair.

9.

The State of Kutch agrees to apply to the Kutch Branch Telegraph line the provisions of the British Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, and such other Acts or legal provisions as have been or may hereafter be passed by the British Government with reference to Telegraphs.

10.

The State of Kutch agrees to apply to the Kutch Branch Telegraph line any rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be made applicable to lines of telegraph in British India. The British Government will undertake to furnish the Kutch State with accurate translations of such Acts, Rules and Regulations.

11.

The State of Kutch agrees that the Kutch Branch Telegraph line shall be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs and of any officer deputed by him for that purpose.

Dated at Bhuj this fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(Sd.) RAO KHENGARJI,

Rao of Kutch.

Witness.

(Sd.) MOTILAL LALBHAI.

(Sd.) W. A. SALMON,

Political Agent, Kutch.

Witness.

(Sd.) M. V. DESA,

Head Accountant, Kutch Agency.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM;

The 18th December 1890.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Officiating Secretary to the

Government of India.

1I.-CAMBAY.

Bombay Government Records No. XXVI of new Series, and original papers in the Foreign Department.

The founder of the ruling family in Cambay was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-Sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. While he held the office of governor his son-in-law Nizam Khan had charge of Cambay. Momin Khan died in 1742. Muftakhar Khan or Nur-ud-din, who had made an unsuecessful effort to succeed his father in the government of Gujarat, went to Cambay to eollect forces to assert his cause, and there basely compassed the death of Nizam Khan and assumed the government of Cambay, which he held till his death on the 22nd January 1784. His rule was marked both by the blackest crimes and eruelties and by his brave resistance and diplomatic evasion of the encroachments of the Mahrattas. In the partition of Gujarat between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar in 1752 Cambay fell to the Peshwa's share, but the dues which he claimed from it were never regularly paid, and Nur-ud-din even levied exactions from the Peshwa's districts of Gogha, Dhandhuka and Kathiawar, eaptured Ahmadabad, and for some time held it against the Mahratta forces. When the British Government had, in 1771, reduced the piratical Kolis of Talaja the fort of Talaja was made over (No. XXII) to the Nawab of Cambay in consideration of a payment of Rupees 75,000. Two years afterwards, however, the fort was, at the Nawab's own request, transferred to the Chief of Bhaunagar,* by whom the sum of Rupees 75,000 was paid, and whom the Nawab had bound himself (No. XXIII) not to molest. Nur-ud-din was succeeded by his son-in-law Muhammad Kuli. claim was disputed by Mirza Jani, the illegitimate son of Nur-ud-din, but after a severe struggle he succeeded in expelling his opponent and establishing his own power. He ruled for six years, and was succeeded, on the 7th February 1790, by his son Fateh Ali.

With the exception of the adjustment of some disputes with the Gackwar the British Government has interfered but little in the affairs of Cambay. Under the Treaty of Bassein the chauth, or fourth share of the revenue of Cambay and all the Peshwa's rights in Cambay were ceded by him to the British Government. The chauth had been originally granted to the Cackwar in 1736, in consideration of assistance he rendered to the Nawab in capturing

Ahmadabad, and had fallen to the Peshwa's share in the partition of Gujarat. After the cession of the chauth to the British Government it was, at the Nawah's request, farmed to him (No. XXIV). The agreement was not renewed on the expiration of the farm in 1807. The chauth, however, constitutes the tribute which the Nawah now pays to the British Government.

Under the treaty of Bassein the British Government succeeded to the chauth or tribute payable by the Nawab of Cambay to the Peshwa's Government. The principal item of this tribute consisted of a nominal half share in the sea and land customs, deducting the expenses of collection. In February 1853 the British Government relinquished its share of the land customs in consideration of the introduction of the excise duty on salt into Cambay territory, but the Nawab retained his share in the land customs, although he was admitted to a half share in the new excise duty. He was however asked to revise the highly complicated and onerons tariff of sea customs then in force at Cambay, by which every article of trade was subjected to pay duty under many distinct heads, the duty varying on several articles, and being different according to the port to or from which the vessel was bound, or according to the easte of the trader interested. Although this tariff was highly injurious to trade some time clapsed before the Nawab of Cambay consented to introduce reforms. Eventually, a Committee composed of two high Native officials of the British Government and some officers on the part of the Nawab was appointed to settle the matter. The principle on which the Committee proceeded was to substitute a fixed percentage duty for the multifarious exactions of the Nawab in the shape of sea and land customs. nature of the arrangements finally made will be gathered from the Agreement '(No. XXV) concluded with the Nawab. Revised * arrangements were subsequently sanctioned for carrying out the distinction made as regards the treatment in British Indian ports of goods arriving from or destined for Cambay being the manufacture or produce of that city or intended for its consumption, and goods which might only pass the town of Cambay in transit. † The British Government consented to forego the annual payment of Rupecs 748-5-2 made by the Nawab on account of the Golana

^{*} See pago 60.

[†] The result of these arrangements is that goods, the produce or manufacture of the town of Cambay, when exported by sen, are subject to a duty of five (a) per cent., and on import at any British ports to the import duties leviable on foreign goods under Bombay Act I of 1852.

refused to disperse, and even routed the Cambay police who were sent against them, it was necessary to employ the troops. Several lives were lost, and after order was restored a minute inquiry was instituted, which disclosed a state of bankruptcy and general mis-government. A special officer was sent to advise the Nawab, and the administration was put under his control with the consent of His Highness. The late Diwan, Shamrao N. Land, was declared ineligible for service in Cambay, and the whole administration was reformed.

The area of Cambay is about 350 square miles, and the population (1891), 89,722. The revenues are about Rupees 6,04,504. The military force of the State consists (1891) of 12 field gnus, of which 9 are serviceable, 42 cavalry, and 407 infantry and police. The Nawab has first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. He is entitled to a salute of cleven guns. Cambay is under the political supervision of the Collector of Kaira.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of the TREATY entered into with NAWAB MOMUN KHAN, GOVERNOR of CAMBAY, for the SALE of the FORT of TARRAJAH, with its AMMUNITION and DEPENDENCIES, 1771.

ARTICLE 1.

That in consideration of the Honourable Company selling and making over to him and his heirs the fort of Tarrajah, its dependencies and ammunition, the same as when taken from the Koolies, he, the Nawab, agrees to pay them (the Honourable Company) the sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand (75,000) in the term of five years, at five yearly equal payments of Rupees fifteen thousand (15,000) cach; the first payment of Rupees fifteen thousand (15,000) to be made twenty days after the Nawab's forces have got possession of Tarrajah fort, and the remainder to be paid punctually by the Nawab on the very same day of every year after as the first payment was made, until the whole sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand (75,000) is received.

ARTICLE 2.

As the Honourable Company have been pleased to show their great regard and favour to him (the Nawab) in giving him the fort of Tarrajah, he most solemnly declares he will on no account enter into any terms or friendship with the Koolies, or assist them by either sea or land, or suffer their boats to enter any territories belonging to him, or he himself fit or equip any piratical boats, and look upon any enemies of the Honourable Company as his enemy also, but will distress such as much as possible; neither will he, on any account whatsoever, deliver the fort of Tarrajah, or any part of the country, to either the Koolies or any other country power whatsoever, without the consent of the Honourable Company first had and obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

That should the Honourable Company at any time hereafter have occasion to act against the Koolies of the other districts, the Nawab very willingly agrees to let the Honourable Company have the use of the fort of Tarrajah and its dependencies for the use of their troops whilst they may be there, and order his people to assist them with whatever they may want, provided they do no damage to the fort or its pergunnah, which in such case is to be made good by the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any power whatsoever attack or disturb him (the Nawab) in his fort of Tarrajah and its dependencies, he requests the assistance of the Honourable Company to keep him in possession, as he must now look upon

himself as one of their servants; and any charges sustained by the Honourable Company by such their assistance, he, the Nawah, most readily agrees to defray as soon as he conveniently can; and should the Honourable Company have occasion for his troops, he, the Nawah, is very ready to follow their orders with such a number of forces as they may require; and the Honourable Company is to pay such expense as may be incurred on that account as soon as may be convenient to them.

ARTICLE 5.

He requests the Honourable Company will send him a proper convoy for conveying his troops to the Kooly coast, and that a sufficient force may meet them on the shore to escort them to and deliver them the fort of Tarrajah; and he requests the Honourable Company will supply him with thirty (30) barrels of gunpowder, and fifty (50) maunds of lead, for the use of Tarrajah fort, which he, the Nawab, agrees to pay for.

ARTICLE 6.

He promises and agrees to make the first payment by the time above mentioned unto Mr. John Torlesse by transfer upon the shroffs, and for the remainder four payments he makes over the revenue of the Mocawt and Cosbaw; and should it please God to distress the said revenue by want of rain, enemies, or the like, he (the Nawab) then agrees and promises to make the same good himself.

Approved by the Government of Bombay on 23rd April 1771.

No. XXIII.

TRANSLATION of a WRITING from the NAWAB of CAMBAY, 1771.

L. S.

AGREEMENT between the Honourable English East India Company and Momun Khan, Nawab of Cambay.

Agreeable to what I have been requested by Mr. John Torlesse, Resident at Cambay, I now do promise that should Gogo at any time again fall into my hands, and the Honourable English Company be desirous of having a factory there, I will grant it to them, and on no account whatsoever suffer any other European nation to settle there; also from the long friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company and me, I have hearkened to the recommendation they have been pleased to give to Eckarajee and Gopaljee Servia. I will on no pretence whatever meddle with or trouble

the ancient possessions of Eckarajee, the son of the late Bowsung, nor the town or fort of Bhownagur, and take no more than what has always been usual for the possessor of the Bunder of Gogo to take, and what I took when I was in possession thereof, and no more will I demand. And with respect to Gopaliee Servia, I will give neither molestation; but I do request that after this agreement, the Honourable Company will not recommend any more persons of that country to me. And by the help of God, I and my heirs will stand to all agreements hitherto entered into between us.

Written with my own hand this 12th day of the moon Rujjub, year 1185. or 22nd October 1771.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to the Honourable COMPANY by JWALLANATH SAHEB ROY in behalf of his master NIZAMOOD Dowla. Mamtazoolmoolk Momin KHAN BAHADOOR DILAWAR JUNG, of CAMBAY, for the farm of CAMBAY of CHOUTH and NAPPAAR, for the year 1860, or 1803-04, which has been ceded by the Peishwa to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

ARTICLE 1.

I agree to pay off muckta or stipulated revenue for Company and the Tuppa of Nappaar, on the following conditions

Rs. 90,001

ARTICLE 2.

Deduct expense-

N	VAPPAAR, viz	Rs.					
	per mon	th	•••	ıs, at Rupees 20	***	4,800	
`.		for reconnicte		revenue at Ru	pees 3	360	
	Contin	gent c	harges o	ealled sadeed	•••	500	
	1 Carcoo	n	444	•••		200	
			-			***************************************	5,860

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Cambay-No. XXIV.

Part II

6,518

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~ A	471				

S	Mehatauns	writers upon the	Mehal	• • •	400
Q	Ponne	ditto			000

8 Peons ditto ... 288

Payable balance, Rs. ... 83,453

688

ARTICLE 3.

Payment of the above sum to be made by the following instalments, viz.—

Kartiek Sood 12th, or 27th November	1803	•••	18,000	
Pous Sood 12th, or January 1804	•••	•••	20,000	
Chitre Sood 12th, or April 1804	•••	•••	22,000	
Jeit Sood or end of the year in the mor	th of June	•••	23,453	
				92 452

ARTICLE 4.

I will pay the amount of three instalments fully, but for the last there may probably remain a balance in the cultivators' hands, which shall not, however, exceed Rupees 2,000, for the advantage of the perguman the following year.

ARTICLE 5.

Should asmany or sultany happen (calamities from the elements or war), the loss sustained thereby to be duly considered by the Company agreeable to custom.

ARTIOLE 6.

Whatever custom has obtained from time immemorial of receiving from the ryots little offerings (such as vegetable, etc.), it shall not be prevented, provided they are free and voluntary gifts.

ARTICLE 7.

Some garrison sepoys to be allowed for the fort of Nappaar.

ARTICLE 8.

If any repairs should be required for the fort of Nappaar, it shall be made by the Comavishdar with the sanction of the Resident, and in that case the charge must be credited by the Company.

ARTICLE 9.

Wurshasun, or usual allowances to the Brahmins, dawasthans, khyrat, dhurmadao, or charity, etc., should these be ordered to be continued, it shall be credited by the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

Should any enemies or other disturbance of the peace appear, the commanding officer in the fort of Nappaar will proceed against them on being informed of the circumstance by the Comavishdar, or, in his absence, by the Carcoon.

ARTICLE 11.

I will collect from the mehal, over and above the amount of Rupees 90,001 of rent, on account of our toolebe, etc., a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

ARTICLE 12.

'Agreeable to the foregoing promises I will act.

No. XXV.

AGREEMENT concluded between HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB of CAMBAY and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, regarding the levy of Transit Duties on Goods Imported and Exported by Sea through the Port of Cambay.

From the manifest of imported goods, those intended for transmission to other places shall be entered in a separate memorandum, which shall be signed by the customs officers of both Governments and sent to the transit officer.

- 2. Goods intended for transmission to other places shall be deposited either in the Outside Custom House, or on an open place in front of it.
- 3. These goods shall be examined and compared with the memorandum mentioned in the 1st paragraph, and weighed or measured as the case may be, after which the goods shall be entered in the books of both Governments, and the amount of duty to be levied determined.
- 4. Then the amount of duty in Cambay, old currency, due to both Governments, shall be levied from the merchant, and a receipt granted with the signatures of both officers, showing the amount levied by each.
- 5. After which each package of merchandize shall be stamped, and permission to remove the goods granted, whether for transmission by sea or land.

- 6. No Rahadaree goods shall be allowed to enter the city, but shall be taken direct.
- 7. All export and import goods intended for transmission to other places, which shall not be taken away and duty paid within one month, shall be liable to the higher rates of duty fixed for goods imported into, and exported from, the town of Cambay.
- 8. Duty shall be levied without delay on all transit goods at the Outside Custom House; and if they are not taken away within one month, the higher rate of duty shall also be levied.
- 9. Transit goods, which shall be taken by any road into the city, or which, having been stored near the city, shall afterwards be brought into it, shall be treated as smuggled, and dealt with accordingly.
- 10. With the exception of holidays and Sundays, the officers of customs of both Governments shall be present at their duties every day from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M.
- 11. Out of every rupee levied on transit goods, the Nawab shall take eight annas under the name of "expenses," four annas shall be taken by the British Government, and the remaining four by the Nawab. The details of the eight annas taken by the Nawab as "expenses" are as follows:—
- 1st.—From this the Nawab is to build a custom house on the bunder for the purposes of an office and for the depositing of transit goods. This office is to be for the use of both Governments and as a ware-house for goods.
- 2nd.—The Nawab to make arrangements for the protection of all transit goods as far as his own frontiers, and keep the roads in his own territory in repairs.
- 3rd.—After these objects have been effected, should there be any balance left, the Nawab is to be at liberty to expend the same in repairing the walls of the city, or in any way he pleases.
- 12. If ever any change should be deemed advisable in the above arrangements, none shall be made without the consent of both Governments.
- 13. Transit goods have been classed, and are to pay duty according to different rates, yet there are many descriptions of goods not classed; with regard to these, as many as possible shall be classified, and this shall be done by the customs officers of both Governments, and with the sanction of both Governments.

MEMORANDUM of ARRANGEMENTS made by HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB of CAMBAY and the British Government regarding Customs Duties to be levied on goods Imported into the CITY of CAMBAY and on goods the PRODUCE thereof when Exported by Sea.

The manifest of all goods imported by sea, the vessel's register, and any papers received at the port of departure, shall, on the vessel's arrival, be presented by the tindal to the customs officers of both Governments, and they shall make entry accordingly in their books, and give orders for the landing of the cargo.

- 2. The merchant shall write on the said manifest a memorandum to the effect that such and such goods (if any) are for transit, and the Custom House officers of both Governments shall then send to the officer at the Outside Custom House a Memorandum of such goods duly signed and numbered, a corresponding number being written on the manifest.
- 3. For all goods to be imported into, or exported from, the city, the merchant shall present a "buruttia" (a written application) duly signed, and the goods mentioned therein shall be duly examined, weighed, etc., in the presence of the officers of both Sircar's and the value be determined according to the Bombay tariff, and duly levied for both Governments together in old Cambay currency, according to the schedule hereunto annexed, after which each Government's share shall be separated and credited by the officers of both Governments, and a receipt for the total signed by both officers given to the merchant. If the description of goods be not found in the Bombay tariff, then they shall be valued at the bazar price.
- 4. For all goods exported from Cambay, the tindal shall prepare a general manifest in duplicate, and for any goods therein, which are transit goods, a memorandum to that effect, and showing that duty has been paid thereon, shall be written on the general manifests by the officers of the Outside Custom House, which documents shall then be presented at the Inside Custom House, where they will be compared with the books there, when the manifests shall be signed by both officers, and one given to the tindal and one kept in the Honourable Company's Office, a copy being taken by the Nawab's officer; the port clearance shall also be signed by both officers.
- 5. The officers of both Governments shall also levy anchorage fees from the owners or tindals of vessels according to the rates prescribed in the annexed schedule in one sum and in Cambay old currency, and divide their shares after giving to the payer a receipt signed by both.
- 6. Goods shall pay duty according to the tables hereunto annexed, but there are some articles, such as grain, firewood, timber, etc., which cannot at once be brought to the Inside Custom House; these shall, therefore, be taken to the old Meerbeer Chowkee, where they shall be examined and duty levied according to the tables and a receipt from both Sirears granted, the shares being divided after; but although duties of customs on certain goods are to be levied near the Meerbeer Chowkee, yet it is clearly understood that all old Meerbeer levies are abolished.

- 7. All goods to the value of Rupees 30, or petty customs, whether at the Inside Custom House or at Meerbeer Chowkee, shall pay duty according to the rates in the schedules, and shall be examined in the presence of the officers of both Governments, and one receipt for the total sum levied granted as above: the shares to be divided afterwards. Of these petty customs, one-fourth under the name of "khoirat" (charity) to be deducted every day, and the balance to be credited under the head of "Petty Customs." The "khoirat" of both Governments shall be kept in one account book, and according to present custom, out of this sum, charity is to be dispensed to the lame, fuqueers, blind, etc., by procuring for them grain, drinking water, etc., and the expenses entered in the book by the officers of both Governments.
- 8. All goods, whether import or export, are to be stamped after the duty is levied.
- 9. The method of conducting the Kavee Ferry is not to be altered, but kept as it is by both Governments.
- 10. Except the demands authorised by this arrangement entered into by both Governments, no other levy of any kind, nor under any name, is to be made by the customs officers of either Government.
- 11. A true copy of each general manifest shall remain with the Nawab's officer, while the original and any papers from port of departure shall remain with the Honourable Company's officer. The "buruttia" or written application, after having been examined and signed by both officers, shall be given to the Nawab's officer for his records, but shall be shown to any other officer at any time they may be required. The dufters of both Governments shall be kept so as to correspond.
- 12. With respect to smuggled goods seized, they shall be brought into the Custom House, and the officers of both Governments shall, as usual, make due enquiry into the matter, and the Nawab's officer shall take copies of all the papers relating to the enquiry, while the original papers shall be sent to the Office of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, and whatever orders shall be received with respect to each case shall be acted on in the same way as at present; but if the decision of the European officer shall seem to the Nawab to require being modified, the Nawab shall write his opinion on the subject, when it will be taken into consideration.
- 13. Whenever the Nawab's Darogah shall send a note with his signature, that such and such provisions are for the use of the Durbar or the establishment of the Nawab, they shall be passed free and entered in the books as free, and whatever provisions in transit for Europeans, as are at present passed free, so they shall be continued to be passed without any hindrance. Provisions of the value of Rupees 15 belonging to travellers, and of the value of Rupees 5 belonging to inhabitants of the city, shall be allowed to pass free either way.
 - 14. The Inner Custom House, now in a dilapidated condition, shall be repaired at the expense of the Nawab, and both Governments shall have therein an Office, a Treasury, and a record room; and for the Company's

officers exclusively another cutcherry for all purposes shall afterwards be built by the Nawab.

- 15. With the exception of holidays and Sundays, the servants of both Governments shall attend in the Custom House from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and shall not make any delay in the transaction of business.
- 16. Piece goods manufactured in Cambay are not in the tariff, and cornelions are put down in the tariff at a very low price; therefore every three years a Committee consisting of merchants and the officers of both Governments shall enquire into the prices of these things in the bazar, and fix the price thereon for the levy of duty under the sanction of both Governments.
- 17. In the annexed schedule are laid down the rates of the several huks; according to that the sums are to be deducted at the time of dividing the shares of both Governments, and credited in a separate account book kept for that purpose, the entries being signed by the officers of both Governments—the money to be kept in the Nawab's treasury in the Custom House; and at the end of every month these officers shall give to the hukdars what is due to them, and take their receipts for the same, and whatever hukdars are doing duty, both Governments shall see that they do their duty properly.
- 18. No change to be made in the above arrangements without the consent and sanction of both Governments. According to these present arrangements, the custom duties thall be carried on; the old system with regard to weighing, rates, etc., to be abandoned.

Statement showing the rate of Sea Customs duties on goods imported into and exported from the town of Cambay, and of anchorage fees to be levied on vessels arriving at Cambay, as agreed upon by the British Government and His Excellence the Nawab in the year 1856.

DNCQD I FINIA V	Government's	Nawan	Shares. e levied on	ANCHORAGE FRESTO VIED ON RVERY VES ARRIVAL WITH OR WI CARGO.				
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	British Goreshare in c	5	jum. Jum. Fotze.	Hukdar's Sl	Total to be l Rupecs 160 goods.	Fee to be levied ne- cording to the bur- then specified in the Registry Certificate.	Rate of anchorage fee.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	1 1	.a.p. Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.	ge feet c equal on'ble f Cam-
On all goods im- ported from whatever port.	1 7 0	1 7 0 1	10 2 8 0	050	440	From 1 to 20 Candles	100	of auchora led in three een the H ie Nawab o Hukdars,
	-		}			,, 41 to 60 ,,	200	of a
On all goods ex- ported to what-	1 13 0	1 13 0 1	10 214 0	0 5 0	500	"Gi to 80 "	3.0 0	ceds divi betw ny, t
ever port.						"81 to 100 "	380	proce
						,,101 aud upwards	400	The proshal best and bay, ar

Statement of the distribution of the Huk allowances from the Customs and Anchorage fees levied at the Port of Cambay, as agreed upon by the British Government and the Nawab of Cambay conjointly.

	ок Іл	Ponts.	ON EX	PORTS.	of as
	Custom House Hukdars.	Hukdars on the duties former- ly taken at the Meerbeer.	Custom House Hukdars.	Hukdars on the duties former-fly taken at the Meerbeer,	Hukdars' share anchorage fees be distributed under.
, ,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Moosruff	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 1 6	003	0 0 7
Canoogo of the Custom House and	0 0 9	010	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 1 9
Canoogo with Pashan of Meerbeer Thakorejee Nutwerlaljee of Ahmedabad—claim on	006	•••••	0 0 6		
account of the Custom House levies. Thakorejec Nuvindhpiajee of Cambay—claim on account of the levies at Meerbeer.		016	*** /**	0 1 7	0 0 22
Dhurmada		0 0 6	·····	0 0 5	•••••
Seekmar Khasnuvish of British Government	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 3
Ditto of Nawab Saheb	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 4	010	006
Lutmeenuvish				*****	0 0 53
Varagee Mahdrojee		•••••		•••••	0 0 53
Swameenaryen					0 0 15
Jusee					0 0 9
TOTAL .	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 4

AMENDED 11th Article of the Agreement with the Nawab of Cambay in year 1856, regarding Rahadaree Collections.

AMENDED ARTICLE 11.

Eight annas in each Rupee of the Rahadaree, or transit collections, shall be shared equally between the British Government and the Nawab.

The remaining eight annas shall be disposed of as follows:

24 Peons 8 Sowars Contingencies 1 Karkoon Hukdars, etc.	• •	1,920 2,400 180 150 300 4,950	1st.—A fixed establishment, as per margin, under the supervision and orders of the Nawab, shall be maintained for the protection of goods in transit within the Cambay territories. The strength and pay of this establishment not to be changed without the consent of Government.
_	•		consent of Government.

2nd.—Of the balance, one-third shall be devoted to educational purposes, and shall be expended under the direction of the Political Agent of Kaira on account of the expenditure being annually forwarded to His Excellency the Nawab.

3rd.—The remaining balance to be spent by His Excellency the Nawab in such a way as to promote the health and convenience of his subjects. Detailed accounts of expenditure to be kept, which the Political Agent of Kaira shall be entitled to inspect when desirous of so doing.

No. XXVI.

AGREEMENT between HIS HIGHNESS JAFFER ALI KHAN, NAWAR of CAMBAY, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in supersession of the agreements entered into by the NAWAB of CAMBAY in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, regarding the administration of the Customs Department and the levy of Rahdari and Transit duties in the State of Cambay,—1885.

- 1. The treaties of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six are hereby cancelled and in lieu thereof it is mutually agreed as follows.
- 2. His Highness the Nawab of Cambay has, from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, introduced the British customs tariff at his sea-ports, and whenever from time to time the British Government may make alterations or modifications in such tariff, His Highness the Nawab shall make similar modifications in the tariff at his ports. His Highness the Nawab shall further follow the system, use the forms and observe the rules in force in British custom-houses, and shall in all respects assimilate, so far as it may be possible, the procedure in his custom-houses therewith. His Highness shall not allow the importation by sea into the State of Cambay of any fermented or spirituous liquor or the importation or exportation by land or sea of any opium except opium duly covered by a British pass.
- 3. The British share or chouth on sea customs, anchorage fees and miscellaneous customs fees is hereby commuted in perpetuity (as the chouth on land revenue has already been) for an annual payment by His Highness the Nawab to the British Government of two hundred British Indian rupees. The said payment shall be made by His Highness the Nawab to the British Treasury at Barsad on the first of April in each year.
- 4. While reserving to themselves all rights of control and management in the Department of Customs in the Cambay State, which they hold by right of conquest from the Peshwa, the British Government will, from the date of this agreement taking effect, hand over to His Highness the Nawab the control and management of the custom-house at Cambay, and will withdraw from Cambay territory their Sarkarkun of Customs and the Mahalkari of Cambay, together with the establishments subordinate to these officers, respectively, and will abstain from exercising their rights of control and management in the Department of Customs in the State of Cambay for so long as the arrangement in that behalf made by His Highness the Nawab prove satisfactory and subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (a) The British Government shall maintain a special officer, who shall be allowed a seat in the Cambay Custom-house and shall be authorized to inspect and scrutinize and copy all customs documents and books and all customs business transacted there and in all other places in

Cambay territory, as well as to examine all goods landed or shipped or water-borne to be landed on or from Cambay territory.

- (b) The British Government shall maintain such establishments as they may deem necessary for the prevention of salt-smuggling and clandestine practices relating to salt in Cambay territory; but the maintenance of such establishments by the British Government shall not affect the obligations undertaken by His Highness the Nawab himself to prevent salt-smuggling of all kinds, as well as the consumption within the limits of His Highness's State of any salt on which the British excise has not been paid.
- (c) The British Government will resume direct control and management of the Department of Customs in Cambay if the arrangements made by His Highness the Nawab do not prove satisfactory.
- 5. The British Government and His Highness the Nawab of Cambay respectively, agree to discontinue for ever the joint and separate levy of Rahdari and Transit duties of all kinds and of all the petty cesses mentioned in the schedule hereto attached, as well as of all similar cesses except such as are strictly of a municipal character and fall on the consumption or inhabitants of the town of Cambay exclusively; provided that His Highness the Nawab may continue to levy as heretofore on his own account a royalty on mintage, divorce and marriage registration-fees, and fees for stamping weights and measures.
- 6. The British chouth on the land revenue having been commuted for ever, the British Government will not share in any possible increase of land revenue following a revision of assessment.
- 7. His Highness the Nawab shall pay the Hakdars the same proportion of the total customs receipts under the British tariff as was allowed to them in the agreement of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (page 309, Vol. IV, Aitchison's Treaties).
- 8. This agreement has taken effect from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and is binding also on the heirs and successors of His Highness the Nawab.

Dated this second day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Witness.

(Sd.) SHAMRAO N. LAUD, (Sd.) (In Vernacular),

Diwan of Cambay State. Nawab of Cambay

(Sd.) JHAUNBHAI NATHUBHAI, (Sd.) ARTHUR HUME SPRY,

Head Clerk, Kaira Collector's Office. Political Agent, Kaira.

Supplementary Declaration.

The British Government, in view of the completion of these arrangements

with the Nawab of Cambay, hereby foregoes the payment of the sum of rupees two hundred stipulated as commutation in Article 3 of the Agreement dated the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Witness.

- (Sd.) SHAMRAO N. LAUD. (Sd.) ARTHUR HUME SPRY,
- (Sd.) JHAUNBHAI NATHUBHAI. Political Agent, Kaira.

Schedule of Taxes, Fees and Cesses jointly and separately levied by the British and Cambay Governments and now to be abolished.

I. Moteshi -

- 1. Fees levied for stamping weights and measures, per shop.
- 2. Fees for erecting or repairing buildings on—
 - (a) Public thoroughfares—
 - (1) Carpenters.(2) Bricklayers.
 - (3) Tile-turners.
 - (4) For each door or window fronting main road.
 - (5) For each new verandah do.
 - (b) On minor streets—
 - (1) On every verandah.
 - (2) On every door.
 - (3) On every window.
- 3. Fees levied at the Divali—
 - (1) From each confectioner.
 - (2) From each potter.
 - (3) From each seller of fireworks.
- 4. Fees levied at the Holi—
 - (1) From each parched gram maker.
 - (2) From each confectioner.
- 5. Fees levied during the monsoon—
 - (1) From milk sellers for selling boiled milk at every Agiaras.
 - (2) From each toy seller at Shrawan fairs.
 - (3) At Droatbul feast from every Khoja (sweet-meat seller).
- 6. Fees levied from each betel-leaf seller, per year.
- 7. Fees levied from each iron shopkeeper, per year.
- 8. Fees levied from each parched gram seller, per month.
- 9. Fees levied from vegetable sellers, per shop per diem.
- 10. Fees levied from—
 - (1) Fruit and spices sellers, per shop per month.
 - (2) Those who sit in the public roads to sell vegetables per diem.



- 11. Fees levied on caste feasts of Panjigars (Warp-pasters), per feast.
- 12. Fees levied on mango warehouses, per warehouse.
- 13. Fees on every cart laden with plantains that enters the city.

II. Nazrana-

- 1. From the panch of cotton-seed sellers, per year.
- of firewood sellers 2. Do.
- 3. of Dasi Bania or cloth sellers, per year. Do.
- From the Kanooga of salt do. 4.
- Do. Panch of rice-beaters do. 5.
- 6. Do. Kanooga of Ghu Kanta do.
- 7. Do. Panch of Sootaria do. do. Do.
- Panch of Judia (weavers) 8. do.
- Kanooga of Noherji 9. Do.
- Kanooga of cotton-seed sellers 10. Do. do. 11. Do. d٥. Nakardass of Noherji
- From the potter, per wheel.
- 13. Do. Pauch of smoking pipe-makers.
- 14. Do. do. of Sathuria.
- 15. do. of cocoanut sellers. Do.
- 16. Do. do. of pulse sellers.
- 17. do. of Pinjara. Do.
- 18. Do. do. of oil sellers.
- 19. Do. do. of coppersmiths.
- 20. Do. do. · of vegetable sellers.
- 21. Do. do. of flour sellers.
- 22. Do. do. of tobacco sellers.
- 23. Do. do. of perfume sellers.
- 24. Do. do. of weighers.
- 25. Do. do, of butchers, 26. Do.
- do. of grain dealers. 27, Do.
- of ganja sellers. do, Do.
- 28. do. of Wadi Falia.
- 29. Fees from the abkari contractor.

Kotwali Chabutro—

- 1. Fees levied on every cart laden with plantains.
- on every shop of vegetable sellers.
- 3. Fees on re-marriages in the town and suburbs, other than Machipura-
 - (1) By widows.
 - (2) by divorced women.

IV. Machipura Chabutro.

- 1. Fees on every deed transferring the right to land, for building sites in Machipura, and to salt-pans.
- 2. Fees levied from tobacco sellers, per shop per annum.
- Fees on retail oil sellers, per shop per annum.
- 4. Fees on re-marriages in the Machipura suburb—
 - (1) By widows.
 - (2) By divorced women.

V. Mint-

- 1. Fees of one ingot weight of copper coins levied at every time that copper ingots are weighed.
- 2. Fees of five annas on every crucible used in silver-melting.
- 3. Rs. 3-1-8 on every 1,000 rupees coined.
- 4. Rasal Duragi Re. 1 on every 1,400 rupees weight of "moos," per moos.
- 5. Rasal Khasumesi of 5 annas on do. do.
- 6. Fees of 2 annas 5 pies on one maund of copper coined.
- 7. Rasel Durazi fee of l anna on
- 8. Rasal Khasumesi fee of half anna on do.

Witness.

(Sd.) (In Vernacular), Nawab of Cambay.

(Sd.) SHAMRAO N. LAUD.

ARTHUR HUME SPRY, (,,)

") JHAUNBHAI NATHUBHAI, Head Clerk, Kaira Collector's Office.

Political Agent, Kaira.

Seal.

DUFFERIN. (Sd.)

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the eighteenth day of June A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

> H. M. DURAND, (Sd.)

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Certified that the above is a true copy of the original agreement.

W. J. CUNINGHAM, (Sd.)

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, The 20th June 1885. Foreign Department.

No. XXVII.

TRANSLATED SUBSTANCE of copy of an AGREEMENT passed by HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB of CAMBAY in respect to the manufacture and sale of OPIUM in that STATE, without date, and received and ordered to be translated on the 3rd November 1881:—

1. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium to be put a stop to.

- 2. The Nawab should send for from the British. Government's depôt at Ahmedabad, or some other place, all the opinm required for consumption. No other person except the Nawab's Sarkar (officials?) shall sell it from the 1st October next.
- 3 Sections of the Indian Opium Act bearing on the subject, and the rules framed under that Act from time to time, will be enforced in the Cambay State in accordance with the usage of the Nawab's Court.
- 4. The stock of opinm or its jnice which cultivators or merchants may possess should be sold before the 1st October. The Nawab will purchase the stock of opium which may remain after that date, and resell it to licensed parties at the cost price, and on the payment of the full duty.
- 5. After the 1st October the price of opium sold in retail in Cambay should not be less than that prevailing in Kaira.
- 6. A half-yearly account showing the quantity of opium imported into Cambay and sold, the proceeds of the sale, and the quantity of opium remaining, should be sent to the Political Agent.
- 7. The Nawab will conduct himself in accordance with the preceding six paragraphs. The opium on which the duty has not been paid will not be allowed to be imported into Cambay. Opium will not be sold in retail in Cambay at a price less than that prevailing in Kaira. In lieu of this the British Government agrees to pay to the Nawab the whole of the duty, viz., Rupecs (650) six hundred and fifty per chest on the opium which, as stated above, may be imported for consumption in Cambay.

(Sd.) S. P Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government.

No. XXVIII.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NAWAB JAFFER ALI KHAN of CAMBAY—1881.

Whereas the British Government and Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan of Cambay are equally animated by the desire to draw closer the ancient ties of friendship which unite the two Governments, and whereas it has been found expedient to close the salt works in the territory of Cambay, in the profits of which the two Governments have hitherto shared, the contracting parties, viz., the two Governments aforesaid, hereby agree together in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Nawab having, since the 19th day of March 1878, closed the Cambay salt works and discontinued the manufacture of salt, undertakes henceforward to keep the said salt works closed and to suppress the manufacture of salt in his territory.

Auticle 2.

All works in Cambay territory shall be kept flooded, and otherwise effectually rendered incapable of yielding or producing salt.

Auticle 3.

The Nawab also undertakes to prohibit and prevent the claudestine manufacture of salt and collection of natural salt on the banks of the Myhe river or elsewhere, throughout his territory, and also to prohibit and prevent the importation into, and exportation from, his territory of any salt other than British duty-paid salt.

Auticus 4.

The Nawab furthermore undertakes to continue the payments to Hakdars and charitable institutions at the rates and in the manner provided in the schedule annexed to his agreement, specifying the names of the recipients and the amounts payable to each, subject to the usages and customs to be observed by, or on the part of, the said Hakdars and charitable institutions, respectively, in that behalf.

ARTICLE 5.

In consideration of the faithful and effective discharge of the foregoing obligations and undertakings, the British Government agrees to pay to the Nawab's Government the yearly sum of Rupees 40,000 (forty thousand) in two equal instalments, the first of such instalments of Rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand) shall be payable on the 10th day of January, and the second instalment of like sum of Rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand) on the first day of July of each and every year.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government further agrees to deliver 500 (five hundred) Indian manuals of salt annually free of all charge at the Annual Station for the consumption and use of the Durbar.

ARTICLE 7.

In the event of the re-opening by the British Government of the salt works closed since March 19th, 1878, referred to in Article 1, the yearly payment to be made to the Nawab's Government under Articles 5 and 6 shall be discontinued from the date of such re-opening, and all the rights and privileges connected with the manufacture of, and the levy of duty on, salt enjoyed by the Nawab prior to the closing of the salt works shall be restored to him.

In witness whereof the Nawah hath herennto set his hand and seal this 17th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Signed, scaled, and delivered by the within-named Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan. (Sd.) JAFFER ALI KHAN. (Sd.)

(Sd.) SHAMRAO N. LUND,

Dewan of Cambay.

Schedule referred to in Article 4 of the Agreement between the British Government and His Excellency Joffer Ali Khan, Nawab of Cambay.

Amount of Hak.

Names of Hakdars.

Rs. a. p.

1,516 0 11 His Excellency the Nawab.

Rs. a. p.

1,231 12 10 For "Balai."

94 12 0 For "Vakaetnamsi,"

189 8 1 Watching charges.

Kunugas.

440 15 9 To Damodar and Itchashankar alias Amtha and Nana Magan, heirs of Ishuer Aditrum, in equal shares.

440 15 10 Bechae Mansuk Jetha and Bai Ganga, widow of Ganpatram, heirs of Mugat Asharam, in equal shares.

Musarfi.

189 8 1 Nurdi Mahomed Khan, heir of Begum Jan, daughter of Nurza Rajibeg.

Nakedar.

5 4 3 Rowji Modii.

5 4 3 Galabhai Dalabhai.

5 4 3 Bapu Sojan Sing.

5 4 3 Malhar Sing Baji.

5 4 3 Joita Tejsang.

5 4 3 Bhowsing Ujam Sing alias Ghela Wajesang.

5 4 3 Rama Jibawa.

5 4 3 Chotalal Chamanlal and Lalu Bhowsing, in equal shares.

5 4 3 Joita Bapuji.

5 4 3 Lalu Joitaram.

5 4 3 Joita Wakhatsang.

5 4 3 Chotalal Joithibhai.

5 4 3 Shewaklal Portab Sing.

5 4 3 Hakimboo, widow of Gafur Rasul.

5 4 3 Galbhai Thakorji.

5 4 3 Bai Ulat, widow of Narsing Nanabhai.

5 4 3 Shewaklal Ujamsang.

5 4 3 Kalia Kesrisang.

5 4 3 Magan Joitaram.

5 4 3 Chogal Chaman.

5 4 3 Bai Rambai, mother of Kali Kakabhai.

5 4 3 Kalia Dayabhai.

5 4 3 Bai Adit, widow of Daya Govindram and Bai Mankoover, mother of Girjashanker Ghela, in equal shares.

Amount	of I	Tak.	Names of Hakdurs.
Rs.	a.	p.	
5	4.	3	Rawji Jitaram.
	4		
5	4	3	Rasul Latif.
5	4,	3	Jetha Rodhwaram.
5	4.	3	Lalu Bhowsang and Chotalal Chamanlal, in equal
			shares.
5			Bai Waju, widow of Bapu Bhagwan.
5	-		Rohim Rosul.
5			Bai Biban, wife of Sayed Mahomed Abasi.
5		3	Laln Avagi.
5		3	Bhowsang Ujamsang and Bhuria Kesarising.
5		3	Madhowrow Bapuji.
5	4		Natho Lalu.
ā	4	3	Jilia, daughter of Gonan Sing Ujam Sing.
			For feeding birds.
47	6	0	Rotan Chand Gulab Chand.
			Dharmada (Charitable).
Į	8	0	Krishnaram Jiwanram.
3	0	Ò	Lakhmishankar Rupshankar.
1	4	0	
1	8	0	Bai Kasi, widow of Dulawram Krishnaram
4	0	0	Magan Karunashankar, worshipper of Shidhai Mata.
1	8	0	Mahalakbmi and Shiogonga, daughters of Kuberam
			Nandram.
1	8	0	Bai Umia, sister of Balwaid's wife, on account of
			latter's son.
3	0	0	Pranshankar Pitambee Vyas.
1	8	0	Bai Mulkuner, widow of Mugatram Natharam.
3	0	0	Bechar Nand Kesar Shukal.
1	8	0	Chand Pira, Muzawar of Phool Pir.
4.	0	0	Laxmishankar Rupshankar, worshipper of Cha- munda Mata.
1	8	0	Bai Jamna, widow of Motiram Veniram.
0	8	0	Amirsha Amanatsha, Murzawar of Memda Pir.
1	8	0	Bai Vizli, widow of Laxmiram Nathuram.
1	8	0	Bhat Rajaram Sobharam.
4	0	0	Bai Rukhmani, widow of Waid Parbhashankar
7	0	0	Ganpatram. Waijnath Wajiram Vyas.
1 3	8 0	0 0	Bai Dewali, daughter of Bechar Wajeram.
3 4	0	0	Bai Rukhmani, heir of Rajaram Shankarbhat.
1	8	0	Bai Suraj, widow of Vyas Harinath Bhaiji.
•	_	-	and the state of t

D.	_	•	
Rs.		p.	
3.	0	0	Damodar, Itchashankar, Amtha and Magan, sons
			of Kanuga Ishver Aditram.
. 1	8	0	Bai Jadow, daughter of Krishnaram Pipla.
ŀ	8	0	Premdas Bhagwandas, worshipper of Thakor Man-
			dir at Menpur.
1	8	0	Bai Daya, daughter of Hariram Parbhuram.
5	0	0	Tulsidas Haridas Bawa of the Machipura Madhi.
10	12	9	Manu Dayal, who pours milk in the sea every
			month.
			Bhangies.
· 3	0	0	For bread to dogs, to Ratanchand Gulabchand.
	15		Jamna Dewa.
	15		Nagar Shankar.
	15		Machha Samji.
	15		Natha Haria.
	15		Mitha Wasta.
	15		Joita Lala.
	15		Ranchor Joita.
	15		Lala Jetha.
	15		Jaga Khima.
	15		Lala Mongal.
	15		Berkhi and Adit, daughters of Jiva Bechar.
	15	2	Amtha and Jamna, sons of Dewa Dayal.
	10		mining and commo, some of Dewa Dayar,

Witness to the signature of His Excellency the Nawab

Total ... 2,944

Jaffer Ali Khan.

Persian signature of His Excellency.

(Sd.) SHAMRAO N.,

Dewan.

No. XXIX.

Adoption Sunnud granted to the Nawab of Cambay, 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire; convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11th March 1862.

(Sd.) Canning.

The same to the Chief of Sucheen.

No. XXX.

AGREEMENT of the NAWAB of CAMBAY for the REMOVAL of all RESTRICTIONS ON FREE TRADE in his State, 1888.

No. 179, dated Camp, 25th February 1888.

From—His Highness Jaffer Ali Khan, Nawab of Cambay, To—W. Porteous, Esq., C.S., Collector and Political Agent, Kaira.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your No. 504 of 1888, dated the 29th January 1888, in regard to the removal of restrictions on free trade in my State, I have the honour to inform you that on behalf of myself and my successors I engage myself to abolish within my State from henceforth all tolls and imposts on the import and export of any commodity whatever; Provided that this engagement shall not be deemed to affect or prevent the levy by this State of—

- (1) tolls on bridges, roads, ferries, canals or causeways, for the purpose of covering the cost of repairing and maintaining such bridges, roads, ferries, canals, causeways;
- (2) duties of Octroi for municipal (including police and educational, purposes upon articles consumed within the limits of a Municipality; and
- (3) tolls constituting abkari revenue.
- 2. I further on behalf of myself and my successors engage myself to abolish, from some date within two years from the date of this agreement to be hereafter fixed by me at my convenience, the impost on the weighment of commodities sold in my State which is known by the name of "Mopara."
- 3. With a view to the encouragement of the local industries, I further on behalf of myself and my successors engage myself to abolish from henceforth all special tolls on trade and industries, and on the sale of commodities manufactured within the Cambay State under whatever designations such tolls may hitherto have been levied.

Hoping that you are in health and prosperity.

No. XXXI.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT for leasing the ABKARI REVENUE of the CAMBAY STATE to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT for a term of 10 years from the 1st January 1888 to the 31st December 1897.

Preamble.—Whereas it is considered desirable to place the administration of Abkari revenue of the Cambay State on the same footing as the administration of Abkari revenue of the British Collectorates adjoining the Cambay State, which has recently been improved in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and especially with a view to prevent njury to the Abkari revenue of either the Collectorates or the Cambay State by illicit manufacture of liquor or by the smuggling of liquor from one territory into the other, the following articles have been agreed on between Henry Reade Cooke, Esquire, Political Agent, Cambay, for the time peing on behalf of the British Government on the one hand and His Highness Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadoor, the Nawab of Cambay, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

The Nawab of Cambay engages that the law of the Cambay State as egards Abkari shall be the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 or any law which may hereafter be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency.

ARTICLE 2.

In order that the new system of Abkari administration in the Cambay State may be effectually organized on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Nawab of Cambay engages hereby to farm his entire Abkari revenue to the Bombay Government for a term of 10 years from the first January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight to the thirty-first December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in consideration of an annual payment of Rupees (35,000) thirty-five thousand (being the average of the total Abkari revenue of the Cambay State for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, plus about 25 per cent. in consideration of any possible increase of revenue luring the term of the lease). This sum to be paid in monthly instalments of Rupees 2,916-10-8 each on the of each month. (Note.—The lease neludes the right of taxing country spirits and toddy and of controlling and licensing the manufacture and sale thereof and the sale of foreign mported liquors in the Cambay State.)

ARTICLE 3.

During the term of the farm the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Cambay State will be conducted by the Political Agent, Kaira, on the collowing principles:—

(a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Cambay State and in the Collectorates to be equivalent.

- (b) Such reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption are to be afforded to the people of the Cambay State as are afforded to the people of the adjoining Collectorates.
- (c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Cambay State and in the Collectorates, so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to cousume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being cheaper.

ARTICLE 4.

But during the term of the farm the Political Agent will consult the Nawab of Cambay regarding the details of Abkari administration such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to receive retail licenses and the like, and will consider the wishes of the Nawab on such points.

ARTICLE 5.

It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Bombay no right of ownership in palm and other toddy-producing trees or in the land on which they stand. But the Bombay Government may levy a tax on such of those trees as may be licensed to be tapped for the extraction of toddy.

ARTICLE 6.

On his part the Nawab of Cambay engages cordially to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules and to do his best by himself, his heirs and successors and by his subordinate officers to prevent all illicit possession, manufacture, sale and transport of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufacture in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of any rules which may be made under it.

ARTICLE 6A.

The Nawab of Cambay further engages to abstain during the term of the farm from levying any tolls, octroi or any duty or impost whatever on liquor manufactured in or imported into or exported from the Cambay State under permit or transported under permit from one place to another place within the Cambay State, or on any materials brought into the State for the manufacture of liquor.

ARTICLE 7.

It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable under section 51 of the Abkari Act by the Cambay State Criminal Courts in the same manner as other offences are cognizable.

ARTICLE 8.

During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Cambay State will be kept separately from those of the adjoining Collectorates, and an annual account given to the Nawab of Cambay for his information.

ARTICLE 9.

At the conclusion of the ten years' farm, it shall be renewable at the option of the British Government for a further period of five years upon the same conditions as herein stipulated. On the expiry of the renewed term of the farm, or in the event of the British Government declining to exercise the option of renewal, then on the expiry of the original term of ten years, the management of the Abkari revenue will revert to the Nawab of Cambay.

ARTICLE 10.

The Nawab of Cambay engages on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors to conduct the Abkari administration of his State from and after the date of the termination of the farm under Article 9 in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, namely:—

To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the neighbouring Collectorates.

To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorates.

So to manage his revenue that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates and to make his arrangements in consultation when necessary with the Political Agent, Cambay, for the time being, with this view.

Provided always that this article does not bind the Nawab of Cambay to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of the State or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates will in like manner be so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the State.

This agreement agreed to at Cambay the eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Witnesses to the signature of His

(Signed in Vernacular),

Highness Jafar Ali Khan, Nawab

i.e., Jafar Ali Khan,

of Cambay.

Nawab of Cambay.

(Signed) SHAMRAO N. LIAUD,

Diwan, Cambay State.

(Signed) H. R. Cooke,

Political Agent, Cambay.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

Foreign Department, Simla, 6th November 1889.

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The area of Sachin is 42 square miles; the revenue amounts to Rupees 2,02,988-8-9, and the population (1891) to 21,289. The Nawab, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, has second class jurisdiction, that is has power to try for capital offences his own subjects only. The State pays no tribute. It maintains (1891) a force of 4 guns, 5 horse and 65 infantry.

2. BANSDA.

The Raja of Bansda, the early history of which State is unknown, is a Solanki Rajput. The Mahrattas exacted from Bansda a chauth of Rupees 7,000, which was transferred to the British Government under the treaty of Bassein. A tribute of Rupees 7,351-8 is now taken. The late Chief, Hamir Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1829 on payment of a relief of Rupees 30,000. In consequence of irregularities committed during his minority the State was taken under British management, but it was restored in April 1852.

In 1856 an arrangement was entered into with the Raja of Bansda whereby he agreed (No. XXXIV) to pay annually a sum of Rupees 1,500 as chanth in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share in transit duties. He also bound himself to limit his demands on account of customs and transit duties to certain rates sanctioned by the British Government, making his own arrangements for their collection.

In 1873 the Raja executed an Agreement (No. XXXV) to abolish transit duties in his State in consideration of receiving from the British Government Rupees 8,698 per annum, being the average income for the two preceding years. This sum is deducted from the Rupees 1,500 chauth and Rupees 7,351-8-0 tribute due from the Raja, leaving a balance payable by him of Rupees 153-8-0.

In 1886 the Raja executed an Agreement (No. XXXVI), renewable by mutual consent after ten years, by which he undertook to assimilate the system of abkari administration in his State to that followed in British territory.

Raja Hamir Singh received a Sanad (No. XXXVII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He died on the 16th June 1861, and was succeeded by a near collateral relative, Gulab Singh. He died in 1876, and left one son, Pratap Singh, the present Chief, now 27 years of age. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns and exercises second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences his own subjects only.

The area of Bansda is 215 square miles. The revenue amounts to Rupees 2,45,926. The population (1891) is 41,373.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SEEDEE ABDOOL KUREEM KHAN, usually called Baloo Meah, with the Honourable Company's Resident at Poona.



I, Seedee Abdcol Kureem Khan, do hereby engage that I will faithfully abide by the agreement into which I have entered with Rao Pundit Purdhan through the mediation of Mr. Charles Warre Malet, the Honourable Company's Resident at Poona, vested with full powers for that purpose, and that I will 'in no shape whatever estrange myself from, or act inimically to, the Honourable Company. In testimony of which I have executed this instrument as a permanent proof thereof.

Dated 15th Shabun 1205 Hegira.

No. XXXIII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by IBRAHIM MAHO-MED YAKOOT KHAN, for the payment of his debts—1829.

> Seal of Seedee Ibrahim Mahomed Yakoot Khan,

I, Seedee Ibrahim Mahomed Yakoot Khan, Moobaruz-oo-Dowlah Nusrut Jung Bahadoor, give this writing to the government of the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, that I have given power to the said government to settle and put an end to all the debts due to the Sahoocars which lie on me. And that after settlement of all claims of the Sahoocars, they may make everything clear and fair, and for this purpose may take and retain possession of all my villages, appropriating three-fourths of the revenue in any mode which may be most advantageous until the liquidation of the aforesaid debt

and also most conducive to my interest. And that an arrangement be made for my necessary expenses from the remaining one-fourth of the revenue, and if one-fourth share shall not suffice for my necessary expenses, out of the three-fourths assigned for the liquidation of the Sahoocar's claims, part may be added to the same.

No. XXXIV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the Raja of Bansda for the Farm of the Government Chouth Zukat.—1858.

TO THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

- I. Maharaool Humeersingjee Oodeysingjee, Raja of Bausda, write that Government possesses the "Chouth Zukat" in the Bausda territory which used to be collected through the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium. I expressed a desire in my letter to the Agent, dated 12th January 1856, to take this Chouth Zukat for Rupees one thousand and five hundred (Rupees 1,500) a year, upon which the Agent wrote to Government, and Government acceded to my proposal. Accordingly, the Agent made over to my possession the said Zukat from the 1st May 1857. On this subject I enter into the following agreement with Government:—
- 1. Copy of Umul Dustoor relative to this "Chouth Zukat" has been sent to me by the Agent with his Shera letter, dated 3rd April 1857, No. 27. I agree to abolish the duties on all the items therein specified, with the exception of the hoondees. I am, therefore, not to levy the same on the ryots. I am to collect only the hoondees on the villages
- 2. Besides the Chouth Zukat above described other transit duties are levied by me in my territory. An Umul Dustoor of these, including the above-said hoondees, was forwarded to the Agent under my signature, with my letter, dated 23rd November 1856. I have been furnished with copy of that Umul Dustoor, authenticated with the Agent's signature. As therein written, the transit duties and the Hoondees will be levied by me. I am not to levy any more duties on anything, nor am I to make any new impositions. It will be optional with Government to institute enquiries and satisfy itself I do not act contrary to this clause, in such way as it may think proper, and to this end I will show my accounts when called on by the Agent.
- 3. The Chouth Zukat having been relinquished by Government has been made over to my possession as above, and in return for this I am to cause to be paid through the Agent into the Surat Custom House Company's Rupees one thousand five hundred (Rupees 1,500) a year by three instalments. The first instalment of Rupees five hundred (Rupees 500) to be paid in the month of Jesht (May and June), the second in Kartick (October and November), and the third in Falgoon (February and March): I am to pay these accordingly.

So long as I continue to act in conformity with the above conditions, the Muktoo (agreement) come to with Government is to have effect, and the amount is to be received from me every year. In case, however, I do not behave according to these conditions, that is, if I increase the rates of duties specified in the Umul Dustoor, or if I make any new impositions, or if I realize any of the said Chouth Zukat, excepting the hoondees, or if I fail to pay in the amount every year according to the instalments, Government may cancel this agreement, or hold me otherwise pecuniarily responsible by increasing the annual amount payable as above as they may think proper. I execute this agreement through the Agent at Surat with my own free will, and have attached my seal and signature thereto. This writing is to have effect from the 1st May 1857. Dated 16th March 1858.

Additional Clause.

P.S.—The farm of the Chouth Zukat given to me by the Government is to have effect as long as it may please them, and Government are fully authorized to terminate this Agreement at any time it may deem desirable. I will not take any objection on that score.

Dated Sumvut 1924, Vaishakh Vad 9th, Friday.

(Sd.) MAHARAOOL SHREE HAMEERSINGJEE.

True translation.

(Sd) M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Agent.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) G. C. GILDER,

Superintendent.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) T. C. HOPE,

Agent.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the RAJAH of Bansda on Chaitar Vud 12th Samwat 1929 (Thursday the 24th April 1873), regarding the TRANSIT DUTIES in his territories.

We agreed in our previous letter, dated Fagun Vud 6th Samwat 1926, to abolish that portion of the transit duty which we levy on our territory, and

to accept in lieu thereof as compensation from the British Government a sum calculated on the average income for the last ten years, but in consequence of your not again visiting Bansda, the amount to be paid has not been determined.

You have now come to Bansda and on examining all accounts you as well as I consider Queen's Rupees 8,698 equitable as an average amount. We have therefore decided that the British Government should pay me the above sum from their Treasury and I should accept it. Deducting the above from the Chouth and Tribute which I have to pay every year, there is a balance of Rupees 153-8, one hundred and fifty-three and annas eight, which shall be sent every year by me to the British Treasury.

In consideration of the payment to me by the British Government of the above sum I will abolish the levy of my portion of the above duty; that is to say, with the exception of the Hoondas on villages, and the proceeds of Hulwadas and the pilgrimage of Oonai, as also the value (or price) of the Timber cut in my own jungles, I will not levy Khoonti, Chethi or duty of any description whatever now leviable or permitted by my Umul Dustoor, and will not stop or offer obstacles to any carts in transit. But there is nothing in this agreement to prevent my levying under the name of Khootdan any price for the Timber from my villages which I think proper in lieu of the Khootdan and transit duty combined, which is now levied under the Umul Dustoor on Timber from my villages. As stated above this Agreement does not include the Hoondas on villages and the proceeds of Hutwadas and the Oonai pilgrimage, and I shall continue to levy them in accordance with the Umul Dustoor formerly received from Government.

If any complaint is made regarding anything having been done in contravention of this Agreement, you (the Agent) may take cognizance of the complaint. We will render the requisite explanation and produce our accounts if necessary.

If we become aware of any smuggled opium, salt or other dutiable article passing through our territory, we will detain such article and report the matter to the British Government and make over the thing so detained.

This agreement shall take effect from the 1st of Kartak Vud Sumwat 1930 (22nd October 1873 A.D.), and shall be acted on from year to year. The British Government are, however, hereby empowered to cancel this agreement at any time without assigning any reason for it, and in the event of such cancellation the mutual rights and custom between the two Governments are to be considered as again in force just as they are at present.

(Sd.) MAHARAOOL SHREE GOOLABSINGJEE,

True translation.

(Sd.) T. C. Hope,

Collector and Agent.

7.

Information respecting arrests made and cases tried by officials of the State for offences committed by subjects of the British Government against the Abkari law will be promptly communicated to the Agent, and in like manner information of arrests made and cases tried by British officials for offences committed by subjects of the State against the British Abkari law will be promptly communicated to the Raja.

8.

Nothing in this agreement shall affect the tapping of toddy trees or the taxation or sale of toddy either in the fermented or unfermented state. The distillation of spirit from toddy will not be permitted.

9.

This agreement will remain in sforce for ten years from the date thereof and shall then be renewable with the mutual consent of both parties.

10.

The State will carry out all the stipulations of this agreement throughout its territories, in alienated as well as in Khalsa villages.

Executed at Bansda, this twenty-third day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(Sd.) MAHARAUL SHRI PARTAPSANGJI G.,

Raja of Bansda.

Executed before me.

(Sd.) (In Vernacular.)

W. B. Mulock,

Agent to His Excellency the Governor.

Witnesses.

EDALJI BYRAMSHAW.

Manekji Kavasji.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

Calcutta, 24th December 1886.

No. XXXVII.

Adoption Sunnud granted to the RAJA of BANSDA—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor, according to Hindu law and to the customs of your race, will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

FORT WILLIAM; \\The 11th March 1862.\\ (Sd.) CANNING.

A similar Sunnud was granted to Dhurmpore, Kolhapore, and Sawant-waree.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT executed by the RAJA of DHURMPORE on Chaitur Sood 5th Sumvut 1926 (Wednesday, 6th April 1870) regarding the British Chouth levied in his Territories.

With regard to the duties levied in our State by the Customs Department of the British Government under the name of Chonth and annually farmed by publicauction, we some time ago pointed out certain inconveniences and expressed a desire that the amount of the Chouth might be fixed. Enquiries ensued resulting in Government Resolution No. 1199, dated 20th March 1869, in eonsequence of which it has been determined that the transit duties of both the Governments should be remitted and in lien of the British Government's share in the rest of the customs and dues, we agree to make to the British Government an annual payment of Rupces 9,000 in British eurrency, which amount we will pay annually through you, the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, into the Treasury of the British Government, in instalments as written below—

		•					•		Rs.
Between	the 1st a	nd 8th January			•		•		2,000
99	29 19	" " April	•	•		•		•	3,500
"	", 15th	" 23rd June		•	•	•	•	•	3,500
									
						Rup	ces	•	9,000

and to give facilities for the inspection of his distilleries and shops and arrangements by any officer not below the rank of Mamlatdar who may be specially deputed for the purpose by the Agent and who shall report thereupon to the Agent.

- 6. As a general principle no shops for the sale of liquor will be allowed at places within three miles distance from the frontier either in British or the Dharampur territory. In special cases exceptions to this rule may be made under mutual consent of the Agent and the Raja.
- 7. Information respecting arrests made and cases tried by officials of the State for offences committed by subjects of the British Government against the Abkari law will be promptly communicated to the Agent, and in like manner information of arrests made and cases tried by British officials for offences committed by subjects of the State against the British Abkari law will be promptly communicated to the Raja.
- 8. Nothing in this agreement shall affect the tapping of toddy trees or the taxation or sale of toddy either in the fermented or unfermented state. The distillation of spirits from toddy will not be permitted.
- 9. This agreement will remain in force for ten years from the date thereof and shall then be renewable with the mutual consent of both parties.
- 10. The State will carry out all the stipulations of this agreement throughout its territories in alienated as well as in Khalsa villages.
- 11. In all Dharampur villages that march with the Portuguese Settlement of Daman tree tax will be levied on all toddy trees tapped for the extraction of toddy at the rates imposed for the time being on similar trees tapped for the extraction of toddy in the Pardi Taluka of the Surat District.

Executed at Dharampur, this (5th) fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Witnesses.

(Signed in Vernacular).

(Signed in Vernacular.)

i.e. Nabayan Devji Ram Devji.

(Signed in Vernacular).

Witnesses.

(Sd.) EDALJI BYRAMSHAW.

(Sd.) W. B. Mulock,

(Sd.) Manekji Kavasji.

Agent.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Forcign Department.

Simla, the 21st August 1886.

IV.-JAUHAR.

There is no accurate account to be obtained of the rise of the Jauhar family; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan, and a little later, the greater part of the northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs. Jayaba Mukna was one of the most prominent of these, and had Jauhar for his head-quarters. His son Nim Shah was reeognised as Raja of Jauhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about 1343. and the present Chief is believed to be directly descended from him, and to be almost the last, if not the last, of the Chiefs of the Koli caste. country is said to have contained 22 forts and yielded 9 lakhs of revenue. From the time of Nim Shah very little was heard of the Jauhar State for three or four hundred years. The Mughals never appear to have attempted to exercise any authority over it, and the Portuguese, who held the coast of the northern Konkan during the sixtcenth and seventeenth centuries, never interfered more in the affairs of the inland districts than was necessary to prevent aggression on their own. Shivaji and his descendants, in like manner, left this wild country to take care of itself, and it was not until the power of the Peshwas was well established that they interfered. After they had taken the coast of the northern Konkan from the Portuguese in 1739-40, they began to annex such of the inland districts as seemed of any value, and in this way they gradually took a good part of the possessions of the Raja of Jauhar. The revenue of the State before this is said to have been about 3½ lakhs. But after constant aggression on the part of the Mahrattas the then Raja, Patang Shah II, in 1782 was glad to enter into an arrangement with the Peshwa, by which, in return for an annual tribute of Rupees 1,000, and a nazarana on the investiture of every new Raja, he and his family were confirmed in the small remainder of their possessions, yielding then a revenue of about Rupees 20,000.

On the death of Patang Shah II in 1798 the Peshwa allowed his eldest son, Vikram Shah III, to succeed, but made him agree to manage his affairs in submission to the Peshwa's Government, to pay a succession fee of Rupees 3,000, and to be subject to the supervision of the mambatdar of Trimbak. Vikram Shah III died without heirs in 1821, but shortly after his death a son named Patang Shah was born. The succession was disputed by the widows of two brothers of the late Chief. To prevent disorder the Collector of the northern Konkan was directed to proceed to Jauhar and to make such arrangements as

might seem necessary respecting the succession and the administration of the State. Patang Shah III was recognised (No. XLI) as Raja, and his mother was charged with the administration till he should be personally qualified to undertake it. The nazarana due to the British Government was remitted as an act of grace, without affecting the right of Government to claim it on any future occasion.

Before his death in June 1865 Patang Shah III had adopted Narayan Rao, grandson of Madhav Rao, Patang Shah's uncle. This Narayan Rao, called Vikram Shah IV, died in July 1865. Narayan Rao's young widow, Rani Lakshmibai, at the advice of Gopikabai, Narayan Rao's mother and guardian, adopted as her son Malhar Rao, also called Patang Shah IV, the present Raja, who was then about ten years of age. The adoption of Patang Shah was sanctioned, and a nazarana of Rupees 20,000 was paid to the British Government. During the minority of Patang Shah, Rani Gopikabai was appointed Regent, and the administration of the State was carried on by a Karbhari, under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent of Thana. The Regent, Rani Gopikabai, died in 1875, and then the direct management of the State was assumed by the Political Agent. Raja Patang Shah was educated in the Poona High School, and, after he reached his majority in 1877, was entrusted with full administrative powers.

The Raja has second class jurisdiction, which gives him power to try capital offences in the case of his own subjects only, without the express permission of the Political Agent. He has otherwise full jurisdiction over Native and British subjects committing crimes in his territory, subject always to the control of the Political Agent, should there be ground for intervention on his part. Except the succession fee the Raja pays no tribute to the British Government.

The Raja has received a Sanad (No. XLII) guaranteeing the privilege of adoption on failure of natural heirs; and in the matter of succession the family follows the rule of primogeniture.

In 1880 the Raja entered into an Agreement (No. XLIII) for a term of five years, by which, among other conditions, he undertook that the law of his territory as regards abkari should be the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 or any law which might be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency, and that his entire abkari revenue should be farmed to the Bombay Government for a term of five years, from the 1st April 1880, in consideration of an annual

No. XLI.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM of a SETTLEMENT made for the SUWASTHAN JOWAR by SAVILLE MARRIOTT, Esq., COLLECTOR and MAGISTRATE of the Northern Concan, attended by some Officers and a detachment of troops, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay at Mouza Koorun, in the Jowar Territory, on the 16th December 1822.

ARTICLE 1.

Being in camp at Mouza Koorun on the 13th of the present month, a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants, stating that the Honourable Company have confirmed Puttung Shah, Rajah of Jowar, on the throne of his ancestors, and that Puttung Shah Rajah's mother, Sugoona Bai, Ranee, is charged with the due administration of the Suwasthan until the said Puttung Shah shall be personally qualified to undertake it, and that all the inhabitants are enjoined to obey the orders of Sugoona Bai Ranee. This proclamation being publicly notified at the Durbar Cutcherry at my head-quarters, the investiture was duly conferred.

ARTICLE 2.

Sugoona Bai Ranee will conduct the affairs of the Jowar government in behalf of the Rajah, but should any violent proceedings be resorted to by any person in the Suwasthan Jowar, including the pergunnah Gunjad, assistance will, if necessary, be rendered by the British Government to quell such acts.

ARTICLE 3.

The claims of the different branches of the Jowar family and their connexions with that State having had mature consideration, as well as the revenues derivable from the Suwasthan Jowar, including Gunjad, it has been determined to allot specific payments from the joint revenue of these districts to the members of that family in the order and proportion as follows:—

To Luximee Bai and her son Pratap Rao, jointly per annum						
Saveetree Bai alias Rumma Bai, and her son Too	karan	ı, join	tly per	r annu	m.	500
Dhondee per annum						200
Dhewba Rao Mooknay Rajkoovur per annum.	•	•	•	•	•	200
			Rup	ees		2,400

making together rupees two thousand four hundred, and Sugoona Bai should personally satisfy herself that the full amount, as specified above, is made to each person respectively.

ARTICLE 4.

The revenues of the Suwasthan Jowar being small, and the dissensions in the family having caused the full expenditure of it in maintaining troops, &c., having had its full weight of consideration, it will be recommended to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay in this instance to waive the British Government's right of demanding and receiving a nuzzur in the present investiture of Puttung Shah Rajah to the guddee of his ancestors, but the power of remitting it rests with that authority.

ARTICLE 5.

Independent of the differences that existed in regard to the Pergunnah Gunjad, there are some petty quarrels in the family of the Suwasthan, to which Sugoona Bai Ranee should give due attention, and settle them amicably between the several parties. If this is not effected mutually the character of the Suwasthan will be lowered and my intentions go unfulfilled. The different members should always be friendly together that no disturbance may exist.

ARTICLE 6.

Dhewba Rao Mooknay Rajkoovur should avoid for the future his seditions and other illegal acts of conduct. To effect this object Sugoona Bai Ranee should keep a watchful eye over his acts, and if he resorts to illegal measures in the Suwasthan Jowar, he is to be immediately imprisoned there, or receive such other punishment as the laws of the country direct, or should he come within my jurisdiction the Comavishdar of the district in which he may be to be writ to, who will give every assistance to secure him: to this end separate orders will be addressed to Comavishdars of Soubahs in my jurisdiction. Moreover, the said Dhewba Rao having been, under date the 14th of the present month, allowed an annual sum of rupees two hundred, payable by the Suwasthan, which is considered sufficient for his subsistence, he was verbally directed to discharge the armed men he raised, with the exception of two, which he was allowed to retain, within five days from the above date. Whether or not this order is conformed to by the Mooknay, Sugoona Bai Ranee is to make herself personally satisfied with.

ARTICLE 7.

Sugoona Bai Ranee will personally exert herself to the maintenance of the peace and welfare of the territory under the Suwasthan; will look to the bringing of land into cultivation, as its appearance seems to indicate great fertility.

ARTICLE 8.

For the present a Soubahdar and a party of sepoys are sent to Jowar with the view to preserve the Rajan and the Suwasthan; this party will remain at that station two or three months, or until I am satisfied that Sugoona Bai Ranee can by her own authority and means fully execute the charge which has devolved upon her in behalf of her son Puttung Shah

Rajah. The above Soubahdar Luxmon Manay and his party have been instructed by Captain Wood as to the manner of their conduct; a copy of these instructions I send you separately. By this you will be satisfied of the desire which the British Government feels for the prosperity of yourself and Suwasthan.

(True translation.)

(Sd) S. MARRIOTT,

Collector.

Approved by the Bombay Government on 22nd February 1823.

No. XLII.

Adoption Sanad granted to Patangsha Vikramsha Mukhin, Raja of Jawhar—1890.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu law and to the customs of your race will be recognised and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Simla, The 23rd June 1890. (Sd.) Lansdowne, Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

No. XLIII.

AGREEMENT between the Political Agent of Thana, acting under the authority of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and PATANGSHA VIKRAMSHA, RAJA of JAWHAR, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors on the other hand, regarding the ABKARI administration of the JAWHAR STATE—1880.

Whereas the agreement between the above-mentioned parties, under date January 28th, 1880, recited in full below, on the subject of the Abkari ad-

ministration of the Jawhar State, ceased and determined on March 31st, 1885, it is hereby provided, and the respective parties agree, that it be continued in all particulars as before for a further period of 93 years or from April 1st, 1885, to July 31st, 1894.

Agreement dated 28th January 1880.

The object of this agreement is the improvement of the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Jawhar State on the same principles on which the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Thana Collectorate adjoining the Jawhar State has recently been improved in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, and especially with a view to prevent injury to the Abkari revenue of either the Collectorate or the Jawhar State by illicit, manufacture of liquor or by the smuggling of liquor from one territory into the other. With this object it is agreed as follows:

- 1. The Raja of Jawhar engages that the law of his territory as regards Abkari shall be Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, or any law which may hereafter be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency.
- 2. In order that the new system of Abkari administration in Jawhar may be effectually organized on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Raja engages hereby to farm his entire Abkari revenue to the Bombay Government for a term of 5 years, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1885, in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 32,000 for all Abkari rights in the Jawhar State. This sum to be paid in equal moieties half-yearly from the Thana Treasury on 10th September and 10th March of each year.
- 3. During the term of the farm the administration of the Abkari revenue of Jawhar will be conducted by the Political Agent on the following principles:
 - (a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Jawhar State and in the Collectorate to be equivalent.
 - (b) Reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption to be afforded to the people of the Jawhar State as to the people of the Collectorate.
 - (c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Jawhar State and in the Collectorate so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to consume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being cheaper.

Note.—Under the last stipulation it will not be necessary to forbid sale of liquor in Jawhar shops to British rayats or vice versa.

- 4. But during the term of the farm the Political Agent will consult the Raja regarding details of Abkari administration, such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to receive retail licenses and the like, and will eonsider the wishes of the Raja on such points.
- 5. It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Rombay no right of ownership in palm and other toddy-producing trees, or in the land on which they stand.

- 6. On his part the Raja engages cordially to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules, and to do his best by himself and his officers to prevent all illieit possession, manufacture, sale, transport, &c., of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufacture in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of any rules which may be made under it.
- 7. It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable under section 51 of the Abkari Act by the Jawhar Criminal Courts in the same manner as other offences are eognizable.
- 8. During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Jawhar State will be kept separately from those of the Thana Collectorate, and an annual account given to the Raja for his information.
- 9. At the conclusion of the five years' farm the management of the Abkari revenue of the State will revert to the Raja.
- 10. He engages thereafter to conduct his administration of it in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, namely,-

To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the Thana Collectorate:

- To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorate:
- So to manage his revenue as that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenue of the Collectorate and to make his arrangements in consultation, when necessary, with the Political Agent with this view or to again sell the farm of the State Abkari to the British Government for whatever may, at the expiration of five years, appear a fair and reasonable price to both Governments.

Provided always that this article does not bind the Raja to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of his State or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorate will in like manner be so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the Raja.

11. This agreement, if approved by the Government of Bombay, to come into force from 1st April 1880.

Witnesses,

Secretary.

- (In Vernacular.) (Sd.) G. VIDAL, (Sd.) PATANGSHA, (Sd.)
- Raja of Jawhar. Collector & Political R. M. Jog, (Sd.) 24-5-1888. · Agent, Thana.

Witness,

(Sd.) WASUDEO MAHADEO, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana.

- 2. We will purchase the opium required by ourselves for our own consumption and for the people of our villages at Thana, or any other place appointed by Government for the supply of opium.
- 3. We will have the opium sold at the rates fixed from time to time for British districts, and will not allow it to be sold at cheaper rates.
- 4. We will not allow illicit importation of opium, that is to say, allow no opium to enter our territory that has not paid the British pass-fee. In return for this Government have been pleased to agree to grant us a remission to the extent of 20 per cent. of the pass-fee on opium, and, on hearing of this, we have bound ourselves to abide by the terms above said. Should we fail in this we will not get the said remission of 20 per cent. of the pass-fee.
- 5. We will furnish every half-year a statement showing in detail the quantity of opium purchased, the quantity sold, and the balance in stock, &c. This statement will be furnished free of errors and in the form fixed by Government, and we will keep accounts of the same in the manner required.

JAWHAR,
The 9th October 1881.

(Sd.) Patangsha,
Raja of Jawhar.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) LALLUBHAI G.,

Personal Assistant to the Commr. of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

No. XLVI.

AGREEMENT between the Collector and Political Agent, Thana, acting under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and Patangsha Vikramsha Mukhim, Raja of Jawhar, on behalf of himself, his beirs and successors, on the other hand, regarding the extradition and punishment of subjects of the Raja who have committed offences in Portuguese India, 1888.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to surrender to the Raja of Jawhar any of his subjects who may be charged with having committed in Portuguese India any offences specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and who may be found in British India.

ARTICLE 2.

The surrender above-mentioned will be made in accordance with such procedure as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE 3.

The Raja of Jawhar engages to cause the person so surrendered to be tried, according to the laws of the Jawhar State, for the offence which he may be charged with having committed in Portuguese India, and on conviction will cause him to be suitably punished.

Schedule referred to above in Article 1.

Description of Ossence.	Sections of the Indian Penal Cod which apply to such offences.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death b	
rash or negligent act	299 to 304A
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide	. 307, 308, 511.
Voluntarily causing hurt	. 319 to 333
Or grievous hurt	. 335 and 338
Rape	. 375 and 376
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing or selling	
minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373
Immodest assault on a woman	354
Causing miscarriage and abortion	. 312 to 316
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317
Thefts	378 to 382
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging	
to a gang of thieves	383 to 402
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409
Possiving stoler property	. 410 to 414
Receiving stolen property	415 to 420
Chenting	. 443 to 446.
Lurking-house trespass, house-breaking	206, 208, 421
randulent bankruptcy and trandulent disposition of property	to 424.
Distance	. 461 and 462
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	310, 311.
Belonging to a band of daeoits or robbers	. 400 and 401.
	344 to 348
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	. 435, 436 & 438.
Mischief to a vessel or after preparation to cause death, hurt or wrongfu	1 497 490 440
restraint	. 437, 439, 440.
Counterfeiting or altering money or uttering counterfeit or altered money	230 to 254.
making or possessing instrument for above purposes	
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using Government stamps issued for pur	955 1- 969
poses of revenue	. 255 to 263.
Forgery and using of forged documents and making of seals for fraudulen	
purposes	. 470 to 477.
Use of false trade mark or property mark, and frauds connected with such	. 478 to 489.
marks	4/8 to 489.

Description of Offence.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code which apply to such offences.
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence and subornation of the same Illegal gratification taken by a public servant or to influence a public servant Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Schedule	194 and 195. 161 to 165. 201. 197 to 200.
Crimes against other Laws.	
Piracy by law of nations. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the Master. Abetment of or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences.	

Dated at Jawhar this the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Witness.

(Sd.) PATANGSHA,

(Sd.) SHIVRAM NILKANT,

Raja of Jawhar.

Karbhari.

(Sd.) G. VIDAL,

Witness,

Collector and Political Agent,

(Sd.) WASUDEV MAHADEV,

Thana.

Head Clerk to the Collector and

Political Agent, Thana.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

Simla, The 20th August 1888.

V.-JANJIRA.

It is not known at what time the Abyssinians established themselves on the western coast of India, but at a very early date the Sidis were Admirals of the Muhammadan fleet, and held jagirs from the kings of Bijapur, which were attached to the office to meet the expense of the marine. The great maritime depôt was Danda Rajpuri, in the middle of which stands the island of Janjira. At the time of Shivaji's rise the principal Abyssinian was Wazir Fatch Khan, one of Shivaji's most formidable enemies, against whose fort of Janjira the Mahrattas erected batteries for many successive years. Seduced by the promises and threats of Shivaji, Fatch Khan was on the point of joining the Mahratta cause when he was seized and put in confinement by three of his subordinate officers, one of whom, Sidi Sambal, assumed the command and put the Bijapur fleet and the jagir under the authority of the Emperor of Delhi in consideration of assistance given by the Mughal government of Surat.

In 1678 Sidi Sambal, who had received the title of Yakut Khan from Aurangzeb, was superseded in the command by Sidi Kasim Yakut Khan, who held the fort against all the efforts of the Mahrattas, and made frequent inroads into their districts, from which he levied contributions. died in 1707, and was succeeded by Sirul Khan. With this Chief the British Government entered into an offensive and defensive alliance (No. XLVII) in 1733, the main object of which was to put a stop to the piracies committed by the Chiefs of Kolaba and to procure the restoration of territories taken from the Sidis by the Mahrattas. From this time the Sidis were firm allies of the British Government, whose ships were spared in the general piracie which they committed. Sidi Sirul died about 1734, leaving several sons, the eldest of whom, Sidi Abdulla, was murdered by his brothers, who usurped the government. Sidi Rahman, one of the brothers, who was absent from Janjira, and was not concerned in the conspiracy, threw himself on the support of the Peshwa Baji Rao. The Peshwa besieged Janjira, and, although unable to take the place, compelled the usurpers to enter into a treaty giving up seven districts to Sidi Rahman and ceding five of their forts to the Mahrattas. Sidi Rahman was removed from power in 1839, and On the latter's his brother Sidi Hasan was appointed in his place. death in 1745, the Chiefship of Janjira was for a time usurped by one Saiyid Allana, but was recovered in the following year by the rightful heir,

Sidi Ibrahim Khan. In 1762 Sidi Ibrahim was murdered by his slave Yakut, who usurped the Chiefship, to the prejudice of the late Chief's brother-in-law, Sidi Abdur Rahim, who was generally considered the nearest heir. tual endeavours were made by the British Government to compromise the dispute, but Abdur Rahim would yield nothing of his claim. A military force was sent by the British Government to compel him to submit. whereupon he fled to Poona. Another unsuccessful attempt was made in 1768 to effect a compromise, but four years afterwards, as it was feared that the Peshwa might support Abdur Rahim, an aecommodation (No. XLVIII) was effected, by which Abdur Rahim was put in possession of Danda Rajpuri in subordination to Sidi Yakut, who also promised him the succession to Janjira. Abdur Rahim accordingly succeeded Sidi Yakut, and on his death in 1784 bequeathed the principality to his eldest son Abdul Karim Khan called Balu But Sidi Yakut's will had bequeathed the State to Abdur Rahim's second son, who, during his minority, was to be under the guardianship of Sidi Jauhar, a personal friend of Sidi Yakut, and governor of the fort of Sidi Jauhar, with the view of securing his own regency, asserted the pretensions of the youth, but Balu Mian fled to Poona, taking his younger brother with him. It had always been the ambition of the Peshwa to obtain possession of Janjira, and he was now preparing to reduce it, when the British Government, after the conclusion of the alliance with the Peshwa against Tipu, being anxious to dissolve the offensive and defensive alliance with Janjira, which circumstances rendered it impracticable any longer to preserve with consistency, negotiated and ratified an Engagement (No. XLIX) between Balu Mian and the Peshwa, by which the former ceded to the Peshwa Janjira and his other possessions, receiving near Surat lands yielding Rupees 75,000 a year, to be afterwards increased to the value of the revenues of Janjira and its dependencies as collected in the most productive of the ten preceding years.

The Peshwa, however, does not appear ever to have been able to establish his influence in Janjira, and the State remained virtually independent, at least in its internal administration. Ibrahim Khan, to whom in all probability the government was resigned by Sidi Janhar, was succeeded in 1826, after a rule of about 24 years, by his eldest son, Sidi Muhammad Khan.

In 1834 the British Government declared Janjira to be subject to the British power, and, in virtue of the British supremacy, abolished the native mint, from which debased coinage had been issued.

In 1884 the Nawab entered into an Agreement (No. LI) by which he undertook to assimilate his customs system to that in force in British India, to prohibit the manufacture of illicit salt, and its importation into his dominions, to prevent the cultivation of the poppy in his State and the importation of illicit opium, and to make over to the British Government, on certain conditions, the management of the abkari revenue of his country. In consideration of these concessions he receives Rupees 13,000 per annum from the British Government and is supplied with salt and opium on favourable terms.

The area of Janjira is 324 square miles; the supposed gross revenue amounts to Rs. 4,70,507, and is principally derived from land. The population (1891) is 81,582. The Sidi pays no tribute. The Nawab also owns the dependency of Jafarabad in Kathiawar, which yields a revenue of about Rupees 60,000. The total strength of the military force is (1891) 168 guns classed as serviceable, 14 artillerymen, and 289 irregular infantry.

No. XLVII.

ARTICLES by which the English Nation and the Seedees of Jinjeera of Rajahpore have adjusted an Alliance, Defensive and Offensive, on the Coast of India—1733.

For to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation a perpetual alliance and sincere friendship betwixt the governments of Jinjeera and Bombay, Seedee Saut, Seedee Ombar Affaja, Seedee Mossoot, and the other principal Seedees residing in the said Jinjeera, have agreed and settled with the Honourable Robert Cowan, Esq., President and Governor for the Honourable English Company, etc., in Council.

ARTICLE 1.

That they shall make a league against all the enemies of both governments in India (Europeans, subjects of the kings of Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, and China excepted), and particularly against Angria, both governments making a vigorous war by sea and land, not regarding any offers of peace from that enemy, and neither of the two allies shall hear alone nor particularly anything relating to peace, unless both are present at the same time anything is proposed, and are to resolve on nothing without the consent of both governments.

ARTICLE 2.

That in case one of the two governments may have an enemy that is in amity with the other, in such case the league is only to be defensive, and must not fail on any pretence to assist them that are invaded; and in case of any invasion, the government that is in amity with the aggressor shall interpose their good offices as mediators to accommodate the differences that have happened.

ARTICLE 3.

As to the union of the forces of Bombay and Jinjeera in their actions against Angria, as well by sea as by land, all the marine forces of Bombay are to be in conjunction with those of Jinjeera, who are to be commanded by their own proper officer, yet he is to act as subordinate to the chief commander of the English forces, as being more experienced in sea-fighting, and the fleet of Bombay of greater force; and as in Bombay there is no more infantry than is sufficient for their garrisons, the necessary land forces are to be provided by the Seedees of Jinjeera.

ARTICLE 4.

And likewise, in case the territories of the Seedee should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both governments, they are to be assisted with all the marine force of Bombay; and in case that the Government of Bombay should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both governments, they shall be assisted from Jinjeera with thirty fighting gallivats and two thousand sepoys.

ARTICLE 11.

That the Seedees of Jinjeera shall upon no pretence hereafter issue out their passes to the shipping and people of Angria.

ARTICLE 32.

That after Colaba is taken with its dependencies, if it should be attacked by the enemy, the charges of the forces that shall be left for its defence shall be equally defrayed by both governments.

ARTICLE 13.

That after the ratification of these Articles, by which the league is adjusted, we are immediately to put them in execution.

This 10th day of the month Rujjub, and the 16th year of His Majesty's reign and 1146 of the Law, or the 6th of December 1788.

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ARTICLE 2.

That Seedee Yakoot Khan will allow Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan certain villages and oarts for his house expense.

ARTICLE 3.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall take such care of the Conkery and its town walls as he may think proper, with orders from Jinjeera, and will not admit any man belonging to the foreign durbar to come in without orders from Jinjeera, and will not let any man pass or repass by Moorad gate without orders from Jinjeera as usual.

ARTICLE 4.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall write no letter to the foreign durbars without orders from Jinjeera, neither shall he keep any man who might go to him from Jinjeera upon disgust.

ARTICLE 5.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall make no command in the country, nor has he anything to do with the fleet; only the Sircar has power over the country and fleet.

ARTICLE 6.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan has no manner of business with the town and government; the Sircar's officers will remain there and carry on the business as usual.

ARTICLE 7.

That the seal of Yakoot Khan shall be made use of by Yakoot Khan only.

ARTICLE 8.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall supply the fort of Jinjeera with cajans, &c., necessaries, as usual, for which he shall have customary abatement in the amount of the farm of the prementioned $2\frac{1}{2}$ tuppas.

ARTICLE 9.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall not interfere in any examination of criminal causes for justice, but send the parties guilty thereof to Jinjeera to be examined.

The above nine Articles both contracting parties shall strictly observe, and Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan will obey Seedee Yakoot Khan's orders and perform his duty agreeably to the above agreements.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1772.

No. XLIX-1791.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE UNITED ENGLISH EAST INDIA CCMPANY and the PEISHWA MADHO RAO NARAIN PUNDIT PURDIAUN BAHADUR, settled by MR. CHARLES WARREN MALET, RESIDENT of the said HONOURABLE UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY at the COURT of POONA, by virtue of the full powers delegated to him by the RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, K.G., GOVER-NOR GENERAL in Council, appointed by the HONOURABLE the Court of Directors of the said United Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies relative to the Forts of Jinjeera, Dhunda, Rajepore. CONSAW, and MEDGUR, with their dependencies in the country of Cokun, now in the possession of the Abyssi-NIANS, and of which SEEDEE ABDOOL KUREEM KHAN. commonly styled Balloo Meen, was heir, but who has by his own free will and consent resigned, by a written instrument, all claim thereto agreeably to the following Articles:-

ARTICLE 1.

I, Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan, have by a written instrument resigned to the Sircar of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor all claim to my hereditary territory, with its forts, and all effects, great and small, contained therein, the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor having on his part agreed to grant me and my heirs for ever, free from all claim or incumbrance, and without reserve, a territory under the denomination of altumgah, in the province of Guzerat, on the sea coast in one quarter, and as far as possible contiguous in its parts, yielding a revenue (to be computed from the best collection of the collections of ten preceding years under the Peishwa's government) equal to the revenue of Jinjeera and its dependencies aforesaid, as collected in the most productive year of ten years preceding the present. A portion of the said territory, producing the yearly revenue of Rupees seventy-five thousand, is to be granted me in altumgah; at present the remainder to be put in my possession in the same year that the aforesaid forts and districts may fall into the possession of the Sircar of the said Pundit Purdhaun, in which the condition of contiguity to the former grant is to be observed with all possible punctuality.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to proceed with my brother, relations, and dependants to reside on the territory previously granted to me, on which, and on that hereafter to be granted, I agree not to construct any fort or place of greater strength than may be necessary for my protection against Grassias and freebooters. I engage to conduct myself peaceably and justly, to create no fends or disturbances, to join no enemy of the Honourable English East India Company or of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, nor to act hostilely towards them.

ARTICLE 3.

If Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor should permit any part of my abovementioned hereditary territory to remain in the possession of any Abyssinian or other person for the promotion of his own objects, or should he, after getting possession of the said territory, dispose of any part thereof by gift or otherwise, no deduction is to be made on that account from my altumgah. of which I am to be put in full possession on the cessation of hostilities between the Peishwa and the said districts of Jinjeera, according to this agreement, on a calculate of the full produce of the revenue of the dependencies of Jinjeera as above mentioned. The said Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan having, by the foregoing three Articles, relinquished all his hereditary titles and possessions to Rao Pundit Purdhaun, and an engagement being thereby entered into between the parties, neither is to deviate therefrom. And Rao Pundit Purdhaun is at liberty to pursue such modes and at such times as he may think proper to get possession of the aforesaid forts and dependencies that are at present in the hands of other Abyssinians, to whom no assistance will be given by the Honourable Company. This being agreed to by the Sircars of the Honourable Company and Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, written instruments executed by Rao Pundit Purdhaun on one part, and Mr. Malet on the other, specifying the same, have been exchanged; the said Mr. Malet having engaged to procure and deliver to Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor a copy, ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which the Treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Signed and sealed in Poona, the 6th June 1791.

The Honourable Company's Seal. (Sd.) C. W. MALET,

Resident.

Exchanged 12th June 1791.

(Sd.) C. W. MALET.

No. L.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT with HIS EXCELLENCY SEEDEE IBRAHIM KHAN, NAWAB OF JINJEERA.

Whereas His Excellency Nawah Seedce Ibrahim Khan has applied to the ritish Government to rejustate him in the administration of the State of njeera, and whereas Government are willing to reinstate him subject to eh conditions as will seenre the well-being of the people and a better ministration of the affairs of the State, His Excellency Nawab Ibrahim han hereby agrees to observe the following Articles of Agreement:

ARTICLE 1.

In all matters of importance the Nawab of Jinjeera agrees to follow ac advice of the British Government as conveyed by the Political Officer presenting that Government at Jinjeera.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab will defray all expenses connected with the Agency, the mount of such expenses being fixed by Government from time to time ceording to what may appear to them necessary for the due exercise of the outrol now vested in them.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab will give all proper assistance to the Political Agent and his Assistant in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, and or this purpose will appoint a competent Magisterial Officer, to be approved by Government, to exercise powers similar to those of a subordinate Magisrate of the first class, and to commit cases for trial by the Political Agent and his Assistant.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab will maintain an efficient Executive Police force of a strength approved by Government. The officer in charge of such force will be under the control of the Nawab's magisterial officer, and will be his Assistant for Police purposes.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab agrees to draw up a code of Rules for the guidance of his revenue officers, prescribing the mode of assessing and realizing the revenue and of dealing with defaulters. Such rules when approved by Government to be recognized as the only legal procedure.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab agrees to entertain a competent tutor, to be approved by Government, for the education of his son, Seedee Ahmed Khan, and will retain his services so long as Government consider it advisable.

ARTICLE 7.

All complaints and claims brought by the Nawab against Seedee Hossein Jaburtee and others in connection with the recent usurpation, and all complaints and claims which may up to the date of the present Agreement have been brought by Seedee Hossein Jaburtee and others against the Nawab, shall, if not already settled by the orders of Government, be submitted to the arbitration of the Political Agent, subject to the confirmation of Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab agrees to dismiss Hajee Mahomed Thangay from his service, and engages not to re-employ him either in a public or private capacity.

No. LI.

AGREEMENT between SIDI AHMED KHAN NAWAB OF JANJIRA and HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL regarding administration of the Departments of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in Habsan—1884.

All conventions, agreements or arrangements of whatever kind relating to Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari existing prior to this agreement are hereby cancelled and in lieu thereof it is mutually agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1 .- As to Customs.

- (a) The Nawab of Habsan shall, from the date of the execution of this agreement, adopt the British Customs Tariff at all ports in Habsan, and whenever from time to time the British Government may make alterations or modifications in such Tariff, the Nawab shall make similar modifications in the tariff at Habsan ports. The Nawab shall further follow the system, use the forms and observe the rules in force in British Custom-houses, and shall in all respects assimilate therewith, so far as it may be possible to do so, the procedure in the Habsan Custom-houses.
- (b) The cordons of Preventive and Customs stations heretofore maintained by the British Government and the Nawab on the land frontier shall be removed from the date of this agreement coming into force, and all land eustoms and transit duties on traffic passing from the dominations of the one Government to that of the other shall be abolished from the same date; except with the consent of both Governments such land customs and transit duties shall not be revived.

- (c) The Nawab shall levy port-dues at all Habsan ports on the scale for the time being in force at the southern group of ports in the Bombay Presidency entered in Part IV of the first schedule of the Indian Ports Act of 1875.
- (d) All articles imported into Habsan ports bond fide for the use of the Nawab and his family shall be free of duty.
- (e) The Nawab shall manage Habsan Custom-houses: Provided that the Political Agent or any officer authorized by him for that purpose shall have authority, from time to time, to inspect the books kept at the Habsan Custom-houses with a view to satisfy himself that the British Tariff and the British Customs system and mode of transacting business are being enforced.

ARTICLE 2 .- As to Salt.

- (a) The Nawab shall suppress all salt-works in Habsan and shall prohibit the manufacture of salt and collection of salt-earth in Habsan territory. The Nawab shall also take measures to prevent the spontaneous generation of salt in Habsan and to destroy such salt as soon as it may appear.
- (b) The Nawab shall prohibit the import into all Habsan ports of any but British excise salt covered by British permits.
- (c) The Agents of the Nawab may annually select and purchase at the British excise salt-works at Uran salt to the amount of ten thousand six hundred and fourteen maunds for the domestic consumption of the inhabitants of Habsan, and the British Government will levy no duty on the salt thus annually purchased by the Nawab's agents for such purpose.
- (d) The Nawab shall retail the salt thus supplied for the domestic consumption of the inhabitants of Habsau through licensed vendors at such price as he may think fit.
- (e) The Nawab shall establish fish-coring yards wherein salt will be supplied by the British Government to fishermen only for fish-curing at ten and two-third annas per maund. These yards shall be under the control of British Salt officers.

ARTICLE 3 .- Annual Payment.

In consideration of the stipulations contained in the above two articles and conditional on the effectual prevention by the Nawab's Government of all contraband trade or practices or smuggling of salt, opium and liquor, the British Government shall pay annually to the Nawab of Habsan the sum of Rupees thirteen thousand. The said payment shall be made on the first May of each year.

ARTICLE 4.—As to Opium.

(a) The Nawab shall continue to prohibit the import of opium into Habsan, whether by land or by sea, and shall also prohibit all poppy cultivation in Habsan territory.

- (b) The Nawab shall obtain the opium necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Habsan only from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, at Bombay, or in such other manner as Government may from time to time direct.
- (c) The Commissioner shall allow a drawback on all such opium at a rate equal to one-fifth of the duty actually levied by the British Government on all opium supplied to or obtained by the Nawab.

ARTICLE 5 .- As to Abkari.

- (a) The Nawab shall continue to prohibit the import into any portion of his territory of all liquor from Portuguese territory. He shall also absolutely prohibit the export of all spirit from Habsan to any other place.
- (b) The British Government undertakes the management of the Abkari revenue of Habsan on the British system for a term of (10) ten years from the first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the Nawab undertakes to afford all facilities to the officers appointed by the British Government in that behalf.
- (c) After deducting the actual cost of management from the gross sumannually realized, the British Government undertakes to pay the balance into the Nawab's treasury. Such payment to be made in the month of August of each year.
- (d) Except in the higher grades, the officers employed by the British Government in the management of the Abkari revenue of Habsan shall, as far as may be practicable, be selected from the servants of the Habsan State.

This agreement shall take effect from the first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(Sd.) ALFRED KEYSER, (Sd.)

Political Agent.

(Sd.) Sidi Ahmed Khan,

Nawab of Janjira.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Fort William, on the twenty-third day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

(Sd.) H. M. Durand,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department:

Certified that the above is a true copy of the original agreement.

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORT WILLIAM, The 26th February 1885.

VI.—THE SATARA JAGIRDARS.

From Bombay Government Records, No. XLI of New Series, and Reports by the Bombay Government.

By the 7th article of the Satara treaty of 1819* the possessions of the Jagirdars within the territory of the Raja of Satara were guaranteed by the British Government, who engaged to secure that the Jagirdars should perform the service they owed to the Raja, according to established eustom. Jagirdars thus guaranteed were the Raja of Akalkot, the Pant Saehiv, the Pant Pratinidhi, the Daphle, the Nimbalkar, and Shaikh Mira Waikar. The tenures of these Chiefs are held to date from the period when their agreements were made with the British Government, and not from the date of the grants made by the Rajas of Satara. In 1839, on the accession of Shahaji, the Jagirdars were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments being reserved to the Raja on the scale fixed in 1819. They have not the power of life and death. All serious eriminal cases, involving the punishment of death, or transportation for life, or offences punishable with seven years' imprisonment in certain eases, are tried in a court presided over by a British officer, in association with the Jagirdar or the minister of the Jagirdar within whose territory the offence was committed, and the confirmation of the British Government is required before the sentence can be earried into effect. The Jagirdars maintain a few sowars and sepoys for police and revenue duties, but have no regular troops. The political control over these jagirs vests partly in the Political Agent and Collector of Satara, and in the case of Akalkot with the same official at Sholapur, in the case of Bhor with the Collector and Agent at Poona, and in the case of the Daphle (Jath) with the Political Agent and Collector of Bijapur.

In 1862 the Jagirdars, with exception of the Waikar, were granted Sanads (No. LII) conferring on them the right of adoption.

In 1880 the manufacture of earth-salt was prohibited throughout the jagirs, and compensation has been granted to the Jagirdars on this account.

1. AKALKOT.

In 1707, when Shahuji, grandson of Shivaji of Satara, was engaged in battle with Tara Bai for the recovery of his rights, a woman, whose husband

^{*} See Lapsed States, page 337.

had been slain in action, threw her child before the Raja, calling out that she devoted him to the Raja's service. Shahuji took charge of the child, and named him Fatch Singh Bhonsla, in commemoration of his victory. In 1710 this lad received the jagir of Akalkot and the title of Raja—a title which has been recognised by the British Government, but without the prefix of Highness.

Fateh Singh was succeeded in 1760 by his adopted son Shahuji, and he in turn by a second Fateh Singh who was the Jagirdar with whom the British Government formed Engagements in 1820 (No. LIII). He was succeeded by his son Maloji Rao, and the latter in 1838 by his son Shahuji, who died in 1857. The misrule and incapacity of his successor, Maloji, necessitated the intervention of the British Government, and on the 19th February 1866 the Raia was set aside and the State was placed under Government management. died in 1870, leaving an infant son, Shahuji, who has not yet been invested In 1868 the contingent of 100 horsemen, which the Chief was with nower. bound to maintain under the treaty of 1820, was disbanded, and a moneypayment of Rupees 14,592 per annum, being two-thirds of the actual cost of the contingent, was substituted. The Chief receives from Government Rupees 9,606-4-0 and Rupees 5,536-4-0 per annum, on account of Pune Panchmahal Jakat and Mokasbab respectively; the latter amount is, however, a fluctuating one.

The revenue survey and settlement was introduced in 1871, and the State is still administered under British supervision. In 1886 transit duties were abolished. Civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands of the Akalkot State within the limits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was ceded to the British Government in 1865, and within the limits of the Southern Mahratta Railway in 1887.

The estimated gross revenue of Akalkot is Rupees 2,75,001, which includes a sum of Rupees 2,470-6-0 on account of compensation for abkari and Rupees 142-0-10 on account of salt paid by the British Government. The population (1891) is 75,774 and the area 498 square miles.

2. BHOR.

The Pant Sachiv of Bhor is one of the eight hereditary ministers of the old Mahratta empire. Chimnaji Sachiv, with whom the first Engagement (No. LIV) was made by the British Government, was one of the earliest to abandon the cause of Baji Rao after the Proclamation of the 11th February Parasram Pandit. The title of Pratinidhi, which means "the likeness and representation of the Raja," was conferred by Rajaram, when, during the misfortunes which followed the death of Shivaji, he established a court at Gingi on the plan of the court of his father. The title is higher than that of Peshwa. Parasram Pandit had held the jagir for about forty years before he overthrow of the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1846 he adopted a son, Srinivas Parasram, now 59 years of age, on which occasion he was required to pay a nazarana of Rupees 25,000 to the Raja of Satara. Srinivas Parasram succeeded his father on the 11th June 1848.

In 1880 the Chief of Aundh executed an opium Agreement (No. LXI) similar to that which, as mentioned above, was necepted in the same year by the Chief of Bhor. In 1887 he abolished the imposts called sthalmod and sthalbharit in his territory.

The Pant pays no tribute to the British Government, but there is an assignment of six per cent., or Rupees 1,918, on the revenues of some of his villages. The total revenues of the jagir amount to about Rupees 3,06,225, and the population (1891) is 65,146. The area of the jagir, which is composed of various isolated estates, is 447 square miles.

4. JATH.

The family of the Daphles of Jath derive their name from the village of Daphlapur in the Jath Pargana.

The Engagement (No. LXII) of the British Government in 1820 was made with Renuka Bai, first widow of Khanaji Daphle, late Chief of the Jath State. The estate passed from her to the second widow, Salu Bai, on whose death in 1823 Ramrao Daphle, the head of a younger branch of the family, succeeded. In 1827 the jagir was attached by the Raja of Satara to pay off the Chief's debts. After their liquidation the estate was restored in 1841 to Baghirathi Bai, widow of Ramrao. The British Government has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the jagir.

In 1872, in consequence of numerous complaints of oppression on the part of the Jagirdar, Amrit Rao Daphle, he was deprived of all civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a karbhari was appointed with certain limited powers for a time; but the subsequent contumacy of the Jagirdar rendered it necessary to assume the whole management of the jagir. This arrangement

lasted till 1883, when the Chief was made Joint Administrator, and was allowed to assist in the management of the State. The whole administration was made over to him in 1885 on certain specified conditions, which were laid down in greater detail in 1887. These conditions he made no attempt whatever to fulfil, and in 1891 it was found necessary in the interests of the State to deprive him of all authority, an annual allowance of Rupees 20,000 being granted to him. Amrit Rao Daphle died on the 12th January 1892, and the succession of Bowaji, a minor, aged 6 years, has been recently sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Jagirdar pays to the British Government Rupees 6,400 per annum in lieu of a service of 50 horsemen, a tribute of Rupees 4,847 on account of certain rights inherited from the Rajas of Satara, and some other small sums on account of rights in other districts. He also pays Rupees 958-1-4 to the Pant Pratinidhi from the revenues of certain villages. The population of the jagir of the Daphle, including Daphlapur, is (1891) 79,797, being 71,451 in Jath and 8,346 in Daphlapur. The revenue in 1889-90 was Rupees 1,81,571 for Jath, and Rupees 15,748 for Daphlapur; and the area of both together is about 979 square miles.

5. PHALTAN.

They long held the district of Phaltan under the Muhammadan rulers of Bijapur. Jan Rao, with whom the British Government formed an Engagement (No. LXIII) in 1820, died at a very advanced age in 1825. He was succeeded by Banaji Naik, who paid a nazarana of Rupees 30,000 to the Raja of Satara. Banaji Naik died in 1841, when his widow was permitted to adopt the present Chief, Mudhoji Naik, now 53 years of age, a nazarana of Rupees 30,000 being paid to the Raja of Satara. He succeeded to the gadi on the 26th March 1860. The State became embarrassed through the mismanagement of the Chief; and in December 1882 the government was entrusted to two joint administrators. In July 1885, order having been to some extent restored, the Jagirdar was reinstated. In 1887 he finally abolished both sthalmod and sthalbharit. He pays Rupees 9,600 per annum in lieu of a service of 75 horse. His revenues amount to Rupees 2,35,921; the jagir contains an area of 397 square miles, and a population (1891) of 66,383.

6. THE WAIKAR.

Shaikh Mira of Wai was an infantry officer in the service of the Raja of Satara. On the return of Shahuji from imprisonment Shaikh

Mira espoused his cause and was rewarded with the rent-free grant of the village of Pasarni, a pension of Rupees 1,800 a month, and promotion to the command of 60 horsemen, for the maintenance of whom he held assignments to the amount of Rupees 40,000. The pension ceased on the death of the first Shaikh Mira, and the revenue assignments have since fallen off to Rupees 18,000, which, with Pasarni, are still held by the family. The Engagement (No. LXIV), concluded in 1820, was modified by the amendment of the schedule of 1826 attached to the Satara treaty of the 25th September 1819.

The last representative of the family, Shaikh Azim-ud-din, died on the 18th September 1891, and the affairs of the Saranjam are at present the subject of litigation.

exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages now held by you, be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire, shall be continued to be paid. All doomala villages and lands, wurshasun, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars. khyrat, nemnooks, etc., and jaghire and karkoonee held by durukdars, within your mehals, must be continued on the same tenure as hitherto. Grants under government title deeds are to be continued; notwithstanding the temporary interruption in regard to them, care must be taken that no eause of complaint may be brought forward in such points. In case any of the persons holding the abovementioned rights shall behave improperly, or die without heirs, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government, who will intimate to His Highness's government what course is to be pursued either in respect to the punishment or resumption, when His Highness's government will adopt necessary measures. Should zemindars raise any disturbance against you, or commit any offence against the public peace, or should any one die without heirs, you will resume the wuttun as may seem expedient, and report the same to government, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send orders. which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

The inhabitants of the jaghire territory must be protected, justice properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect thefts, murder, or disturbance, and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, having investigated the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, should such decisions not be attended to, so that the country fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures, shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Family dispute about your respective shares of property, which arose between you and Tooljajee Rajah Bhonslay, was settled in the time of Bajee Rao, and deeds of division were given by each of you. Agreeably to the same deeds, arrangements are made by the British Government; both of you hould, therefore, abide by them.

ARTICLE 8.

Without orders from Government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the ease is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLÉ 9.

With the exception of persons under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such parties as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and, should what is written above be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 10.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or His Highness, shall be delivered over to you, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government or to the government of His Highness, as the ease may be; and, in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be apprehended and delivered up by you to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 11.

Whilst you shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be continued without any interruption from His Highness's government: on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 12.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued by the Agent of the British Government and His Highness's government. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be acceded to.

ARTICLE 13.

As the jagbire districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above 13 Articles must be observed.

Dated 3rd July A. D. 1820, corresponding with 21st Ramzan Ahdee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf.

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

L. S.

AGREEMENT entered into on the 11th July 1820 by His High-NESS the RAJAH of SATARA with the RAJAH OF AKULKOTE.

> Large Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA respecting FUTTEH SING BHONSLAY of AKULKOTE, to whom these orders are issued.

The whole of the jagnires, etc., enjoyed by you have, with the rest of the country, reverted to the British Government; but as that government has been pleased, in consideration of the antiquity of your family, to guarantee to you the villages held up to the war (including those situated in the Nizam's country now in your possession), save Mogulaee Umuls, by a Yad of 13 paragraphs executed to you by Captain James Grant, the British Resident, and as his Highness has received his country from the British Government according to Treaty, and your lands are situated therein, His Highness approves of the Yad executed to you by the British Government, and, for the continuance of your lands, determines as follows, viz.:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Akulkote and other mehals and umuls held by you up to the war (including the villages situated in the Nizam's country now in your possession), save Mogulaee Umuls, are hereby continued and confirmed to you. Formerly you had to maintain a contingent of horse for the service of the Peishwa's government, but as you have now been deprived of your umuls in the Nizam's country, and sustained loss in the mehals, His Highness, to enable you to support yourself and to keep the horse and men of your contingent in good order for service throughout the year, fixes the contingent at 100 horse, which you are to maintain for the service of the Satara State.

ARTICLE 2.

The contingent is to be efficient, the horses to be of the value from Rupees 300 to 400, and the men in a complete state of equipment. The contingent to be always kept present for the service of His Highness; they should attend muster when called upon, and proceed to whatever place directed, without delay or remonstrance. Should it appear, however, on muster that any number of the contingent is deficient, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, oblige you to refund, in the proportion of Rupees 300 per annum a horse, for the whole period of such deficiency, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with you.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war by His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, no remuneration on account of the wounded and slain will be granted; but all such risks and casualties, as well as the supply of ammunition, are included in the grant.

ARTICLE 4.

You are to defray the expense of your village establishments, as well as of the contingent. Should any commotion or disturbance occur in the districts, either of His Highness the Rajah, or of the British Government, you are, on the requisition of the manilutdars of either government, to aid and co-operate with them with the Police in your mebuls.

ARTICLE 5.

The villages, inams, wuttuns, etc., in His Highness the Rajah's country

held by you up to the war, together with the numb and villages in the Nizam's country now in your possession, will be continued to you, this government also retaining its unuls in your territory. All doomala villages, lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthaus, rozindars, khyrats, nemuooks, as also the jaghires of darukdars and karkoonce, etc., are to be continued to the several parties as heretofore, without objection, together with the lands held by virtue of Sunnuds, although they may have been on certain grounds placed under attachment. Should any of the parties chumcrated above act improperly, or die intestate, you are to report the same to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will award such punishment to the offender, or direct the resumption of the land, as may appear expedient. If any landholder ereates a riot, or raises a rebellion in your country, or refuses to acknowledge your supremacy, or if a wuttundar dies intestate, you should attach his wuttun and report the matter to government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue such orders as may appear expedient, and to which you are to conform accordingly.

ARTICLE 6.

You should endeavour to make your subjects happy, distribute justice impartially, and adopt measures for the prevention of theft, murder, and other crimes. If these are not done, and if justice is not administered properly, and complaints are made to this government, His Highness, in conjunction with the British Resident, will enquire into the complaint, and issue such orders as may appear necessary, to which you are to conform; but if you do not do so, and the country continue in a state of misgovernment, and crimes are of frequent occurrence, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, adopt such preventive measures as may appear expedient to him.

pose of defining distinctly the boundaries of the two governments, care being taken to secure you from loss. You are required to agree to this arrangement.

ARTICLE 14.

You are to attend on His Highness annually, at the celebration of the Dussera festival, as also at other times when your presence may be required. You are also to accompany His Highness whenever he may proceed on a long journey.

The circumstances contained in the foregoing 14 paragraphs are confirmed.

Small Scal of the Rajah of Satara

Dated the 29th Ramzan Soor Sun Ahdee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, corresponding with the 11th July A.D. 1820.

No. LIV.

AGREEMENT with the Punt Sucheo, dated 22nd April 1820.

Sent of Captain Grant.

TERMS fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company Bahadoor with Rao Sahib Mooshfuck Meherban Chimnajee Pundit Sucheo.

The possessions of the Punt Sucheo came under the British Government along with the rest of the country, but the antiquity and respectability of the family having been duly considered, the British Government have freely bestowed and made over to him the whole of his possessions as formerly held up to the war, with the exception of his possessions within the territory of the Nizam. The districts of the Punt being within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the Punt, there-

but the village of Sonapore having been taken by the Peishwa's government, and which at present is in the possession of the British Government, therefore a deduction of Rupees 1,000 is allowed, and the annual payment fixed at Rupees 9,000 to the government of His Highness as follows:—

	Rs.
A payment of Rupees 2,000 annually made by the Punt Prithce Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo is now transferred to His Highness	2,000
Amount enam payments from the hoozoor mamla of Karar, formerly paid to the Punt and now transferred to His Highness	1,000
A cash payment to be made yearly by the Punt to His Highness' gov- ernment; items of revenue or villages to be made over to the gov- ernment of His Highness as may be arranged by the Agent of the	•
British Government to the amount of	6,000*
Total .	9,000

8th.—All doomalla, dhurmadao, enams, wurshasun, dewasthan, rozindar, nemnook, daruk, and such like allowances which at present exist within the territory of the Punt, must be continued to their holders; there must be no occasion for complaints on these points.

9th.—As the country of the Punt is surrounded by the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it is therefore required that, in the event of disturbances taking place, every assistance be given on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the governments.

10th.—At the annual festival of the Dusserah, the Punt Sucheo must always appear in person under the government of His Highness. All titles and honors hitherto enjoyed by the Punt Sucheo shall be continued. In all ten Articles, which must not be departed from.

Dated 22nd April 1820, corresponding with the 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ashreenwu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, or Avabic year 1220, at Satara.

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

d)	harpui	taluka	r from th now com	prised	in t	he Si	iolapi	ır Col	lecto	rate (in na	tive e	urren	ey)	•	500
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																1,313
T.on	ving a	balance	to be pa	id by	the C	hief	annu	ally o	f .		•		•			4.693

AGREEMENT entered into in July 1820 by His Highness the RAJAH of SATARA with the Punt Sucheo.

Large Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara,

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH OF SATARA respecting RAJESHREE CHIMNAJEE PUNDIT SUCHEO, to whom these commands are issued.

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement consisting of ten Articles, has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Bahadoor, on the part of the British Government. Your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, and the terms fixed by the British Government having been approved of, the Hoozoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Should any disturbances take place in the territories of His Highness or of the British Government which adjoin your country, aid must be afforded, by sending all the disposable police in your district, on the requisition of the mambatdars of either government.

ARTICLE 2.

All Wuttun and other allowances hitherto possessed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued; and in like manner, all items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government within your country shall continue to be paid; all doomala villages and lands, wurshasuns, dliurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, nemnooks, daruks, and all other allowances hitherto enjoyed within your country, must be continued without interruption; and should at present any investigation be carried on respecting the rights or possessions of those holding them on government deeds, decisions must be given upon the fixed principles of justice, so that no complaints may be made. Should persons holding inheritances of the abovementioned description raise or excite disturbances, or commit offences against the public peace, or should persons possessed of such inheritances die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may appear fit, which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 3.

That the inhabitants of your country may be protected, justice must be onestly administered, and a proper police must be established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if this is not attended to, and mjust decisions given, or thefts and robberies become of so frequent occurence, so that people may be obliged to bring forward complaints, in that case, whatever orders may, in consequence, be issued by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, these must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be levied or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to government, when such orders as may be sent on the subject, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be considered binding.

ARTICLE 5.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one, or to become concerned in any assemblage of troops whatever. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if it is departed from, with the advice of the British Government, your possession shall not be continued.

ARTICLE 6.

All offenders and criminals from your country, who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness, shall be delivered over to you; and in like manner all offenders and criminals from the territories of His Highness, or of the British Government, who may enter your territory, shall be given up and delivered over to whichever government they belong; and assistance must be rendered to all officers or people of both governments who may go into your district in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

Whilst you remain and perform the conditions of your sevice in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your possessions shall be continued without interruption on the part of His Highness's government, and on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government approves of and agrees to.

ARTICLE 8.

All titles and honors formerly enjoyed by you shall be continued, and all requests forwarded by you shall be attended to, and if reasonable and proper, they will be granted, but if otherwise, rejected.

ARTICLE 9.

As your country adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary in consequence to effect exchanges, either for the purpose of defining boundaries for police arrangements, or for settling revenue matters, therefore such exchanges shall be made with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 10.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dussera, and also be present on all occasions of ecremony or congratulation, when your attendance may be required by His Highness; you must also attend in person whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance.

ARTICLE 11.

A yearly payment of ten thousand rupees was made by you to government on account of elephant establishment, but the village of Sonapore having come into the possession of Government, a deduction of one thousand rupees is allowed in consequence, and the payment of the balance is to be made as follows:—

A payment made annually to you by Purushram Pundit Prithe Nidhee, which is now transferred to His High-	Rupeer.
Payment formerly made to you from the hoozoor mamla of Prant Karar, now transferred to His Highuess'	2,000
government A cash payment to be made yearly by you to His Highness' government or items of revenue, land, or villages as may be arranged by the Agent of the British	1,000
Government, to the amount of	6,000
Total .	9,000

Dated ____ July 1820.

No. LV.

Small Scal of His Highness the Rajah of Satura.

AGREEMENT for an interchange of territory between the Honour-ABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PUNT SUCHEO of SATARA, dated the 12th April 1830, with Schedule annexed.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas a mutual interchange of territory between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo has been agreed upon, according to the jumma-

bundee of the year Soorsun Suman-wu Ushreen Myatein-wu-Ulf (A. D. 1827-28) after the deductions of purbhara and itlak (alienations, pensions, &c., &c.,) and tota khurch (the amount which cannot be realized), to have effect from the 1st of May 1829; and on the 13th of November 1829 a memorandum was prepared of the country to be transferred, in which certain items remained for adjustment: the following settlement has therefore been determined on:—

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Total transferred by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo Rs. 32,340 1 09

Transferred in lieu of revenue belonging to the Punt's jaghire Rs. 29,317 3 05

Ditto ditto belonging to the Punt on account of Sahotra and Mokasa:—

32,340 1 09

3,022 2 04

Amount of revenue transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Honouruble Company as by the memorandum of the 13th November 1820 . Rs. 32,522 0 42 Amount to be added to the Punt's revenue of the twelve villages of
the Shee Mehal retained by the Honourable Company in consequence of a mistake in the Koolkurnees' accounts
revenue in the Nagotna turruf laving been erroneously twice deducted
Amount awarded to the Punt Sucheo in lieu of all claims in couse- quence of certain items which have been disallowed , 51 0 98
Turruf Nagotna.
Deduct—
Amount overcharged in the Punt's necounts on the price of batty straw Rs. 131 3 94
Ditto ditto in the tax on milch entile , 37 2 06
Ditto ditto in the quarternal receipts from the zemindars of turruf Nagotna , 118 1 96
,, 287 3 96
Overcharge in the receipts from the zemindars of turruf Ashtumee ,, 12 2 80
Total transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Hononrable Company Rs. 32,745 1 03 Revenue belonging to the Punt's jaghire Rs. 29,723 3 40
Revenue derived from the Sahotra and Mokasa:-
Sahotra
Mokasa ,, 1,687 1 68
32,740 1 09
Abstract.
Transferred by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo . Rs. 32,340 1 09 Ditto by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company . , 32,740 1 09
Balance in favour of the Punt Suchee to be paid annually in eash . Rs. 400 0 0
ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

The country producing revenue to the above amount of Rs. 32,840-1-09 has thus been transferred, in full sovereignty, by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo, in lieu of revenue belonging to that Chieftain, amounting, as above, to Rs. 32,740-1-09, and the balance Rs. 400 is to be paid annually in cash to the Punt.

12.

13.

Hurneree.

Kistwur.

Settled on the part of the Honourable Company by L. R. Reid, Esq., Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Konkan, and on that of the Punt by his Vakeels, Ragho Appajee Mokuddum and Pandoorung Gungadhur Gunpoole, and signed this 18th of Shawul, the 5th of Chintru Vud, Shuke 1752 (the 12th of April A. D. 1830).

(Sd) L. R. REID, Principal Collector.

RAGHO APPAJEE MOKUDDUM.

PANDOORUNG GUNGADHUR GUNPOOLE.

Purlee (inam).

Dhokshet.

PAPER containing the Particulars of the Transfer of Territory alluded to in Article 1 of the Agreement.

Schedule of villages of Turrufs Palee and Shee Mehal, in which the Honourable Company's rights have been made over to the Punt Sucheo in entire sovereignty.

MAMLE PALEE.

1. The Kusba or town of Palee.

	Turru	f Huwelee.
2.	Mouza Oodhur.	7. Mouza Wawe.
3.	" Targaon.	8. " Rasul.
4.	,, Pursure.	9. , Ambnole.
5.	,, Khandpolee.	10. "Dapore.
6.	Bhymo.	11. ,, Waghosee.
	Turruf A	Isre Adharne.
12.	Mouza Ghotnore.	16. Mouza Mongaon Khoord.
13.		17. , Muzre Sawe.
14.	" Wasonde.	18. , Bheleew.
15.	" Mongach Boozoorg.	19. " Phulian.
20.	Turru	of Antone. 21. Mouza Wawlolee. Boorinbalee.
	Turrur S	SHEE MEHAL.
	Turruf A	sree Adharne.
1.	Mouza Kondgaon.	14. Muzree Hednolee.
2. 3.	" Ambegaon.	15. Mouza Wurar.
3.	" Wanrosee.	16. , Kurchonde.
4.	Muzree Nuogur.	17. , Nanose.
5.	Mouza Kanhiwlee.	18. , Purgholee.
6.	" Tiwree.	19. , Amnoree.
7. 8.	" Pernlee.	20. " Duhigaon.
8.	Kansul.	21. ,, Gondao.
9.	Kusba Asree.	22. " Chindurgaon. 23. " Hatond.
10.	Mouza Moolshee.	7,
31.	Kulumb.	24. , Mahagaon.

Muzree Dondiwlee.

	Turruf An	tone.				
28. Mouza Kursamle. 29. "Nennalee. 30. "Pimplolee. 31. "Nagove. 32. "Nagshet. 33. Kusba Antone. 34. Mouza Kulenbosee. 35. "Bulke. 36. "Chinchaolee. 37. "Kandule. 38. "Gondule 39. "Googoolwara.	52. Mouza N	40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 49. 50.)1 17)))))))) () () () () () () () () ()	Nandgaon. Gomasee. Potluj Khoo Potluj Booz. Adoolsee. Bharje (inam Ambnolee. Amtnonee. Sideshwur K Sieshwur Bo Pooee. Khendsnee.	oorg. 1). Thoord,	
	Turruf Huu	velce.				
53. Mouza Oosale. 54. "Chive. 55. Muzree Jumpoobara. 56. "Bhilpara. 57. Mouza Aondhe. 58. "Koombhargur.		59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64.	99 11 91	Kuvelee. Wafegur. Virsnee. Kurnujgur. Khnolee (ina Murhalco.	 m),	
	ABSTRAC	T.				
Mamle Palee Turruf Shee Mehal	•••	, 4)+	••			22 64 86
SOUTHERN KONKAN; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 12th November 1829.			(Sd)		EID, Collector.	,

Schedule of villages of Mamle Palee and Turruf Shee Mehal retained by the Honourable Company.

MAMLE PALEE.

Turruf Huwelee.

1.	Mouza	a Shilosee.	1	5.	Mouz	za Oonere Boozoorg.
2.	,,	Rabgaon.		6.	,,	Oornere Khoord.
3.	"	Bulhap.	1	7.	,,	Pilosree.
4.		Chikulgaon.	. 1	8.		Khoombarshet (inam)

Turruf Asre Adharne.

9. 10.		Chawunee.			12.	Tooksnee. Doorshet.
	••		13.	Mouza N	ere.	

TURRUF SHEE MEHAL.

Turruf Huwelee.

1. Mouza Wuzrolee.

2. Mouza Pimplolee.

No. LVI.

AGREEMENT between the Honourable East India Company and the Punt Sucheo, dated the 3rd February 1839.

The late Punt Sucheo Rughoonath Rao having on his death-bed adopted the son of his half-brother, Ramjee Appa, as his heir, which adoption, after a full consideration of the case, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to recognize, and orders having been received to this effect from the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as well as that the present heir, Chimnajee Rughoonath, being of tender years, a Karbaree should be appointed to manage the affairs of the jaghire, a communication was transmitted to Bhore on this subject, and in accordance with this communication, Damodur Moreshwar, Venkajee Rungnath, and Sudasheo Khundi Rao, having waited on the Resident with full powers to make the arrangements pointed out by Government, the following Articles are hereby agreed to by the undersigned on the part of Chimnajee Rughoonath Punt Sucheo:—

ARTICLE 1.

By the 1st and 2nd articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Punt Sueheo, under date the 22nd April 1820, the Punt is bound to provide for the establishment, in his jaghire, of a good police; as also that whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to the officers of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In elucidation of this Article, it is now also agreed that the Punt fully recognizes the right of the officers of the British Government to enter his territory in pursuit of offenders and stolen property; that he will aid these officers to the utmost of his ability in the performance of this duty; and that all such offenders and stolen property will be given up without demur to the British Government. such evidence, etc., also as may be required for the trial of British subjects before British Courts, for crimes committed in the Punt's country, are immediately to be forwarded, as pointed out by the British authorities.

ARTICLE 2.

It is also hereby understood and agreed to by the Punt that the entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the village of Payet, of the Poona zillah, and of the kusba of Neeghoz, of the Ahmednuggur zillah, shall be ceded to the British Government. These two villages being surrounded by the Company's territory, and quite detached from that of the Punt Sucheo, justice will henceforward be administered according to the rules and regulations in force in the British territory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas for the promotion of trade and commerce, the British Government has abolished all transit duties, the Punt Sucheo, with the same object, consents to abolish those levies within his territories. The Punt also hereby agrees to adopt the same system as may be adopted by the British Government with respect to the compensation to be granted to all parties possessing hulks on the duties to be abolished by this Article.

ARTICLE 4.

It is also understood and agreed to that the settlement made by the late Rughoonath Rao Punt Sucheo with the bankers, for the payment of the debts of the estate, is to be strictly adhered to, and that no further debt is to be contracted on any account whatever without the sauction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

It is also understood and agreed to that the annual allowances of Radha Bai and Bhuwance Bai, the grandmother and mother of the late Punt Sucheo, are to be duly paid in the same manner as during the lifetime of Rughoonath Rao.

ARTICLE 6.

It is also hereby declared and agreed to by the Punt Sucheo that the Company's Rupee shall be the current coin within the Punt's territory in the same manner as in the Company's country.

ARTICLE 7.

The undersigned baying been named by Gungabai Sucheo as Karbarees for the management of the estate, they hereby agree that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duty so as to give satisfaction to the British Government, to the Punt, and inhabitants at large; yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the jaghire are also to be rendered. And it is clearly understood that these Karbarees may be removed or changed as Government may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 8.

Finally, it is understood that the above agreement refers to the territory of the Punt Sucheo within British jurisdiction.

In all, the eight Articles, as set forth, are agreed to.

Sunnut Tissa-wu-Sullaseen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, the 17th of Zilkad, the 3rd of February 1839.

- (Sd.) DAMODUR MORESHWUR GANDEKUR, in his own handwriting.
 - ,, VENKAJEE RUNGNATH, in his own own handwriting.
 - SUDASHEO KHUNDE RAO, in his own handwriting.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 16th February 1839, and by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India on the 8th April following.

No. LVII.

Substance of copy of an Agreement passed by Shankarrao Pandit Sachiv, dated the 1st December 1880, and received and ordered to be translated on the 3rd November 1881.

A written communication has been received from the Political Agent, Satara, to the effect that if I pass an agreement as stated below, the British Government will agree to supply at a reasonable price the opium required for sale in the Sanstban, and to pay me money at the rate of 10 annas per cent. of the duty on the opium that may be imported into the Sanstban from the British depôt. Therefore the undermentioned agreement is entered into, to make arrangements about opium in my Sanstban.

- 2. I shall introduce into the Sansthan the Opium Act, No. I of 1878, which is in force in the British territory, and the Acts that may be passed about opium from time to time, and I shall also introduce, as far as practicable, the rules that may be framed under those Acts.
- 3. The cultivation of the poppy has been discontinued in the Sansthan from former times. I shall take steps to have its cultivation entirely stopped. I shall also take proper steps to prevent the preparation of opium. If any one illegally import smuggled opium into the Sansthan, I shall criminally prosecute him according to law.
- 4. I shall purchase from the depôt of the British Government, on the payment of price, the opium required in the Sansthan. I shall not purchase it from another place. I shall not allow opium for which there is no pass (from the British Government given after the payment of the fee) to be imported into the Sansthan. If any one import it, I shall not allow it to be sold in the Sansthan, but shall criminally prosecute him according to law.
- 5. Permission to sell opium will be given only to licensed persons. I shall take steps to make them keep accounts of the receipts and sale of opium, and prevent them from selling it in retail at a rate lower than that at which it is sold in the neighbouring British territory.
- 6. I shall send to the Political Agent, Satara, a half-yearly statement showing the quantity of opium imported from the British depôt, the quantity sold, the proceeds of the sale, and the quantity of opium remaining (unsold).
- 7. I beg that I may be allowed the liberty to make with the licensed retail sellers of opium such additional agreements as may appear proper, and as may be in accordance with the aforesaid Acts and rules and this agreement.
- 8. Should Government confirm this agreement, it will be enforced from the 1st January 1881.

No. LVIII.

AGREEMENT regarding the ABKARI ADMINISTRATION of the BHOR STATE between Joshua King, Esquire, Political Agent of SATARA, acting under the AUTHORITY of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL on behalf of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT of the one part and MEHERBAN SHANKAR RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, CHIEF of BHOR, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors of the other part—1885.

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to assimilating the system of Abkari administration in the Bhor State to the system in force in the adjoining British districts of Poona, Satara and Kolaba and thereby preventing loss to the revenue from Abkari as well in the said State as in the said British districts, the Pant Sachiv agrees that the law from time to time in force in the said British districts regarding Abkari shall also have force so far as may be in the Bhor State.

ARTICLE 2.

In furtherance of the same object the Pant Sachiv agrees to continue the farm of the Abkari revenue of the Bhor State to the British Government until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four on the conditions:-

(a) That the annual sum of rupees twelve thousand four hundred and forty-eight annas thirteen and pies eight comprising the following items shall be paid to him by the British Government in equal half-yearly instalments on the tenth January and tenth July (namely):-

Amount paid annually to the Pant Sachiv as per his agreement of

twentieth April one thousand eight hundred and sev	enty	-nin	e 11,902	5	6
	or th	ie re	- - 170	4	2
Old to the State	3 14 3 3 0	_	. 19	8	6
On account of the loss of import duty on Mowra flowers . 281 Add twenty-five per cent. on do		6 7	351	4 7	1
Тот	A.L.	•	12,448	13	8

- (b) That the above sum of rupees twelve thousand four hundred and forty-eight annas thirteen and pies eight includes compensation on account of toddy in the Sudhagad taluka only, and therefore whatever sums are realized by the British Government on account of trees tapped in the other talukas shall be paid to the Pant Sachiv from time to time in addition to the annual payment named in clause (a) of this article.
- (c) That the British Government will be prepared to consider claims for compensation on account of any item of Abkari revenue which may hereafter be found to have been overlooked at the time of the execution of this agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government agrees that during the term of the said farm the Abkari administration of the Bhor State shall be conducted under the orders of the Governor in Council of Bombay in accordance with the law aforesaid and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) That the rates of the taxation of liquor in the Bhor State shall be the same as in the aforesaid British districts.
- (b) That the same reasonable facilities shall be afforded to the inhabitants of the said State to obtain liquor for their consumption as to the inhabitants of the said British districts.
- (c) That the retail selling prices of liquor shall be the same in the Bhor State as in the said British districts, and there shall be no prohibition of the sale of liquor in shops in the said State to British subjects or vice versa.
- (d) That the Pant Sachiv shall be consulted from time to time as to the number and position of the liquor shops to be licensed in the State, the fitness of the person to whom it is proposed to give retail licenses and such like details of the Abkari administration.
- (e) That if the farm of the Abkari revenue shall be sublet to a third person, the Pant Sachiv shall be furnished with a copy of such subfarmer's agreement with the British Government.

ARTIOLE 4.

The farm of the Abkari revenue to the British Government for the period aforesaid shall not be deemed to confer upon the said Government any proprietary right to the palm and other toddy-producing trees or to the land in which such trees are growing, but the juice produced from all such trees shall be subject to the farm as an item of Abkari revenue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Pant Sachiv engages cordially to co-operate with the officers of the Bombay Government in giving effect to the provisions of the Abkari law and rules from time to time in force and will use every endeavour himself and through the subordinate officers of the State to prevent the illieit manufacture, sale, transport or possession of liquor or the unlawful possession or use of any

material or implement for manufacturing liquor or any breach of any of provisions of the said law or rules.

ARTICLE 6.

All offences against the said Abkari law and rules committed in the B State shall be cognizable by the ordinary Criminal Courts of the State.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government agrees that during the term of the said farm separate account shall be kept of the Abkari revenue of the Bhor State and it a copy of the account shall be given, if required, annually to the Pant Saci for his information.

ARTICLE 8.

On the expiry of the term of the said farm on the 1st August one tho

sand eight hundred and ninety-four the administration of the Abkari reven of the Bhor State shall revert to the Pant Sachiv, but the Pant Sachiv agree that on and after the said date:

- (a) The same Abkari law and rules which are in force in the adjoini British districts of Poona, Satara and Kolaba shall be maintained in tastate.
- (b) The rates of the taxation of liquor in the State shall be the san as in the aforesaid British districts.
- (c) The Abkari administration of the State shall be in every way conducted as not to cause injury to the Abkari revenue of the adjoining British districts, and the Political Agent shall be consulted, when necessary with a view to preventing any such result. But nothing in this artic shall be deemed to require the Pant Sachiv to make any arrangement injurious to the legitimate interests of the Bhor State, and the British Government.

ment undertakes that the Abkari administration of the adjoining Britis districts shall be so conducted as not to cause injury to the legitimate interests of the said State.

Executed at Bhor this twenty-fourth day of November one thousan eight hundred and eighty-five.

(Sd.) J. King, (Sd.) Shankar Rao,
Political Agent, Satara. Chief of Bhor

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governo General of India.

(Sd.) H. M. Durand,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept

Fort William, the 29th January 1886.

No. LIX.

BHOR AGREEMENT-1890.

No. 1040.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Pol.—20, dated the 15th January 1890—Submitting, as required by paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 2898 of the 26th April last, a letter No. Pol.—10, dated the 9th January 1890, from the Political Agent, Poona, who forwards the following agreement with the Pant of Bhor:—

"Article of Agreement for the removal of restrictions on free trade in the Bhor State under the Poona Political Agency.

" PREAMBLE.

"Whereas the Chief of Bhor declared on the 1st August 1887 his intention to abolish the duties on export and import known as Sthalmod and Stalbharit, and whereas it is considered by the Governor of Bombay in Council desirable to obtain an engagement from the Chief of Bhor that he will continue this policy in regard to free trade, the following article in this view is agreed upon between Meherban Shankarrao Pandit, Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors on the one part, and W. A. East, Esquire, Political Agent of Poona, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

"The Pant Sachiv engages to abolish within his territory from henceforth all taxes or imposts on the import, export or measurement of commodities other than snuff, sulphur and poisonous drugs: Provided that nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent the levy of any tolls on bridges, roads, ferries, canals or causeways for the repair or maintenance of the same, or of any Octroi levied upon articles consumed within Municipal limits or of any taxes constituting the Abkari revenue.

" Executed at Bhor this 22nd day of October."

States that the Chief was also desirous of adding the words "and Forest" between "Abkari" and "revenue" in the last line of the document, and that it appears the Chief is in the habit of levying dues on forest produce from private lands exported from the State which the Chief thought might be taken as precluded if not specially excepted from the agreement; observes that he thought it better to inform Government separately of the Pant's wishes than to insert in the agreement words which might be quoted hereafter as implying

the tacit approval of Government to a form of revenue of the legitimate nature of which he is not persuaded; and mentions in this connection that the Pant's claims to a share in forest produce on private lands have been for some little time a bone of contention between him and his rayats and are in some instances of doubtful validity. The Commissioner considers that the Political Agent acted judiciously in declining to allow the proposed addition to the agreement.

Resolution.—The action of the Political Agent in advising the Chief not to insert the words "and forest" in the agreement is approved. A fuller report should be submitted regarding the Chief's claim to dues on the forest produce of private land.

2. The agreement should be kept on the records of Government.

J. Monteath;

Acting Secretary to Government.

 T_0

The Commissioner, C. D.

The Collector and Political Agent, Poona.

No. LX.

AGREEMENT between the Honourable East India Company and the Punt Prithee Nidhee, of Satara, dated the 22nd April 1820.

Seal of Captain J. Graut.

TERMS fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor, on the part of the Honourable Company, for Rao Sahib Mushfuk Meherban Purashram Pundit Prithee Nidhee.

The possessions of the Punt Prithee Nidhee came into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country; but in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, they have been freely restored in the same manner as they were held up to the period of the war. But as the greater part of the country of the Prithee Nidhee is within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to his Highness the Rajah of Satara, the Prithee Nidhee therefore is placed under the government of His Highness.

The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms fixed are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the inhabitants of the country under the Prithee Nidhee may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers. Should justice not be honestly dispensed, and thefts and robberies, from the inefficiency of the police, become so frequent that people may be obliged to complain; in the event of such being the case, the Government of His Highness will, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, issue directions on the subject which must be attended to.

ARTICLE 2.

An efficient police must be established, so that no inhabitants of the country under the Punt Prithee Nidhee may commit thefts or robberies within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness. Should at any time stolen property be found, or thefts traced by Magistrate within the country of the Punt Prithee Nidhee, the thief and stolen property must be made over to whichever government may demand them. People of either government, who may enter the country of the Prithee Nidhee for the purpose of apprehending criminals and other offenders, must have every assistance given to them. If this is not attended to, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 3.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to give aid or assistance to any one. This article is the basis of the present agreement, and a departure from it will occasion the forfeiture of all advantages possessed by virtue of this agreement.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be entertained or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but information must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will represent the affair to the government of His Highness, and such decision as, with his advice, shall be given, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of disputes taking place regarding items of revenue possessed by the Prithee Nidhee within the districts of the Putwurdhun or

others, information of the particulars must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, when a settlement will take place in consequence; but no separate communication is to be made.

ARTICLE 6.

As the country of the Prithee Nidhee adjoins the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges for the purpose of correctly defining the boundary, or on account of police arrangements, but such exchanges shall be made in a manner not injurious to the interests of the Punt.

ARTICLE 7.

The sum of rupees two thousand (2,000) formerly paid yearly by the Prithee Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo has been made over by him to the government of His Highness, to whom it must, accordingly, be paid annually.

ARTICLE 8.

All allowances in the country of the Prithee Nidhee, such as doomala, dhurmadao, iname, wurshasuns, dewasthan, rozindar, nemnook, duruk, and others of the like kind, must be continued as they at present exist: there ought to be no complaints on this head.

ARTICLE 9.

As the British territories and those of His Highness adjoin the country of the Prithee Nidhee, it is necessary that in all cases of disturbance occurring in them, assistance shall be rendered on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Punt Prithee Nidhee must appear in personal attendance on His Highness yearly at the festival of the Dusserah. All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed shall be continued to the Punt.

In all 10 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820, corresponding with 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, or Arabic year 1220.

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH of SATARA and the PUNT PRITHEE NIDHEE—July 1820.

Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Rajesree Purushram Pundit Prithee Nidhee, to whom these commands are issued.

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement, consisting of 10 Articles, has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the British Government. The greater part of your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, and the terms fixed by the British Government having been approved of, the Hoozoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Should any disturbances take place in the territories of His Highness or of the British Government which adjoin your country, aid must be afforded by sending all the disposable police in your districts on requisition from the mamlutdars of either government.

ARTICLE 2.

All wuttun and other allowances hitherto possessed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued, and in like manner all items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government within your country must be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasuns, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, duruk, and all other allowances hitherto enjoyed within your country must be continued without interruption, and should at present any investigation be carrying on respecting the rights or possessions of those holding them on government deeds, decisions must be given upon the fairest principles of justice, so that no complaints may be made. Should persons holding inheritances of the abovementioned descriptions raise or excite disturbances, or commit offences against the public peace, or should persons possessed of such inheritances die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may be fit and proper, which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 3.

That the inhabitants of your country may be protected, justice must be honestly administered, and a proper police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if unjust decisions are given, and no good police kept up, so that thefts and robberies become of frequent occurrence, and people in consequence may be obliged to bring forward complaints; in the event of such being the case, whatever orders may in consequence be issued by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, these must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be levied or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to government, when such orders as may be sent on the subject, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be considered binding.

ARTICLE 5.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chief, such as Bajee Rao Sahib or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one, or to become concerned in the assemblage of any troops whatever. This article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if it is departed from, with the advice of the British Government. your possessions shall not be continued.

ARTICLE 6.

All offenders and criminals from your country who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness shall be delivered over to you, and in like manner all offenders and criminals from within the territories of His Highness, or of the British Government, who may enter your country, shall be given up and delivered to whichever government they belong. Assistance must be rendered to people of both governments who may enter into your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

Whilst you remain and perform the conditions of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your possessions shall be continued without interruption on the part of His Highness's government, and on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government approves of and agrees to. ARTICLE 8.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued, and all requests forwarded by you shall be attended to, and, if reasonable and proper, they will be granted, but if otherwise, rejected.

ARTICLE 9.

As your country adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary in consequence to effect exchanges either for the purpose of defining boundaries for police arrangements, or for settling revenue matters, therefore such exchanges shall be made with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 10.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dusserah, as well as on all occasions of ceremony and congratulation when His Highness may require you to be present in person. Whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance, you must on such occasions be present and accompany His Highness.

ARTICLE 11.

The Punt Sucheo receives from you a yearly payment of Rupees two thousand (2,000), which is now agreed to be transferred to His Highness on account of the elephant establishment, and you must accordingly pay this sum annually to His Highness's government.

No. LXI.

Substance of copy of an Agreement passed by Shriniwas Pandit, Pratinidhi, dated the 11th September 1880, and received and ordered to be translated on the 3rd November 1881.

A written communication has been received from the Political Agent, Satara, to the effect that if I pass an agreement as stated below, the British Government will agree to supply at a reasonable price the opium required for sale in the Sansthan and to pay me money at the rate of Rupees (10) ten per cent. of the duty on the opium that may be imported into the Sansthan from the British depôt. Therefore the undermentioned agreement is entered into, to make arrangements about opium in my Sansthan.

- 2. I shall introduce into the Sansthan the Opium Act No. I of 1878 which is in force in the British territory, and the Acts that may be passed about opium from time to time, and I shall also introduce, as far as practicable, the rules that may be framed under those Acts.
- 3. The cultivation of the poppy has been discontinued in the Sansthan from former times. I shall take steps to have its cultivation entirely stopped.

I shall also take proper steps to prevent the preparation of opium. If any one illegally import smuggled opium into the Sansthan, I shall criminally prosecute him according to law.

- 4. I shall purchase from the depôt of the British Government, on the payment of price, the opium required in the Sansthan. I shall not purchase it from another place. I shall not allow opium for which there is no pass (from the British Government given after the payment of the fee) to be imported into the Sansthan. If any one import it, I shall not allow it to be sold in the Sansthan, but shall criminally prosecute him according to law.
- 5. Permission to sell opium will be given only to licensed persons. I shall take steps to make them keep accounts of the receipts and sale of opium, and prevent them from selling it in retail at a rate lower than that at which it is sold in the neighbouring British territory.
- 6. I shall send to the Political Agent, Satara, a half-yearly statement showing the quantity of opium imported from the British depôt, the quantity sold, the proceeds of the sale, and the quantity of opium remaining (unsold).
- 7. I beg that I may be allowed the liberty to make with the licensed retail sellers of opium such additional agreements as may appear proper and as may be in accordance with the aforesaid Acts and rules and this agreement.
- 8. Should Government confirm this agreement, it will be enforced from the 1st October 1880.

No. LXII.

AGREEMENT between the British Government and the Duf-LAYKUR, dated 22nd April 1820.

> Scal of Captain J. Grant.

TERMS fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company Bahadoor for Usmut Puna Renooka Bai Duflay Deshmook of Jut and Kurzgee, by which the Jut and Kurzgee Pergunnahs are made over to her.

These districts were formerly held as a personal and military jaghire, and having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now freely restored in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held as formerly in personal

and military jaghire. But as these districts came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Renooka Bai Duflay is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government.

The following articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Renooka Bai Duflay:—

ARTICLE 1.

The districts of Jut and Kurzgee having been possessed as a jaghire up to the period of register, they are now freely restored and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa these districts were held as an allowance for four hundred and fifty (450) horse under Rasteea, but afterwards the number was fixed at three hundred (300), and because the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded, and the number finally fixed at two hundred. That Renooka Bai Duflay may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, Government have remitted three-fourths of that number, and fixed the present contingent at fifty (50) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good. The horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400 to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remonstrance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 per each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster, but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdar of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttons, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Renooka Bai Duflay within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire district shall continue to be paid; all doomalla villages and land, warshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, durrnk, and such like allowances within the jaghire must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with: such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received from the British Government are to be examined and the claims justly settled.

Care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases where any of the above-mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jazhire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects and their decisions must be attended to. And further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the ease is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Renooka Bai Duflay after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government or to the government of His Highness, as the ease may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Renooka Bai Duflay to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you, Renocka Bai Duflay, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's Government; on this point the British is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Renooka Bai Duflay shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all twelve Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated 22nd April A.D. 1820, corresponding with 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ushreenwu-Myatein-wu-Ulf or Arabic year 1220, at Satara.

> Signature of Captain J. Grant.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH of SATARA and the DUFLAYKUR, July 1820.

> Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA respecting Renooka Bai Duflay, Deshmook of the Pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzger, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnals of Jut and Kurzgee having been for a long time past possessed by you in jaghire, therefore the British Government have in their liberality freely restored and bestowed the same on you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part consisting of 12 Articles.

The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, an agreement in consequence has been made out and delivered to you on the part of the British Government, which has been approved of by the Hoozoor, and for the purpose of confirming you in the above-mentioned jaghire the Circar has determined as follows: -

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee are to be held as a personal and military jaghire on condition of furnishing fifty (50) horse, completely equipped, to be kept constantly present in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good; the horses or the value of from Rupees 3 to 400 to be kept constantly ready in the service of His Highness, to be mustered whenever so ordered, and to proceed wherever their services may be required without delay or remonstrance. Should any deficiency in the number appear at muster, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, to be calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing this demand His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war on requisition by the Agent of the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be either killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of compensation shall be paid by the government of His

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted: but the matter is to be represented to government, when such orders as may be given, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with any Chiefs, such as Bajec Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, and who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness, shall be delivered over to you; all criminals from within the territories of His Highness or of the British Government shall be delivered up to their respective governments, and every assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may enter your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you continue to perform the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption on the part of the Circar; on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government agrees to.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and all customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on your part which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As your jaghire adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of land or items of revenue, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or for police arrangements, therefore such exchanges shall take place with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

That Jan Rao Naik may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up his contingent in the most complete state of equipment and readiness for the service, Government have fixed the amount of it at ninety (90) horse, of which number seventy-five (75) must always remain in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, and the remaining fifteen (15) with the Naik.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from Rnpees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's government. Wherever their services may be required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the Governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, etc., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness, and all items of revenue of His Highness, which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla vilages, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowances shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritance or allowance raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect thefts and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire territory, and who may take shelter in the dominions of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His High-

ness, as the case may he; and in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Jan Rao Naik to their respective governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the appreheusion of such persons.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst Jan Rao Naik shall continue to fulfil the terms of his service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is the guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Jan Rao Naik shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained that they will not be injurious to the interests of Jan Rao Naik, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all, 12 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820 (or 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, or Arabic year 1220).

(Sd.) James Grant.

AGREEMENT entered into in July 1820 by His Highness the Rajah of Satara with the Nimbalkur.

Lurge Scal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA respecting RAJESHREE JAN RAO NAIK NIMBALKUR, DESHMOOK of the Phultun Pergunnah, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnah of Phultun having been for a long time past possessed by you as a personal and military jaghire, the British Government, therefore, have in their liberality freely bestowed and restored the same to you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part. The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of the Hoozoor, by the Treaty with the British Government, it has accordingly been placed under it, and an agreement on the part of the British Government has been made and delivered to you, which has been approved of by the Circar; and, for the purpose of confirming you in the abovementioned jaghire, the Hoozoor has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Phultun is to be held as a personal and military jaghire, on condition of furnishing ninety (90) horse, seventy-five (75) of which, completely equipped, and the horses good, are always to be kept in the service of the Hoozoor, and the remaining fifteen (15) to remain with you.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses at the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's government. Wherever their services may be required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mambutdars of either of the governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, etc., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness; and all items of

revenue of His Highness which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla villages, wurshesm, dhurmadae, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTIOLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assemble for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any

No. LXIV.

AGREEMENT concluded with SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, dated the 3rd July 1820.



TERMS fixed by Captain James Grant, on the part of the Honourable Company, for Sheikh Mira Waekur, by which the jaghires, etc. (with the exception of Pergunnah Duryapore, Prant Wurad, Mouza Bholee, Pergunnah Shirallee, Mouza Pulsee, Prant Waee) are made over to him.

These jaghires, etc., were formerly held by you as a personal and military jaghire; but having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now restored, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held, as formerly, in personal and military jaghires. But as these jaghires, etc., came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Sheikh Mira Wackur is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Sheikh Mira Wackur:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and the pergunnahs in Swudesh" (Peishwa's territory), were granted after fixing the "khundnee" (tribute). Formerly you had to furinsh 63 horse to the Peishwa's government; but as pergunnah Duryapore, etc., were attached, and as the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded. That Sheikh Mira Waekur may live in comfort and affluence, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, government have fixed the present contingent at ten (10) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed, without delay or remonstrance, wherever their ervices may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and

should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Sheikh Mira Wackur within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued; and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire shall be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, etc., within the jaghire must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled: eare must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In eases when any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, of commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to. Ť

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Sheikh Mira Wackur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Sheikh Mira Wackur to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you, Sheikh Mira Waekur, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredars, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above 12 Articles must be observed.

Dated the 3rd July 1820, corresponding with the 21st Ramzan, Ahdee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf.

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

TRANSLATION of a YAD executed by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA respecting SOOJAYUT SHAAR SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, to whom these orders are issued.

The whole of the jaghire, etc., enjoyed by you have, with the rest of the country, reverted to the British Government; but as that government has been pleased, in consideration of the antiquity of your family, to guarantee to you the villages held up to the war, excepting pergunnah Duryapore, Prant Wurad, mouza Bholee, pergunnah Shiralce, and mouza Pulsee, Prant Waee, by a Yad of 12 paragraphs executed to you by Captain James Grant, the British Resident, whereof having been constituted a jaghiredar of this State during the pleasure of the British Government, you are to conduct yourself towards it like the other jaghiredars mentioned in the Treaty, and as a Yad has been executed to you by the British Government, His Highness approves of the same, and for the continuation of the villages to you determines as follows, viz.:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndolc, Prant Khandesh, and other possessions in the Decean are hereby continued and confirmed to you. Formerly you had to maintain a contingent of 63 horse for the service of the Peishwa's government; but as pergunnah Duryapore, etc., has now been resumed, and as you have sustained loss in the remaining umuls, His Highness, to enable you to support yourself and to keep the horse and men of your contingent in good order for service throughout the year, reduces the contingent to 10 horse, which you are always to maintain for the service of the Satara State.

ARTICLE 2.

The contingent is to be efficient, the horses to be of the value from Rupees 300 to 400, and the men in a complete state of equipment; the contingent to be always kept present for the service of His Highness; they should attend muster when ordered, and proceed to whatever place directed without delay or remonstrance. Should it appear, however, on muster that any number of the contingent is deficient, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Government, oblige you to refund in the proportion of Rupees 300 per annum a horse for the whole period of such deficiency, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with you.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war by His Highness with the concurrence of the British Resident, no remuneration on account of the wounded and slain will be granted; but all such risks and easualties, as well as the supply of ammunition, are included in the grant.

ARTICLE 4.

You are to defray the expense of your civil establishment as well as of the contingent. Should any commotion or disturbance occur in the districts either of His Highness the Rajah or of the British Government, you are, on the requisition of the manufactures of either government, to aid and cooperate with them with the police in your districts.

ARTICLE 5.

The villages, umuls, and wuttuns, etc., in His Highness the Rajah's country held up to the war will be continued to you; the government also retaining its umuls in your lands. All doomalla villages, doomalla inam lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, and nemnooks, etc., as well as the rights of darukdars, are to be continued to the several parties as heretofore without objection, together with the lands held by virtue of Sunnuds, although they may have been on certain grounds placed under attachment. Should any of the parties enumerated above act improperly, or die intestate, you are to report the same to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Government, will award punishment to the offender, or direct the resumption of the land, as may appear expedient. If any jemadar creates a riot, or raises rebellion in your country, or refuses to acknowledge your supremacy, or if a wuttundar dies intestate, you should attach the wuttun and report the matter to government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue such orders as may appear expedient, and to which you are to conform accordingly.

Auticle 12.

As the territory of His Highness and of the British Government adjoins four juglifier, it might be necessary at a future period to effect certain territorial exchanges, with the advice of the British Resident, for the good of the country and for the purpose of defining distinctly the boundaries of the two governments; care being taken to secure you from loss; you are required to agree to this arrangement.

Auticue 13.

You are to attend on His Highness annually at the celebration of the Dusserah festival, as also at other times when your presence may be required. You are also to accompany His Highness whenever he may proceed on a long journey.

The circumstances contained in the foregoing 13 paragraphs are confirmed.

Dated Satara, 21st Ramzan Sunnut Adhee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, correspoding with the 3rd July A.D. 1820.

(Sd.)

Seal.

VII.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY AGENCY.

1. KOLHAPUR.

From the Records of the Bombay Government, No. VIII of new series, &c.

Kolhapur.—The Rajas of Kolhapur are the representatives of the younger branch of the family of Shivaji, as the Rajas of Satara were of the elder. After the death of Rajaram, Shivaji's younger son, who was the head of the Mahratta power during the captivity of his nephew Shahuji, his widow, Tara Bai, placed her son Shivaji in power. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by Sambhaji, son of Rajaram's younger widow. The Kolhapur family, supported by Ram Chandar Pant Amatya, Sarjerao Ghatge of Kagal, and other powerful Chiefs, long struggled to retain the supremacy among the Mahrattas, but were compelled to yield precedence to Shahuji, who by treaty in 1731 recognised Kolhapur as a distinct and independent principality.

ARTICLE 1.

The following Treaty, drawn up between His Majesty Aba Sahib (Shahu Raja) and Sambhaji Raja, has been agreed to on the part of the latter, as hereafter specified.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to receive, as my share of the dominion, that part of the country lying to the southward and eastward of the Krishna river below its junction with the Warna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary, and all claims whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.

The whole of the country lying south of the junction of the two rivers aforesaid as far as the junction of the Tungabhadra and Krishna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole of the tract lying south of the fort of Viziadrug.

ARTICLE 5.

I agree to cede the fort of Ratnagiri, and to receive the fort of Kopal in lieu thereof, and I will destroy the post at Wargam according to agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

I agree to relinquish the posts in the districts of Mirch and Bijapur, now in my possession.

ARTICLE 7.

I agree to receive the half of any conquests to be made between the river Tungabhadra and Rameshwar.

^{*} Partition Treaty of Satara, dated 26th April 1731.

On the death of Sambhaji in 1760, the direct descendants of Shivaji became extinct. A member of the Bhonsla family was adopted as his successor under the name of Shivaji, and the widow of Sambhaji conducted the administration during the minority. Under her administration the greatest irregularities prevailed both by sea and land.

The prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to send an expedition against Kolhapur in 1765, which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial Treaty (No. LXV). The conditions of this treaty, however, were never observed. The payments which Kolhapur had agreed to for the expenses of the expedition were not made, piracy was not suppressed, and in 1792 another expedition was prepared. The Raja thereupon signed another Treaty (No. LXVI), engaging to give compensation for the losses which the merchants had sustained from the year 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malwan and Kolhapur.

The Rani died in 1772. After her death, the young Raja was long engaged in war with other Mahratta powers, more particularly the Patwardhan family, the Sawant of Wari, and the Nipanikar, and his government was weakened by internal factions. On several occasions, during these struggles, the British Government declined to interfere between the parties. But in 1811, during a war between the Nipanikar and Kolhapur, when the British Resident at Poona was engaged in the settlement of the Southern Mahratta country, a peace was negotiated between the contending parties, and the Raja of Kolhapur concluded a Treaty (No. LXVII) with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain forts, he was guaranteed against the aggression of all foreign powers. He also engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all his disputes with other States to the arbitration of the British Government.

Shivaji died in 1812, having ruled fifty-three years. He left two sons, Shambhu or Aba Sahib and Shahaji or Bawa Sahib, and was succeeded by the

ARTICLE 8.

ARTICLE 9.

I agree to attack any State which shall engage in war against Satara, and, in like manner, the Raja of Satara agrees to make war with any State attacking this house.

[.] I agree to entertain no person discarded from the service of the Raja of Satara, nor is he to entertain any person discarded by me.

The above nine Articles, being stipulated and mutually agreed on between both parties, shall in no wise be departed from in the least on my part.

former. In the war with the Peshwa in 1817 Aba Sahib cordially sided with the British Government, and in reward for his services the districts of Chikori and Manoli, which in former years had been wrested from Kolhapur by the Nipanikar, were restored. In 1821 Aba Sahib was murdered. His infant son died the following year, and the succession devolved on Bawa Sahib, who proved an oppressive and profligate ruler. Three times between 1822 and 1829 the British Government was obliged to move a force against him in consequence of his aggressions on other Chiefs, in which he did not respect even British territory, and of the spoliation of his jagirdars which drove them to rebellion.

In 1826 he signed a Treaty (No. LXVIII), by which he agreed to reduce his army to its peace establishment, and to attend to the advice of the British Government in all matters affecting the public peace; to respect the rights of certain jagirdars, and never to grant an asylum to rebels. On the last occasion on which a force was moved against him, in 1827, in consequence of his infraction of the 2nd article of the treaty of 1826, he signed a preliminary Treaty (No. LXIX), which was subsequently modified (No. LXX). By this his army was limited to 400 horse and 800 infantry; he was stripped of the districts of Chikori and Manoli and of Akiwat; he was compelled to admit British troops into his forts, to pay Rupees 1,47,948 compensation to certain jagirdars, to cede lands as security for the payment, and to accept a minister appointed by the British Government.

Bawa Sahib died on the 29th November 1838, and was succeeded by his son Shivaji, then a minor. A Council of Regency was formed, consisting of Shivaji's mother, his aunt and four officials. Soon after the members of the Regency quarrelled, and the young Chief's aunt, Diwan Sahiba, assumed the entire control of the State. The misrule was so great that the British Government, under the provisions of the treaty, interfered and appointed a minister of its own, Daji Krishna Pandit. The efforts he made to reform the administration resulted in a general rebellion, which extended to the neighbouring State of Sawantwari. After the suppression of the rebellion the direct administration of the State was assumed by the British Government during the minority of the Raja, and until he should be fit to be entrusted with powers of government, and the country could be given over to him in a settled and improved condition. The forts of every description were dismantled, and the system of hereditary garrisons was abolished. The military force of the State was disbanded and a local corps entertained in its stead, and

the Kolhapur State was required to pay the expense of suppressing the rebellion. In 1862 the management was restored to the Raja, with whom a new Treaty (No. LXXI) was concluded. By this treaty the Raja is bound, in all matters of importance, to be guided by the advice of the British Government.

During the mutinics of 1857 the Raja remained faithful in his allegiance to the British Government, but his younger brother, Chima Sahib, joined the rebels. He was subsequently imprisoned, and died in confinement.

Raja Shivaji, who had received the right of adoption (No. XXXVII), died in 1866, when the succession of his nephew and adopted son Rajaram, then sixteen years of age, was recognised by the British Government. During the minority of the young Chief the administration of the State again devolved upon the British Government, and a British officer was appointed to superintend his education until he should attain the age of nineteen.

In 1870 Raja Rajaram proceeded on a tour through Europe, but died at Florence in November of that year without leaving any issue. There was no near blood relation of the late Chief eligible for adoption, but Government declared its willingness to recognise as his successor any person who might be selected as most fitting and acceptable to the family and the principal persons of the State, even though he might not fulfil all the conditions required by Hindu law and the custom of the Kolhapur family. Their unanimous choice fell upon Narayan Rao Bhonsle, son of Dinkar Rao, the head of the Khanvat Bhonsles and next of kin to the Kolhapur family, and it was confirmed by the British Government. He was accordingly installed as Raja of Kolhapur in October 1871, and took the name of Shivaji.

The education of Raja Shivaji was at first superintended by a British officer, and he was afterwards sent to the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1879 the Raja showed signs of insanity, which unfortunately developed; and in 1882 a committee of medical officers pronounced him incurable. A Council consisting of the Chief of Kagal as Regent and three members was thereupon appointed to conduct the administration. Raja Shivaji died in December 1883, and was succeeded by Yeshwantrao Baba Sahib Ghatge, the eldest son of the Regent, whose adoption by Anandibai Sahiba Rani, Shivaji's widow, was sanctioned by Government. The young Raja, who is nearly eighteen years of age, assumed the title of Shahu II (Shahaji) Chhatrapati, and the administration continued to be conducted by the Regency Council. On the death of the Kagal Chief, which took place in March 1886,

the Political Agent, under the orders of Government, took his place as President of the Council for a few months, till in November of that year Government appointed the Diwan to be President. The Diwan still continues to hold that office with the two other members of council as his colleagues.

In October 1880 the Kolhapur State entered into an Agreement (No. LXXII) prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in Kolhapur territory and the import of opium into the State.

The oppressive export and import duties known as sthalbharit and sthalmod were abolished in 1886; and in 1887 the State agreed (No. LXXIII) to a larger measure of free trade. By this agreement the whole of the Southern Mahratta Country jagirs, as well as the State of Kolhapur, were ultimately placed on the same footing as British districts, and a large accession of traffic to the Southern Mahratta Country Railway and its feeders was secured.

The area of Kolhapur is 2,855 square miles, and the population (according to the census of 1891) 913,131. The gross revenue of Kolhapur and its dependencies is Rupees 33,06,090, of which about 8 lakhs belong to the dependent jagirdars.

The Raja of Kolhapur receives a salute of nineteen guns.

The military force of the State, including its feudatories, consists (1891) of 67 guns, 51 artillerymen, 255 cavalry, 530 infantry, and 1,372 police.

In early times the internal government of the State was modelled on that of Shivaji; and most of the larger jagirs in Kolhapur are still held by the successors of the old ministers of the State, to whom they were originally granted. These jagirdars pay nazarana to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and a fixed money contribution in lieu of service. The following list shows the eleven principal feudatories of the Raja of Kolhapur.

The founder of the Patwardhan family was Hari Bhat, a Konkani Brahman, who became the family priest of the Ghorpades of Ichal Karanji, and whose three sons, Govind Hari, Ramchandar Hari, and Trimbak Hari, rose to military command under the first Peshwa and received grants of land on condition of military service. The first grant of land, which was of the value of Rupees 25,20,568, was in the name of Govind Hari, but the Peshwa subsequently divided it in unequal portions between Govind Hari and his two nephews, Parashram Bhao, the most celebrated of all the Mahratta generals, son of Ramchandar Hari, and Nilkanth Rao, son of Trimbak Hari. To Govind Hari was assigned Miraj, to Parashram Bhao Tasgaon, and to Nilkanth Rao Kurundwar.

In 1782 Miraj descended to Chintaman Rao, grandson of Govind Hari, a child six years of age; during his minority the estate was managed by his uncle Gangadhar Rao. When Chintaman Rao came of age he quarrelled with his uncle, who attempted to keep him out of his rights. Eventually the estate was divided between them, the uncle retaining Miraj, and Chintaman Rao taking Sangli. The revenues of Sangli were Rupees 6,35,178, and of Miraj Rupees 4,79,798, and these estates were respectively liable to find for service 1,920 and 1,219 horse.

On the death of Parashram Bhao of Tasgaon the estate descended to his son Ramchandar; but in the year 1811 a share was given by the Peshwa to Ganpat Rao, a younger son. Two estates were thus formed, Jamkhandi, held by Ramchandar, yielding a revenue of Rupees 4,54,160 and subject to a service of 1,278 horse; and Tasgaon, with a revenue of Rupees 2,08,776, held by Ganpat Rao, subject to a service of 640 horse.

In 1812 the estate of Kurundwar was also divided, a half share, called Shedbal, being given by the Peshwa to Ganpat Rao, the nephew of Nilkanth Rao. The Kurundwar share yielded a revenue of Rupees 1,27,989, and was subject to a service of 280 horse. The revenues of Shedbal were Rupees 1,00,691, and the contingent due was 280 horse.

The power of the Patwardhans had for some time excited the jealousy of the Peshwa, who attempted to strip them of their rights. Rebellion was several times threatened, and at last in 1812 the Patwardhans asked for the interference of the British Government. Through the mediation of Mr. Elphinstone an Engagement (No. LXXX) was drawn up, by which the family, together with the other jagirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country

ware secured in their possessions on condition of rendering stipulated service, and the Issian engaged to abstract from interference with their admireture tion.

At the time of the Feedval's overtherw, therefore, there were six secants estates dead by members of the Fatwardhan family. Whit the Chiefs of these estates three Ingagements (Nos. INVX), INXXII, and INXXIII) were concluded in 1814, by which the number of horsemen they were required to function was reduced to one-fourth, and in Fea of the others cash was to be publicated to the national transport for each horse, or land was to be assigned. The engagements also doubt them to dependence on the Exists Government, to whom all quartels were to be referred. With the exception of the Chief of Englis, who gave up lands yielding Empers 1,85,000, all the others elected to frankly the condingents required.

In 1920 the estate of Miraj was, with the sanction of the British Govstraneous divided into from shares, and the service of horse was proportionately assigned. Two of these shares lapsed in 1942 and 1945 from failure of male issue, and two new remain—one held by Gangadian Rao of Miraj, and the other by Labadonau Bao Anna Sabib.

The Jamkhard's estate also was divided in 1821 by the formation of the Separate estate of Chinobul, which was assigned to Govind Rao Nana Sahib, repliew of Ramobardar Rao. Chinolini lapsed in 1823. Tasgaca also lapsed in 1848.

In the remaining escates the unintenance of a contingent force was commuted (No. INXXXIV) in 1845 to a money payment.

The estate of Sheddal, after baving once deep constitued by adoption in 1820, layers in 1867.

In 180-k a division of the Kurundwar Statz between Baghirrath Bac and his nephew Ganyar Bac, and two younger brothers. Virayak Bac and Thimbak Bac, was sunctional. Trimbak Bac baving died in 1869 without male issue his share of the stranjam was destowed on the two younger Chiefe and his portion of insu boldings revered to the elder Chief. The accongruence some to have originally contemplated the continuance of the stranjam, with independent furishistic to the serior Chief alore, and the vesting in him of sole management of the insus. The younger Chiefe the vesting in him of sole management of the insus. The younger Chiefe were to be included as holding ordinary landed estates; and until the collect of the furior Chiefe were brought under the Regulations one of

them was to be invested with the powers contemplated by Regulation XIII of 1830 and Regulation XIII of 1842. It was decided, however, that the younger Chiefs should not be brought under the Regulations, and that one of them should exercise jurisdiction for the rest.

The Jagirdars of the Patwardhan family, with the exception of the Chief of Jamkhandi, whose conduct was suspicious, behaved well in the mutinies of 1857; and all of them except the Chief of Kurundwar (Junior) have received Sanads (LXXXV) authorising them to adopt a successor in default of natural heirs.

The following estates are now held by the Patwardhan family:-

(1) SANGLI.

Chintaman Rao (see p. 187) died in 1851, and was succeeded by Dhund Rao Chintaman, the present Chief, who is 52 years old. He is a first-class Sardar under the British Government. The affairs of the State were jointly administered by the Chief and a British officer appointed by Government, in consequence of the Chief's mismanagement, from 1873 to 1887. In 1888 the Chief was restored to full powers on condition (1) that he agreed to follow in all important matters the advice of the Political Agent for the Southern Mahratta Country, (2) that he maintained the efficiency of the administration at its present high standard to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, (3) that he exercised his power of appointing or dismissing the State Karbhari only with the sanction of Government, and (4) that he gave a written agreement to the Political Agent to abide by these conditions.

The area of Sangli is 1,083 square miles, with a population (1891) of 238,945 souls, and its revenue amounts to Rupees 10,52,099. The military force consists (1891) of 2 field and 2 other guns, 54 mounted and 429 foot police.

(2) MIRAJ, SENIOR BRANCH.

Narayan Rao, son of Gangadhar Rao, was the founder of this branch of the family. His son Ganpat Rao was the first Chief who became a feudatory of the British Government after the downfall of the Peshwa. Ganpat Rao died in 1833 and was succeeded by his son Gangadhar Rao. The present Chief, Gangadhar Rao, alias Bala Sahib, who is 25 years of age, succeeded his

were secured in their possessions on condition of rendering stipulated service, and the Peshwa engaged to abstain from interference with their administration.

At the time of the Peshwa's overthrow, therefore, there were six separate estates held by members of the Patwardhan family. With the Chiefs of these estates three Engagements (Nos. LXXXI, LXXXII, and LXXXIII) were concluded in 1819, by which the number of horsemen they were required to furnish was reduced to one-fourth, and in lieu of the others cash was to be paid at the rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, or land was to be assigned. The engagements also bound them to dependence on the British Government, to whom all quarrels were to be referred. With the exception of the Chief of Sangli, who gave up lands yielding Rupees 1,35,000, all the others elected to furnish the contingents required.

In 1820 the estate of Miraj was, with the sanction of the British Government, divided into four shares, and the service of horse was proportionately assigned. Two of these shares lapsed in 1842 and 1845 from failure of male issue, and two now remain—one held by Gangadhar Rao of Miraj, and the other by Lakshman Rao Anna Sahib.

The Jamkhandi estate also was divided in 1821 by the formation of the separate estate of Chinchni, which was assigned to Govind Rao Nana Sahib, nephew of Ramchandar Rao. Chinchni lapsed in 1836. Tasgaon also lapsed in 1848.

In the remaining estates the maintenance of a contingent force was commuted (No. LXXXIV) in 1849 to a money payment.

The estate of Shedbal, after having once been continued by adoption in 1820, lapsed in 1857.

In 1854 a division of the Kurundwar State between Raghunath Rao and his nephew Ganpat Rao, and two younger brothers, Vinayak Rao and Trimbak Rao, was sanctioned. Trimbak Rao having died in 1869 without male issue, his share of the saranjam was bestowed on the two younger Chiefs, and his portion of inam holdings reverted to the elder Chief. The arrangement seems to have originally contemplated the continuance of the saranjam, with independent jurisdiction, to the senior Chief alone, and the vesting in him of sole management of the inams. The younger Chiefs were to be treated as holding ordinary landed estates; and until the estates of the junior Chiefs were brought under the Regulations one of

on account of service. The military force consists (1891) of 1 gun, 54 horsemen and 943 infantry.

(5) KURUNDWAR (KURUNDVAD), SENIOR BRANCH.

Krishna Rao Baba Sahib, the head of his family, died in 1827, and was succeeded by Raghunath Rao Keshav, who died in 1876 in his sixty-fifth year, and was succeeded by his son Chintaman Rao, the present Chief, now 40 years of age. He is a first-class Sardar under the British Government.

The possessions of this Chief contain an area of 174 square miles, with a population (1891) of 43,809. The revenue amounts to Rupees 1,31,450. The Chief pays an annual contribution of Rupees 9,618-12, which includes the amounts payable by the Junior Chief to the British Government on account of service. The military force consists (1891) of 2 guns, 10 horsemen, and 164 infantry.

(6) KURUNDWAR (KURUNDVAD), JUNIOR BRANCH.

There are two Chiefs of this Branch, Ganpat Rao Harihar, who is 52 years of age, and Harihar Rao Vinayak, who is 39 years of age. They are first-class Sardars of the British Government. The arrangements made with them after the partition of the jagir have been described above. There are no separate engagements with these Chiefs except the opium and abkari agreements, but all those entered into by the senior branch are considered binding upon them.

Their estate contains an area of 134 square miles, with a population (1891) of 32,528. The revenue amounts to Rupees 1,30,821. The military force consists (1891) of 1 gun, 12 cavalry, and 306 infantry.

(7) RAMDURG.

The Bhawa family now hold the Chiefship of Ramdurg. Nargund and Ramdurg were two of the strongest forts in the Southern Mahratta Country. Appaji Suru was governor of both forts, and procured the appointment of his friend Ram Rao Daji to Nargund. There after some changes of fortune and the lapse of about 20 years, Ram Rao's son Jogi Rao and his grandnephew Bhaskar Rao were confirmed by the Peshwa Madho Rao Balal in 1753. The estates at that time were managed by Bhaskar Rao, who supported Jogi Rao. They yielded a revenue of Rupees 2,47,251, and were subject to a

service of 350 horsemen. Bhaskar Rao was succeeded by his son Venkat Rao, who continued to manage the estate, supporting Jogi Rao, and afterwards his grandson Ram Rao. These arrangements continued till 1778, when the country was brought under subjection by Haidar Ali, but in 1784 Tipu Sultan made further demands. These were resisted, in consequence of which the fort was blockaded. After a seige of seven months Venkat Rao surrendered, and, in violation of the terms of capitulation, was carried off a prisoner with his whole family by Tipu. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1792 Venkat Rao was released, and the Peshwa restored to him Nargund and lands yielding Rupees 1,27,114, and granted to Ram Rao the fort of Ramdurg, with lands worth Rupees 26,000 a year.

The two branches of the family continued to enjoy their respective shares till 1810, when the Peshwa made a new division of the lands in equal shares to Venkut Ruo and Narayan Ruo, the sons of Rum Ruo. On the fall of the Peshwa the estates were continued to these two Chiefs by an Engagement (No. LXXXVI) dated 9th June 1821.

Venkat Rao was succeeded in Nargund by his son Dadaji Rao, and he by his son Bhaskar Rao, elder brother of the Chief of Ramdurg. In 1857 Bhaskar Rao murdered Mr. Manson, the Political Agent; for this he was hanged, and his estate was confiscated.

Narayan Rao died in 1827 without male issue and without having obtained permission to adopt a son. The estate was, therefore, placed under attachment. But his widow was afterwards allowed to adopt Harihar Rao, the younger son of the Chief of Nargund, who took the name of Ram Rao; retaining the management of the estate for her life. Ram Rao continued faithful during the mutinies, and received a Sanad (No. LXXXV) guaranteeing to him the privilege of adoption. He died in 1873 and was succeeded by his son Yogi Rao. He died in 1878 and was succeeded by the present Chief, Venkat Rao, who is now 13 years of age, and a first-class Sardar under the British Government. The management of the State is conducted by Joint Karbharis, one appointed by Government and the other by the adoptive grandmother and guardian of the young Raja.

The area of the State is 169 square miles, with a population (1891) of 36,181. The revenue amounts to Rupees 1,51,813. The Chief's estate is considered a personal holding, and is exempted from rendering service to the British Government. The military force consists (1891) of 1 gun, 13 cavalry, and 455 infantry.

(8) MUDHOL.

The Chief of Mudhol belongs to the Bhonsla Ghorpade family. The original name was Bhonsla, and the Mudholkar is said to be descended from a common ancestor with Shivaji. There are two branches of the Ghorpade family, the "Sathkas" and the "Naukas," to the former of which the Mudhol Chief belongs, while the other division is represented by the Senapati of Kapshi in the Kolhapur State.

The Ghorpade family rose to eminence under the Muhammadan rulers of Bijapur, from whom they received their estates. They were the most determined opponents of Shivaji during his early conquests, but on the overthrow of the Muhammadan power they joined the Mahrattas and accepted military command from the Peshwa.

In 1815 the then Chief of Mudhol, Narayan Rao, died, and was succeeded by his son Venkat Rao, who was selected by the Peshwa in preference to Govind Rao, the elder son, by a junior wife. On the fall of the Peshwa the estate was continued to Venkat Rao under an Engagement (No. LXXXVII) similar to that made with the Patwardhans, and in 1850 a money payment of Rupees 2,671-14 a year was substituted (No. LXXXIV) for the service with horsemen. Venkat Rao died in 1853, and was succeeded by his son Balwant Rao. He has been granted (No. LXXXV) the privilege of adoption.

Balwant Rao died in 1862, and was succeeded by the present Chief, Venkat Rao Raje, who is 30 years of age. The Chief is a first-class Sardar under the British Government.

The area of Mudhol is 361 square miles, with a population (1891) of 61,815. Its revenue amounts to Rupees 2,63,009. The military force consists (1891) of 1 gun, 20 cavalry, and 378 infantry.

No. LXV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with the MAHARAJAH JEEJABOY at FORT AUGUSTUS, the 12th January 1766.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perpetual peace and firm friendship re-established between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of peace, Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to send one hostage of note, with his family, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at her charge.

ARTICLE 2.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to pay the Honourable Company Rupees seven lakhs fifty thousand (7,50,000) as restitution for the expenses they have been at during the troubles subsisting between the respective parties, and maintaining the different garrisons at Fort Augustus and its dependencies; three lakhs sixty thousand to be paid within two months from the 12th of January 1766, the remaining three lakhs ninety thousand (3,90,000) to be paid within four years from the date hereof; that is, one lakh (1,00,000) for the three first years and ninety thousand (90,000) the last year: for the performance of which Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to give two substantial securities, such as may be approved of by the Honourable the President and Council of Bombay; and she also agrees to allow six (6) per cent. exchange on the three lakhs sixty thousand (3,60,000) that is to be paid before the delivery of the Fort, which is to be in the following sort of Rupees: Hookary, Peerchaney, Arcotey, Hazancy, and Ourang Shah; and the remainder to be made good equal to Bombay Rupees.

ARTICLE 3.

The Henourable Company, in consideration of Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, fulfilling the foregoing Article, do agree, on the payment of the first sum, that is, Rupees three lakhs sixty thousand (3,60,000), to deliver up to her, Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, the Fort of Augustus, formerly called Sundudroog, with the Forts of Rajhcote, Serjacote, and Pudrumdroog, and do further renounce all claim or pretension to the lands and tenements belonging thereto.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company will carry away all guns, carriages, mortars, shot, shells, powder, stores, etc., of what kind soever that they may have brought here; and they do give up to Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, such guns and carriages as are here that were belonging to Fort Augustus; also those at Rajhcote, Serjacote, and Pudrumdroog.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will permit the Honourable Company to build a factory with warehouse at Rajhcote, or at such place as may be most convenient for them (at which place they will hoist their flag), or any part of her territories adjacent to the sea shore, for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people, as also vessels or boats, as they shall think necessary for conducting the same; and should any of the merchants, or others, her subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have free liberty to imprison their persons, and seize their effects and vend them till satisfaction is made and obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

The English subjects, and the subjects of the Ranee, shall have free liberty to trade and commerce with each other, without any hindrance or molestation whatever.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not, directly or indirectly, give any hindrance or molestation to any vessels or boats with English colours and passes, or any vessels and boats going under English colours; in like manner, the English will not molest any vessels or boats belonging to Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, or her subjects.

ARTICLE 8.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, grants to the Honourable English Company an exclusive right of importing and vending all Europe cloths, lead, iron, steel, copper, and Europe commodities, and to pass the same through her country.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will allow all merchants or vanjarrahs free liberty to pass and re-pass her territories, to and from the English factory at Malwan, near Rajhcote, or any place where they build one, with their effects, merchandize, packages, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the duties agreeable to the custom practised at Ghereah, Rajahpore, and no more, on any preteuce whatever; and whatever goods are landed at the English factories no customs whatever are to be levied. When they are carried out by the merchants they are to pay the duties agreeable to the custom before mentioned.

ARTICLE 10.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not entertain in her service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or other, but, on the contrary, give strict orders to her officers to seize such as may be seen in her dominions; nor suffer any European deserters to pass through her country,

but return them to the Resident of the English factory, on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Ranee; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 11.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or allies at any time be drove ashore, or wrecked, in any part of the Ranee's dominions, she agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes; and whatever part thereof may be saved, to be delivered to the lawful owners, without any salvage whatever, except the labourers' hire. The English, on their parts, to observe the same in respect to the subject of the Ranee, their vessels or boats.

ARTICLE 12.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not, by menaces or otherwise, directly or indirectly, plunder, or in any shape molest the inhabitants, or others, that may have served or lived under the protection of the English during the time they had possession of Fort Augustus and dependencies, but permit them to enjoy peaceably their houses, lands, and tenements in the same free and ample manner as when the Malwan government subsisted before the English took this place.

ARTICLE 13.

The Honourable Company will, at the same time that Fort Augustus is delivered up to Maharajah Jesjaboy, the Ranee, deliver to her the prisoners taken in Sundadroog Fort when they conquered it, and are now at Bombay.

ARTICLE 14.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees, should the Honourable Company be attacked, and they should require her assistance, to provide them with what troops they may want, they supplying them with provisions only. The Honourable Company, in like manner, agrees to assist the Ranee should it be convenient for them.

No. LXVI.

AGREEMENT with the RAJAH of KOLHAPORE for the payment of Compensation and the establishment of Factories at Malwan and Kolhapore.

Lieutenant William Thomas Sandiford, Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Major General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, and Balajee Ram, Commandant of Cavalry to Sevajee, Rajah of Kolhapore, being invested with full powers to form a Convention for the purposes of settling the debt due by the said Rajah to the Honourable Company, and likewise for satisfying the merchants under the protection of the Presidency of Bombay for the losses they have sustained by the Malwan fleet since the year 1785, have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship that formerly subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Kolhapore is hereby renewed and confirmed, and the disputes that have lately subsisted between the two governments will be finally settled when the following Articles are executed and fulfilled.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees to discharge the balance due by him to the Honourable Company, agreeably to his engagement with Mr. Brome, in three separate payments, the first payment to be made on the first day of January 1793, and the others on the first day of every succeeding January, until the whole is discharged, which shall be done on the 1st of January 1795.

ARTICLE 3.

The above due by the Kolhapore Rajah to the Honourable Company having for many years borne an interest, which, from the distresses of the Kolhapore government for a length of time past, the Rajah has become totally unable to pay, he therefore throws himself on the mercy of the Honourable Company in hopes of their relinquishing a demand he is without resources to discharge. It is therefore agreed that if the other parts of the convention are faithfully and fully complied with on the part of the Rajah no demand shall be made for the said interest.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Kolhapore, in order to satisfy the merchants for the losses they have sustained by his fleet since the year 1785, the account of which, calculated with interest to the 31st of July 1792, has been transmitted to him by the Honourable Major General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, agrees to pay immediately (and he has sent for that purpose by Balajee Ram) Rupees twenty thousand, and will agree to pay a further sum of Rupees thirty-five thousand, to be made good in four different payments, the first to be paid on the first of the next March, and the others on the first of every succeeding March, until the whole is discharged, which shall be considered as a full compensation for the losses they have sustained.

ARTICLE 5.

As a security for the payments before mentioned, and at the same time to convince the Honourable Company that no interruption shall be given in future by his fleet to any vessels sailing with English passes, the Rajah of

Kolliapore hereby agrees to a factory being established on the Island of Malwan, where the English flag shall be hoisted until the several claims are discharged, or to be permanent at the option of the Honourable Company. The Rajah will likewise grant the English a factory, if required, at Kolhapore, where he resides himself, and the provisions wanted for as many sepoys as the the Company shall keep at both of these factories shall be supplied at the Rajah's own expense, until these Articles are fully executed.

ARTICLE 6.

Balajee Ram being invested with full powers from his master, the Kolhapore Rajah, to equelude this Agreement, and to sign the same and affix the public seal given to him by the Rajah for that purpose, it becomes binding on the said Rajah when signed and sealed by the said Balajee Ram. On the part of the Honourable Company this Convention becomes binding if approved of by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General of India, and full powers are delegated by him for the same, to be signed and sealed on behalf of the said Honourable Company.

Agreed on at Bombay by Lieutenant William Thomas Sandiford, Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Major, General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, on the one part; and Balajee Ram, Commander of Cavalry to the Rajah of Kolhapore, on the other, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

The original of the above agreement, written in the Mahratta language, is signed.

BALAJEE RAM, Sir Lascar,

By order from his master the Rajah of Kolhapore.

Scal.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1792.

No. LXVII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT concluded between the RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone,
RESIDENT at Poona, on the part of the British GovernMENT, and accepted by the RAJAH of KOLHAPORE on the 1st
of October 1812.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the allied governments of the Honourable Company and His Highness the Peishwa on the one part, and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore, on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all right and claim of whatever description on the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee, and all dependencies which have hitherto been comprehended in those districts. The districts aforesaid are henceforward to belong in absolute sovereignty to Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Babadoor, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

All the forts and country taken in consequence of the wars occasioned by the disputed claims to Chikoree and Manowlee from the Rajah of Kolhapore, within the last four years, i. e., since the month of September 1808, and now occupied by the troops of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Bahadoor shall be immediately restored to the Rajah of Kolhapore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Kolhapore hereby renounces all other claims of whatever description on Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Bahadoor, and on all and every part of his dominions, with the exception of the new conquests mentioned in the third Article; His Highness the Maharajah likewise renounces all claim upon Nepaunee: His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby further renounces all claims of whatever description on all the Peishwa's subjects of whatever rank and denomination.

ARTICLE 5.

For the security of the British trade against a renewal of the piratical depredations formerly practised by the Rajah of Kolhapore's subjects, the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees, on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors, to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty the harbour of Malwan, that is to say, the fort and island of Sundudroog or Malwan, and the forts of Puddumghur, Rajheote, and Surjacote, with the lands dependent on the said forts, and the British troops shall immediately be put in possession of the said forts and their dependencies.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore engages, on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, never to employ any armed vessels, or to permit any armed vessels to be fitted out at or to enter any of the seaports which may remain in His Highness's possession, after the cession of the places before mentioned, or which he may hereafter acquire; and the Rajah agrees that the Honourable Company's vessels shall have the right to search all vessels that may be in the said ports, or that may have sailed from them; and that if any arms are found in vessels so searched, the said vessels shall be lawful prize to the Honourable Company. The Rajah further engages to permit agents on the part of the Honourable Company to reside in all ports

What is written in the above ten Articles is hereby agreed to.

Done at Curveer on the 24th of Ramzan.

The Company's Seal. The Governor General's Small Seal,

No. LXVIII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT concluded between SHAJEE CHETTER-BUTTY MAHARAJ CURVEER, the RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE, and the British Government—1826.

Preamble.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 1st of October 1812, and whereas certain misunderstandings have since arisen; with a view to the removal of those misunderstandings, and to the confirmation of the alliance, the following Articles have been agreed on between the two governments:—

ARTICLE 1.

Such parts of the former Treaty concluded on the 1st of October 1812 as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as shall be likely to endanger the public tranquillity within or without his territories, unless with the previous consent of the British Government. The Rajah further engages to attend to the advice of the British Government on all measures calculated to affect the public tranquillity. But this Article is nowise to diminish the independence of the said Rajah as a sovereign prince.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages never to molest Hindoo Rao Ghatkey Kagulcar or Narain Rao Ghorepurey Echulcurenjeecur in the enjoyment of their respective lands and rights according to ancient custom.

ARTICLE 4.

The districts of Chikoree and Manowlee were transferred to the Rajah of Kolhapore by a Sunnud under the signature of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.c.B., but have not yet been mentioned in any Treaty or Agreement. The Houourable East India Company now aeknowledges them to be eeded to the Rajah of Kolhapore in full sovereignty, the Rajah engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, enamdars, and wuttundars of the said districts.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby recognizes the award of the British Government made in 1822 relative to the half umuls in the Sawant Warree territory, and engages to respect the rights of the Warree State conferred by that award. He also consents to the territorial arrangement of assigning to him an equivalent in land in such part of the Carnatic Collectorate as may be allotted to him by the British local authorities.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages never to grant an asylum to the enemies of the British Government, nor to rebels. The Rajah also promises that if any robbers or other offenders issuing from his territories shall commit robberies or other offences in those of the British Government or of other States, His Highness will apprehend them and deliver them up; and His Highness further consents that in case he shall not fully restrain such offenders, the British Government shall give due notice to the Rajah, and shall, after such notice, be competent at all times to send its troops and police into His Highness's territories for the apprehension of the said offenders, and His Highness shall afford any necessary assistance to the troops or police to enable them to discover and apprehend the objects of their pursuit. If any persons who have committed offences in the Rajah's territory shall take refuge in that of the Company, the British Government will, after due investigation, adopt such measures in regard to the said offenders as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting, at the same time, every means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territories of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Kolhapore promises to continue to Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj their respective lands and rights agreeably to the Schedule annexed.

The guarantee of the British Government to the enjoyment of the above lands and rights shall only continue during the lifetime of the abovementioned persons, but the rights of their descendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, shall not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee.

ARTICLE S.

The Rajah having given his unqualified assent to the demand upon him for the injuries occasioned to the several individuals whose possessions and rights he had invaded, according to the Schedule annexed, hereby agrees to pay such sums as may be adjusted after a full investigation into the extent of the losses actually incurred; and in failure thereof, within sixty days after such final adjustment, to transfer to the British Government such portions of the pergunnah of Chikoree and Manowlee as were formerly eeded to the Kolhapore Rajah, for such term of years as may be necessary to collect a sum equal to the amount due; the Principal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected, and expenses of management, during the occupation of those pergunnahs.

This agreement, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 30th of December 1825, between T. H. Baber, Esquire, Political Agent, on the one part, and by Kristna Rao Girdey and Jowa Rao Jadava, Havildar, on the other, is confirmed, with certain modifications, by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 24th of January 1826, and will be binding on both parties, nuless disapproved by the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) M. Elphinstone.

" J. WARDEN.

., R. F. Godwin.

,, J. J. SPARROW.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Conneil at Fort William in Bengal, this tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Seal of the Governor General.

(Sd.) AMHERST.

" J. H. HARINGTON.

" W. B. BAYLEY.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) Geo. Swinton, Secretary to the Government.

No. LXIX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT concluded between RAJE SHAH CHET-TERBUTTY CURVEER KUR, RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE, and the British Government—1827.

Preamble.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore

on the 24th of January 1826; and whereas His Highness has lately committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty and in hostile opposition to the British Government; the following Articles for repealing, altering and confirming respectively the conditions of the said Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, have been agreed on between the two governments:—

ARTICLE 1.

In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib engaged "to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government;" notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and, in spite of all advice from the British Government, proceeded to commit a variety of excesses: it has therefore become requisite to limit the number of His Highness's troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horse (including khas pagah surinjamce, shetsundee, etc.), and 800 of infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the 4th Article of the above Treaty, the British Government "eeded the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee in full sovereignty to His Highness, he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, enamdars and wuttundars of the said districts." When this grant was made by the British Government, it was hoped that peace and good-will would have subsisted for many generations between the two governments; but instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and, in violation of the above conditions, has repeatedly infringed the rights of the enamdars and wuttundars of these talooks. It therefore becomes necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same state in which he received them, and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.

ARTICLE 3.

In the 7th Article of the said Treaty the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baha Maharaj were guaranteed to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that the rights of their deceendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee). As, however, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons by seizing their villages and other property, it has been deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants, and His Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharaja Chetterbutty Sahib having on the death of Wiswas Rao Ghatey resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the

Kagul talook, now engages to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased and never again to interfere with them.

ARTICLE 5.

It having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the number of robberies committed on the surinjamadars and other persons under the protection of the British Government by the inhabitants of Akewat, and of its being a place of general resort of robbers, that it should be given up to the British Government, the Maharaja hereby engages to cede the same, together with lauds adjoining, to the value of Rupees 10,000 per annum.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of aggression, committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary, as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British garrisons into the forts of Kolhapore and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrison.

ARTICLE 7.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwurdun, Appajee Rao Seetole, Bhow Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj, for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late Political Agent, Mr. Baber, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other Chiefs under the protection of the British Gevernment, His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed Schedule,* the sum of Rupees one lakh forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty eight (1,47,948), the same being the aggregate amount of claims admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to the injured parties; and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the British Government, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 50,000; the Principal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected and expenses of management during the occupation of the said territory.

^{*} The schedule being bulky and of no practical use is not printed. The items in the aggregate are—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of former claims			•••	•••	2,665	3	0
Chinchunkur	•••	•••	•••	•••	36,598	10	3
Enehulkurronjeekur	•••	•••	***	•••	47,567	7	6
Bhow Maharaj	•••	•••	•••	•••	26,618	3	9
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	•••	18,499	2	0
Kagulkar	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,000	0	0
-			TOTAL	,	1,47,948	10	-6

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government deeming it necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness Chetter-butty Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all matters relating to the administration of his State, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said minister as they may see fit.

ARTIOLE 9.

Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826, as are not affected by the provisions of the present Agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This Treaty, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 23rd day of October 1827, between Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Political Agent, on the one part, and Rajah Shah Chetterbutty, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the other, and confirmed by the Hononrable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the fifth day of November 1827, is here finally ratified.

No. LXX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT concluded between RAJE SHAH CHET-TERBUTTY CURVEER KUR, RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1829.

Preamble.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 24th of January 1826; and whereas His Highness having committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty and in hostile opposition to the British Government, a preliminary Treaty for repealing, altering, and confirming respectively the conditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, was agreed to at Kolhapore on the 24th of October A.D. 1827, between Raje Shah Chetterbutty Maharaj, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the one part, and Josiah Nisbet, Esquire, Political Agent, on the other; and whereas it has been deemed advisable to modify certain parts of the said preliminary Treaty, the following Articles are now finally agreed on by the two governments:—

ARTICLE 1.

In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib engaged "to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government," notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and in spite of all advice from the British Government.

ment, proceeded to commit a variety of excesses: it has therefore become requisite to limit the number of His Highness's troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horse (including "khas pagah, surinjamee, shetsundee," etc.), and 800 infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the 4th Article of the above Treaty the British Government "ceded the districts of Chikorce and Manowlee in full sovereignty to His Highness," he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, "enamdars," and "wuttundars" of the said districts. When this grant was made by the British Government, it was hoped that peace and good-will would have subsisted for many generations between the two governments; but, instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and in violation of the above conditions has repeatedly infringed the rights of the "enamdars" and "wuttundars" of those talooks; it therefore becomes necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same state in which he received them, and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.

ARTICLE 3.

In the 7th Article of the said Treaty the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj were guaranteed to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that "the rights of their descendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee"). As, however, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons by seizing their villages and other property, it has been deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants, and His Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharaj Chetterbutty Sahib, having on the death of Wiswas Rao Ghatkey, resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the Kagul talook, now engages to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased, and never again to interfere with them.

ARTICLE 5.

It having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the number of robberies committed on "surinjameedars" and other persons under the protection of the British Government by the inhabitants of Akewat, and of its being a place of general resort for robbers, that it should be given up to the British Government, the Maharaj hereby engages to eede the same, together with lands adjoining, to the value of Rupces 10,000 per annum.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of aggression, committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary, as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British garrisons into the forts of Kolhapore and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrisons.

ARTICLE 7.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwurdun, Appajee Rao Setole, Bhow Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late Political Agent, Mr. Baher, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other Chiefs under the protection of the British Government, His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed Schedule*, the sum of Enpeces one lakh forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (Rupees 1,47,948), the same being the aggregate amount of claims admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to the injured parties; and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the British Government, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 50,000; the Principal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected, and expenses of management, during the occupation of the said territory.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government, deeming it necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all matters relating to the administration of his State, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said minister as they may see fit.

ARTICLE 9.

Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826, as are not affected by the provisions of the present agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This definitive Treaty, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 15th of March 1829, between Raje Shah Chetterbutty Curveer Kur, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the one part, and Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Political Agent, on the other, is now confirmed by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 15th of July 1829, the preliminary Treaty of the 24th October 1827, above referred to, having been previously confirmed in like manuer.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.

T. BRADFORD.

, JAS ROMER.

Ratified by the Right Honourable Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this twenty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

	•	(Sd.)	W. C. BENTINCK.
Company's	•	3 7	COMBERMERE,
Company's Seal.		29	W. B. BAYLEY.
		"	C. T. METCALFE.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON, Chief Secretary to the Government.

No. LXXI.

ARTICLES OF REVISED AGREEMENT with His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore, dated the 20th October 1862.

Whereas a desire has been expressed by His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore to assume the administration of the affairs of that State, His Excellency the Houourable the Governor of Bombay in Council has, in consideration of the Rajah having attained full age, and having evinced loyalty towards the government of Her Majesty the Queen, more particularly during the disturbances of 1857-58, when the Rajah's brother (Chima Sahib) was an active conspirator, resolved to transfer to the Rajah the administration of Kolhapore, with such reservations as are contained in an agreement to be signed by the Rajah.

In carrying into effect the proposed transfer of administration, the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that in the choice of a karbaree or minister, while it might be more agreeable to the Rajah that the minister should not be the exclusive choice and the servant of the British Government, it is at the same time highly desirable that in the first instance at least the chief minister in Kolhapore, self-governed, should be one whose nomination by the Rajah is fully approved by the British Government.

In accordance with the spirit of the above observations, the following specific conditions of agreement are proposed for the acceptance of the Rajah:—

ARTICLE 1.

That in all matters of importance the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees to follow the advice of the British Government as conveyed by the Political Officer representing that government at Kolhapore.

ARTICLE, 2.

That under the Rajah's administration there should be a khasgee karbaree, as at present, whose accounts should be kept separately, and be annually included in the State accounts in a single item.

ARTICLE 3.

That the Rajah's durbar should send its correspondence with other courts through the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 4.

That the revenue administration should be entirely in the hands of the Rajah, he making arrangements for the liquidation of the British debt by instalments of at least one lakh of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Rajah should make no new alienations of land without the concurrence of government until the British debt is liquidated.

ARTICLE 6.

That the Kolhapore infantry should be maintained at its present strength and be under the command, as at present, of British officers; and that the Rajah should continue to pay Rupecs 28,914 per annum, the sam required for the detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse at Kolhapore, so long as it may be deemed desirable to station the detachment within the Kolhapore territory.

ARTICLE 7.

That the present three native courts of civil justice be maintained, with an appeal court, to be called the Rajah's court.

That there should be a combined court of the Rajah and the British Agency for the disposal only of cases against the higher Sirdars.

The mamlutdars should have authority in minor criminal cases, as at present.

That for more serious criminal cases there should be a Nyayadesh court imposing sentences of imprisonment for such period as may be fixed by the Rajah; sentences of longer imprisonment than three years to require the confirmation of the Rajah, and sentences of death to be referred to the authority of Government.

ARTICLE 8.

That certain of the higher jaghiredars, such as the Pratinidhee of Vishalgur, the Punt Amatya of Bowra, the Chiefs of Kagul Inchulkurunjee, Kapsee, -Torgul, the Sirluskur, Narayen Rao of Kagul, Ruma* Bai Walwa, Himmut 3rd.—That the Kolhapur Darbar agrees to introduce in the Kolhapur State the provisions of the Opium Act (No. I of 1878) and the rules framed under it, as far as possible.

41h.—The Kolhapur Darbar further promises and agrees that all opium required for consumption within the limits of the Kolhapur State shall be obtained from a British opium depôt under such conditions and precautious as Government may deem necessary.

5th.—The Kolhapur Darbar further promises to arrange that only licensed vendors will be allowed to sell opium in retail in the Kolhapur State at a price not less than that at which it is retailed in the adjacent British districts, such vendors being required to keep accounts of all purchases and sales, the Kolhapur Darbar being still at liberty, as heretofore, to make such terms as might appear to the Darbar most advisable with farmers for the privilege of selling opium by retail, subject to the above conditions.

6th.—The Kolhapur Darbar agrees to submit, for the information of Government, through the Political Agent, half-yearly returns showing particulars of the purchases and sales of opium in the Kolhapur State.

7th.—In return for the making of this agreement, and as a condition of its terms being kept, the British Government agree to remit to the Kolhapur Darbar one-fifth of the pass-fee, ruling at the time of purchase, on all opium purchased by the Kolhapur Darbar from a Government depôt for sale in the Kolhapur State.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) MAHADEO VASUDEV BARVE,

State Karbhari, Kolhapur.

No. LXXIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT for the removal of restrictions on FREE TRADE in the STATE of KOLHAPUR and certain adjoining STATES of the SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY—1886.

Preamble.—Whereas the Regent in Council of Kolhapur declared on the fifteenth of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six his intention to abolish the duties on export and import known as Sthalmod and Sthalbharit, as well as the imposts known as Ghât Dasturi other than road tolls throughout the Kolhapur territories and the Feudatory States, and whereas it is considered by the Council of Administration desirable to remove further restrictions on free trade in the said territories and Feudatory States of Kolhapur, and to obtain from the adjoining States of the Southern Maratha Country under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country an engagement that they will pursue an identical policy in regard to free trade, the following articles in this view are agreed upon between the

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Sccy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th Veburary 1887.

No. LXXIV.

TRANSLATION.

AGREEMENT entered into by the Sangli State with the British Government—1881.

Whereas the British Government have deemed it desirable to conclude arrangements for the complete prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opinm in my State, I have already given my consent gladly to co-operate cordially and loyally with them in carrying out these arrangements; and I now hereby promise and agree to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opinm in my State.

- 2. I will use every effort to put a stop to the illieit importation of opium from the Nizam's dominions and all other opium which has not paid the British pass-fee.
- 3. I also hereby agree to introduce in my State the provisions of the Opium Aet (No. I of 1878) and the rules framed under it, as far as possible.
- 4. I further promise and agree that all opium required for consumption within the limits of my State shall be obtained from a British opium depôt under such conditions and precautions as Government may deem necessary.
- 5. I further promise to arrange that only licensed vendors will be allowed to sell opium in retail in my State at a price not less than that at which it is retailed in the adjacent British districts, such vendors being required to keep accounts of all purchases and sales. I shall of course be at liberty still, as heretofore, to make such terms as might appear to me most advisable with farmers for the privilege of selling opium by retail, subject to the above conditions.
- 6. I agree that I will submit, for the information of Government, through the Political Agent, half-yearly returns showing particulars of the purchases and sales of opium in my State.
- 7. In return for the making of this agreement and as a condition of its terms being kept to, the British Government agree to remit to me one-fifth of the pass-fee ruling at the time of purchase on all opium purchased by me from a Government depôt and sold in my State.

ARTICLE 6.

On their part the Joint Administrators of Sangli engage cordially to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules, and to do their best by themselves and their subordinate officers to prevent all illicit possession, manufacture, sale, transport of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufacture, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of any rules which may be made under it.

ARTICLE 7.

It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable, under section 51 of the Abkari Act, by the Sangli Criminal Courts, in the same manner as other offences are cognizable.

ARTICLE 8.

During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Sangli State will be kept separately from those of the adjoining Collectorates, and an annual account given to the Sangli State for information.

ARTICLE 9.

At the conclusion of the five-year farm the management of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will revert to the Joint Administrators of Sangli.

ARTICLE 10.

They engage thereafter to conduct their administration of it in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, namely:

To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the the neighbouring Collectorates.

To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorates.

So to manage their revenues that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenues of the Collectorates, and to make their arrangements in consultation, when necessary, with the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, with this view.

Provided always that this article does not bind the Joint Administrators of Sangli to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of the State or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates will in like manner be so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the State.

ARTICLE 2.

In order that the new system of Abkari administration in the Sangli State may be efficiently organised on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Joint Administrators of Sangli engage hereby to farm the entire Abkari revenue of the State to the Bombay Government for a term of five years from first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one to thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in consideration of an annual payment of Rupees twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one annas two and pies eight, being the average of the total net Abkari revenue of the State from Fasli 1280 to Fasli 1289, plus twenty-five per cent. in consideration of any possible increase of revenue during the term of the lease.*

This sum to be paid in equal moieties half-yearly on tenth January and tenth July of each year.

ARTICLE 3.

During the term of the farm the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will be conducted by such officers as Government may appoint, on the following principles:—

- (a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates to be equivalent.
- (b) Reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption to be afforded to the people of the Sangli State as to the people of the Collectorates.
- (c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates, so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to consume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being cheaper.

Note.—Under the last stipulation it will not be necessary to forbid sale of liquor in Sangli shops to British raiyats or vice versa.

ARTICLE 4.

But during the term of the farm the officers appointed by Government will consult the Joint Administrators regarding details of Abkari Administration, such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to receive retail licenses and the like, and will consider the wishes of the Joint Administrators on such points.

ARTICLE 5.

It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Bombay no right to ownership in palm and other toddy-producing trees or in the land in which they stand.

^{*} Note.—In calculating the amount of compensation the average net receipts of the Sangir Treasury from toddy (or the juice of different kinds of palm trees) are included, as such items are Abkari revenue under the Bombay Abkari Act.

ARTICLE 1.

The Joint Administrators of Sangli engage that the law of the Sangli State as regards Abkari shall be the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, or any law which may hereafter be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency.

ARTICLE 2.

In order that the new system of Abkari administration in the Sangli State may be effectually organised on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Joint Administrators of Sangli engage hereby to farm the entire Abkari revenue of the State to the Bombay Government for a term of eight years from first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in consideration of an annual payment of Rupees twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one, annas two and pies eight, being the average of the total net Abkari revenue of the State from Fasli 1280 to Fasli 1289, plus twenty-five per cent. in consideration of any possible increase of revenue during the term of the lease.*

This sum to be paid in equal moieties half-yearly on tenth January and tenth July of each year.

ARTICLE 3.

During the term of the farm the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will be conducted by such officers as Government may appoint, on the following principles:—

- (a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates to be equivalent.
- (b) Reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption to be afforded to the people of the Sangli State as to the people of the Collectorates.
- (c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates, so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to consume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being chapper.

Note.—Under the last stipulation it will not be necessary to forbid sale of liquor in Sangli shops to British raiyats or vice versa.

ARTIOLE 4.

But during the term of the farm the officers appointed by Government will consult the Joint Administrators regarding details of Abkari administrators tion, such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to resolve

^{*} Note.—In calculating the amount of compensation the average not record of the finite of different kinds of palm trees) are included as a finite of the palm trees. Abkari revenue under the Bombay Abkari Act.

Part II

This agreement agreed to at Sangli on the 2nd (second) day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Sd.) In Vernacular.

(,,) W. B. Ferris, Captain,
Acting Joint Administrator,

Sangli.

(,,) JOHN W. WATSON,

Acting Political Agent,

Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

Fort William,
The 25th January 1886.

Similar agreements were executed by the Chiefs or Representatives of the Mudhol State on 27th August 1885, the Randurg State on 30th November 1885, the Miraj Junior State on 29th March 1886, the Kurundwar Senior State on 5th July 1886, the Jankhandi State for 3 years on 6th August 1886, and the Kurundwar Junior State on the——

No. LXXVI.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT for RENEWING the LEASE OF the ABKARI REVENUE of the SANGLI STATE to the British Government for a term of eight years from first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four—1885.

Preamble.—Whereas it is considered desirable to place the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State on the same footing as the administration of the Abkari revenue of the British Collectorates adjoining the Sangli State, which has recently been improved in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and especially with a view to prevent injury to the Abkari revenue of either the Collectorates or the Sangli State by illicit manufacture of liquor or by the smuggling of liquor from one territory into the other, the following articles have been agreed on between Dhundirao Chintaman, Chief of Sangli, and Captain William Butler Ferris, Acting Joint Administrator of Sangli, on the one part, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Nicholas Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government, on the other,

or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates will in like manner be so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the State.

This agreement agreed to at Sangli on the second day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Dept.

(Sd.) In Vernacular.

(Sd.) W. B. Ferbis, Captain,

Acting Joint Administrator,

Sangli.

(Sd.) JOHN W. WATSON,

Acting Poltl. Agent, Kolhapur

and S. M. Country.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th January 1886.

Similar agreements were executed by the Chiefs or Representatives of the Mudhol State on the 27th August 1885, the Ramdurg State on the 30th November 1885, the Miraj Junior State on 29th March 1886, the Kurundwar Senior State on 5th July 1886, the Jamkhandi State on 3rd July 1886, and the Kurundwar Junior State on 7th February 1887.

No. LXXVII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT for leasing the Abkari revenue of Miraj Senior State to the British Government for a term of eight years from first August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four—1892.

Preamble.—Whereas it is considered desirable to place the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Miraj Senior State on the same footing as the administration of the Abkari revenue of the British Collectorates adjoining the Miraj Senior State, which has recently been improved in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and especially with a view to prevent injury to the Abkari revenue of either the Collectorates or the Miraj Senior State by illicit manufacture of liquor or by the smuggling of liquor

retail licenses and the like, and will consider the wishes of the Joint Administrators on such points.

ARTICLE 5.

It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Bombay no right of ownership in palm and other toddy-producing trees or in the land in which they stand.

ARTICLÉ 6.

On their part the Joint Administrators of Sangli engage cordially to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules, and to do their best by themselves and their subordinate officers to prevent all illicit possession, manufacture, sale, transport of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufacture, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and of any rules which may be made under it.

ARTICLE 7.

It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable under section 51 of the Abkari Act by the Sangli Criminal Courts, in the same manuer as other offences are cognizable.

ARTÍCLE 8.

During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Sangli State will be kept separately from those of the adjoining Collectorates, and an annual account given to the Sangli State for information.

ARTICLE 9.

At the conclusion of the eight-year farm the management of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will revert to the Joint Administrators of Sangli.

ARTICLE 10.

They engage thereafter to conduct their administration of it in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, namely:

- To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the neighbouring Collectorates.
- To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorates.
- So to manage their revenue that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenues of the Collectorates, and to make their arrangements in consultation, when necessary, with the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, with this view.

Provided always that this article does not bind the Joint Administrators of Sangli to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of the State

ARTICLE 4.

But during the term of the farm the officers appointed by Government will consult the Chief of Miraj Senior regarding details of Abkari administration, such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to receive retail licenses, and the like, and will consider the wishes of the Chief on such points.

ARTICLE 5.

It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Bombay no right in palm and other toddy-producing trees, or in the land in which they stand.

ARTICLE 6.

On his part the Chief of Miraj engages to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules, and to do his best by himself, his heirs, successors and by his subordinate officers to prevent all illicit possession, manufacture, sale, and transport of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufacture, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of any rules which may be made under it.

ARTICLE 7.

It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable under Section 51 of the Abkari Act by the Miraj Schior State Criminal Courts in the same manner as other offences are eognizable.

ARTICLE 8.

During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Miraj Senior State will be kept separately from those of the adjoining Collectorates, and an annual account given to the Chief of Miraj Senior for his information.

ARTICLE 9.

At the conclusion of the eight years' farm the management of the Abkari revenue of the State will revert to the Chief of Miraj Senior.

ARTICLE 10.

The Chief of Miraj Senior engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors thereafter to conduct the administration of it in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, viz.:—

To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the neighbouring Collectorates.

To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorates.

from one territory into the other, the following articles have been agreed on between Gaugadhar Rao Ganesh Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj Senior, on behulf of himself, his heirs and successors on the one part, and Colonel Charles Wolchouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government, on the other.

Auticus 1.

The Chief of Miraj Senior engages that the law of the Miraj Senior State as regards Abkari shall be the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, or any law which may hereafter be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency.

ARTICLE 2.

In order that the new system of Abkari administration in the Miraj Senior State may be effectually organized on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Chief of Miraj Senior engages hereby to farm the entire Abkari revenue of the State to the Bombay Government for a term of eight years from first Angust one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. (6,122-2-3) six thousand one hundred and twenty-two, annual two and pies three (being the average of the total net Abkari revenue of the Miraj Senior State from Fashi 1250 to Fashi 1259, plus about 25 per cent. in consideration of any possible increase of revenue during the term of the lease).* This sum to be paid in equal moieties half-yearly on the tenth January and touth July of each year.

ARTICLE 3.

During the term of the farm the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Miraj Senior State will be conducted by such officers as Government may appoint, on the following principles:—

- (a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Miraj Senior State and in the Collectorates to be equivalent.
- (b) Such reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption are to be afforded to the people of the Miraj Senior State as are afforded to the people of the adjoining Collectorates.
- (c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Miraj Senior State and in the Collectorates, so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to consume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being cheaper.

Note.—Under the last stipulation it will not be necessary to forbid sale of liquor in the Miraj Senior State shops to British raiyats or vice versa.

^{*} Note.—In calculating the amount of compensation the average net receipts of the Miraj Treasury from toddy (or the juice of different kinds of palm trees) are included, as such items are Abkari revenue under the Bombay Abkari Act.

So to manage his revenue, that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates, and to make his arrangements in consultation, when necessary, with the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, for the time being, with this view:

Provided always that this article does not bind the Chief of Miraj Senior to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of the State or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates will, in like manner, he so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the State.

This agreement agreed to at Miraj the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Sd.) CHARLES WODEHOUSE, (Sd.) G. G. PATWARDHAN,

Political Agent, Kolhapur and

S. M. Country.

(Sd.) G. G. PATWARDHAN,

Chief of Miraj Senior.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Simila,
The 28th May 1892.

(Sd.) II. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

No. LXXVIII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT for the promotion of Free Trade in the State of Sangli and certain other States in the Southern Maratha Country—1886.

Preamble.—Whereas the Joint Administrators of Sangli agreed on the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to abolish the duties on import and export, known respectively as Sthalmod and Schalbharit, throughout the Sangli State, on condition that the States of Miraj Senior and Junior agreed to surrender any claims or shares which they might possess or assert in regard to the receipts of the said taxes; and whereas it is desired to give permanency to this engagement, and at the same time to remove further restrictions on Free Trade in the Sangli State, the following articles in this view are agreed upon between the Joint Administrators of Sangli, Meherban Dhundirao Chintaman, Chief of Sangli, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Salmon, Joint Administrator of Sangli, on behalf of the Chief of Sangli, his heirs and successors on the one part, and William Lee-Warner, Esquire, Political Agent of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government, on the other.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government engages to obtain from the State of Kolhapur an agreement to abolish within the territories of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur any duties or taxes therein levied, which may correspond to those which the State of Ramdurg has engaged to abolish.

Executed at Ramdurg this the tenth day of November one thousand

eight hundred and eighty-six.

Sa l.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEE-WARNER,

Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country

and Kolhapur.

(Signed) (in Vernacular)
State Karbhari.

(Signed) WAMAN KRISHNA DATE,

Darbar Karbhari, Joint Administrators, Ramdurg State.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th February 1887.

(Sd.) W. J. Cuningham,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

Similar agreements were executed by the Chief of Mudhol on the 2nd May 1887, the Chief of Kurundwar Junior on the 10th June 1887, the Chief of Jankhandi on the 17th June 1887, and the Chief of Kurundwar Senior on the 6th July 1887.

No. LXXX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT* entered into by the Honourable M. Elphinstone, in the name of the British Government, on behalf of the Peishwa, with the Jaghiredars of the Southern Mahratta Country, in July and August 1812, commonly called "The Agreement of Punderpore."

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages that no notice shall be taken of past

Note.—The above terms were agreed to by the jaghiredars of the Southern Mahratta country in July and August 1812. The Chief of Tasgaon was not included in the agreement.

^{*} This document corresponds with the Paper of requests presented by the Resident at Poona to the Peshwa's Ministers on the 6th of July 1812. See "The Peshwa," Vol. VI. The original agreement is supposed to have been burnt with the Poona Residency in 1817. This copy is taken from a draft agreement appended to a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, to Lord Minto, dated 9th July 1812, and corresponds with a copy in the possession of one of the jaghiredars. It may therefore be accepted as genuine.

No. LXXXI.

Memorandum of Terms granted by the Honourable East India Company to Chintamun Rao Appah Putwurdhun regarding the lands which he held from the Government of His Highness the Peishwa for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., bearing date the Arabic year 1219, a.d. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

In the Arabic year 1213 a settlement was concluded, and a letter and memorandum on the part of the British Government were despatched from Punderpore. In the 3rd Article of that memorandum it is written that you are to serve the Peishwa according to the ancient custom of the Mahratta Empire, as it appears in your Tynat Zabita. With reference to that agreement it has now been settled that you shall serve with (450 horse) one-fourth of the contingent of troops, for the maintenance of which you now hold lands; or that in lieu of such service you shall pay to the government in ready money, at the rate of Rupees 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number, or that you shall relinquish an equivalent in land, whereupon you having agreed to give up the amount of the allowances in land, you will now make over the said land to the government according to a separate Schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

As long as you remain faithful and true to government, your lands shall be continued to you without interruption. This stipulation was contained in the 5th Article of the terms of Punderpore and is hereby confirmed. A Sunnud to this effect, issued by the Most Noble the Governor-General, will be made over to you.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to Government for consideration: it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision. This Article corresponds with the 4th clause of the terms of Punderpore, which is hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 4.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other crimes. This Article is an essential condition of the present Agreement; you must therefore indispensably maintain the good order of your country.

offences by His Highness the Peishwa, and also that the jaghiredars shall not be molested by the revival of old claims of a pecuniary nature or otherwise. On the other hand, the jaghiredars promise never to revive any former claims on His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 2.

The jaghiredars engage to restore promptly all usurped lands without exception, and to relinquish all revenues which they enjoy without Sunnuds. Their Sunnuds to be examined for this purpose, and any grounds they may offer for mitigation to be hereafter investigated. Under this Article all lands which are held in kamavis are to be restored to the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 3.

The jaghiredars engage to serve His Highness the Peishwa according to the former practice of the Mahratta Empire, as laid down in the Tynat Zabitas.

ARTICLE 4.

The jaghiredars are to carry on no hostilities whatever, unless authorized by His Highness the Peishwa; and should any occasion arise for private wars among themselves, they promise to submit their disputes to the Peishwa, and to abide by His Highness's decision.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government pledges itself that the jaghiredars shall retain undisturbed possession of their Sunnudee lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peishwa with fidelity, and also promises to use its influence to induce His Highness to restore them to favour, and to treat them with due consideration, on the same terms.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Peishwa has entrusted all the negotiations affecting the preceding questions to the British Resident, who has been instructed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to carry them into effect, and to see that they are punctually observed.

(Sd.) M. Elphinstone,

Resident at Poona.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) R. Close,

Assistant Resident.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be no mint or coinage in Shapore, to prevent objections regarding the currency.

ARTICLE 3.

No equivalent to be required from the British Government on account of these two items.

ARTICLE 4.

The Collector will fix villages in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, with the exception of Shapore, to be given up to the amount of Rupees 10,775-1-68, required to complete the sum of Rupees 1,35,000. Villages to be given up which contain toddy trees, in order to prevent future collision, and the nemnook or village payments to be deducted in the estimation of their value.

ARTICLE 5.

The large petta of Shapore near the cantonment shall aid in the supply of coolies and bullocks that may be required for military purposes.

ARTICLE 6.

The Collector of Dharwar will deliver over all the lands held under attachment, which are to be relinquished on security being furnished for such other lands being given (by three instalments of one month each) as shall be found requisite to complete the necessary sum (Rupees 1,35,000), the deductions on account of police and nemnook expenditure being included in the calculation.

ARTICLE 7.

The revenues of the relinquished lands are entered according to the data furnished from the Collector's Office at Dharwar; and the Vakeel having represented that the revenues may be found to be somewhat greater on examination, it is stipulated that should such be the case, there will be a proportional deduction made in the lands remaining to be transferred to the Company in the Shapore Mehal.

AGREEMENT made by CHINTAMUN RAO PANDOORUNG, Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf 1229 Fuslee.

I was a Sirdar and subject under the Peishwa. The Peishwa's government was set aside, and that of the Company established. My jaghire

ARTICLE 5.

You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or to individuals, all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government.

ARTICLE 6.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall, on enquiry, be delivered up to you; and should any offenders against the government, or criminals belonging to its territory, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers; and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa. It will attend to any of your representations, and will decide equitably upon them; you shall in no respect suffer injury, but will of course be supported as far as it is just.

ARTICLE 8.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam situated within the lands of government shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

The above-written eight Articles are agreed to, 15th May 1819, corresponding to 19th Rujjub.

ARTICLES of STIPULATION on the TRANSFER of LANDS to the amount of Rupees 1,35,000 in lieu of Contingent of 450 required by the Tynat Zabita, dated Beejapore, 12th December 1820.

The giving up of Shapore, which was desirable from its proximity to the cantonment of Belgaum, being objected to by Chintamun Rao, it is engaged as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be no spirit-dealing in Shapore.

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	Ror Total Pr	62 101 82,7,7	5,511 154 35	302 161 7	629 23 8	1,453 -43 12	633 0} 8	16,319 11 1,35
.8.				ଞ 	23 G3	3,1		<u> </u>
Depuctions.	Wurshasun, nemnook, etc., etc.	3,181 3	2,975 9		38	617 5		6,713 8
	District Establish- ment, etc., charges.	4,617 73	2,536 63	392 16}	to 169	935 11}	633 03	0,636 9}
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	Динистя.	Pergunnah No# Hooblee.	Pergunnah Turus	Pergunuah Burdal	Pergunnah Bumegutta	Sirdeshgut of Gopuukope.	In the Pergnanah of Shapore	Total .

(Sd.) J. Macleod,
First Assistant.

with the other territories come under the British Government. I will serve the British Government, as I may be directed, with fidelity and attachment, with such lands as may be graciously bestowed on me. I shall not maintain connection with, or dependence on, the Peishwa. I shall not hereafter make any claims according to the former Tynat Zabita. I relinquish the claim I made formerly of my relations, the Miritchkur, Tasgaonkur, Koorundwarkur Sirdars, being under my authority. I accept only whatever jaghire the British Government may be pleased to grant me, and I beg a memorandum for the continuance of it, by which I will permanently abide. This is the agreement.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government; all expenses are to be provided for out of the war allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limit as may be necessary; and in the event of disturbances in the districts adjoining to yours, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands. If any great disturbance should break out in your lands, you will receive assistance on your applying to government.

ARTICLE 6.

In the 10th Article of the Agreement with General Munro it is written that on your submitting to the British Government, your jaghire shall be continued to you on the former footing, and in the 14th Article is a similar engagement for the maintenance of your honour and dignity: it is therefore agreed that as long as your shall continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for your descendants in succession, it is to be represented to government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud without exacting any nuzzor. A separate Article has been executed on this head, which will be conformed to.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam enam situated within the lands of government shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

ARTICLE 8.

You will continue all rights within your jaglire, whether belonging to the State or individuals, all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam, and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your

No. LXXXII.

TERMS granted by the Honourable East India Company to Gunput Rao Bappoo Putwurdhun regarding the lands which he held from the Peishwa's Government for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., and regarding the future arrangement of his jaghire and the execution of the Agreement concluded with him by Brigadier-General T. Munro. Arabic year 1220—(1819).

ARTICLE 1.

According to ancient practice, you ought to serve with as many horse as your lands will maintain at Rupees 300 a horse; but as that would be more than you could accomplish, General Munro made the following declaration in the 13th Article of his Agreement:—"The Company does not exact service like the constant duty you used to do under the Peishwa; once in ten or fifteen years, when an important affair occurs, it is necessary to come to the Company's assistance; except in such times you shall not always be summoned." On this you have now requested that the terms of your service may not be left indistinct, and have stated your inability to act up to the full extent of the terms of your Tynat Zabita: it is therefore agreed that you shall be excused the service of three-fourths of your contingent, and shall serve constantly with the remaining fourth, 150 horse only. This is hereby confirmed by the government.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government at the established rate. If a detachment of 20 or 25 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for mousoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required, they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and Toombudra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasions you will be furnished with money for the payment of your troops according to the estimated expense, which money is to be repaid to government in your own country.

authority, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment on satisfying yourself of his guilt. If any of the other persons above enumerated should be guilty of an offence, or if any of them should die without heirs, you will announce it to government, which will punish the guilty and "take possession of the vacant lands."

ARTICLE 9.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaglire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other crimes. The government will not enquire into any trifling complaints that may arise in your jaghire. When any complaint is made, it will be referred to you, and you are to settle it equitably. If at any time your jaghire should fall into great disorder, and robberies should be committed without proper investigation and redress on your part, it will be necessary that arrangements should be made on the part of the government.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 11.

In the 15th Article of your Agreement with General Munro it is agreed that if any persons of your district, or any of your dependants, should be guilty of offences, and should fly to the government or to any other person, they shall, on representation to government, be delivered up. It is therefore now agreed that if any offenders of yours escape to the lands of government, or to those of other persons, you are to represent it to government, and on enquiry they shall be delivered up; and should any offenders against the government, or criminals belonging to its territory, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers, and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them; you shall in no respect suffer injury, but will, of course, be supported as far as is just. To this effect it was promised by General Munro in the 4th Article of his Agreement; it is therefore inserted here.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government; all expenses are to be provided for out of the war allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary; and, in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands. If any great disturbance should break out in your lands, you will receive assistance on your applying to the government.

ARTICLE 6.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaglire shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family. This stipulation, expressed in the 5th Article of the Terms of Pundorpore, is hereby confirmed, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud, and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated with the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

ARTICLE 8.

You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue, etc.), in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any zemindar shall be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment on satisfying yourself of his guilt. If any of the other persons

No. LXXXIII.

TERMS granted by the Honourable East India Company to Kessow Rao Baba Putwurdhun regarding the lands which he held from the Government of His Highness the Peishwa for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., bearing date the Arabic year 1219, A.D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

In the Arabic year 1213 a settlement was concluded, and a letter and a memorandum on the part of the British Government were despatched from Punderpore. In the three Articles of that memorandum it is written that you are to serve the Peishwa according to the custom of the Mahratta Empire, as it appears in your Tynat Zabita; but as the Sirdars would not be able to perform the serving according to the terms of their Tynat Zabitas, it is now settled, out of consideration for them, that they shall serve with one-fourth of the contingent of troops, for the maintenance of which they hold lands, or that in lieu of such service they shall pay to government in ready money, at the rate of Rupees 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number of troops, or that they shall relinquish an equivalent in land. Whereupon you having agreed to serve with 70 horse, being a fourth of your contingent, that arrangement is hereby confirmed by the government.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government at the established rate. If a detachment of from 5 to 7 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and Tumbudra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasion you will be furnished by government with money for the payment of your troops at the established rate of pay, which money is to be repaid to government in your own country.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government; all expenses are to be provided for out of the war allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary; and, in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands. If any great disturbance should break out in your lands, you will receive assistance on your applying to the government.

ARTICLE 6.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jagbire shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family. This stipulation, expressed in the 5th Article of the Terms of Pundorpore, is hereby confirmed, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud, and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated with the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

ARTICLE 8.

You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue, etc.), in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any zemindar shall be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment on satisfying yourself of his guilt. If any of the other persons

No. LXXXIII.

TERMS granted by the Honourable East India Company to Kessow Rao Baba Putwurdhun regarding the lands which he held from the Government of His Highness the Peishwa for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., bearing date the Arabic year 1219, A.D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

In the Arabic year 1213 a settlement was concluded, and a letter and a memorandum on the part of the British Government were despatched from Punderpore. In the three Articles of that memorandum it is written that you are to serve the Peishwa according to the custom of the Mahratta Empire, as it appears in your Tynat Zabita; but as the Sirdars would not be able to perform the serving according to the terms of their Tynat Zabitas, it is now settled, out of consideration for them, that they shall serve with one-fourth of the contingent of troops, for the maintenance of which they hold lands, or that in lieu of such service they shall pay to government in ready money, at the rate of Rupees 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number of troops, or that they shall relinquish an equivalent in land. Whereupon you having agreed to serve with 70 horse, being a fourth of your contingent, that arrangement is hereby confirmed by the government.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government at the established rate. If a detachment of from 5 to 7 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and Tumbudra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasion you will be furnished by government with money for the payment of your troops at the established rate of pay, which money is to be repaid to government in your own country.

above enumerated should be guilty of an offence, or if any of them should die without heirs, you will announce it to government, which, will punish the guilty and make arrangements.*

ARTICLE 9.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other erimes. The Government will not enquire into every complaint that may arise in your jaghire. When any complaint is made it will be referred to you, and you are to settle it equitably. If at any time your jughire should fall into great disorder, and robberies should be committed, or if any great crime should be committed, without proper investigation and redress on your part, it will be necessary that arrangements should be made on the part of the government.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted and you must abide by the decision. This Article corresponds with the fourth clause of the Terms of Punderpore which is hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers, and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations, and will decide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury, but will, of course, be supported as far as is just.

GUNPUT RAO TATIA MEERUJKUR and GOPAL RAO JUMKHUNDEEKUR.

The treaty with these Chiefs is the same as that contained in 12 Articles with the Chief of Koorundwar, with the addition that both parties shall

^{*} In the English translation transmitted from Poonah, it is here entered "shall take possession of the vacant lands,"

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAMCHUNDER RAO GOPAL of JUMKHUNDY, to J. D. INVERARITY, Esq., POLITICAL AGENT, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, dated 29th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir Sunnut Tissa-wu-Arbaeen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, dated 23rd May 1849.

After compliments.—Further two memoranda have been received from you to the address of my Vakeel, stating that the Bai Saheb had sent a letter to the effect that she did not wish to make a eash payment in lieu of the sowars from this estate who perform service under government, and that the sowars be allowed to serve as before; that therefore these written communications are sent to me with a request that I should at an early date inform you in writing which of the above courses I wish to follow. With reference to this, I beg to state that for a long period, and from the time of my ancestors Bargeer Silledars, etc., the dependants of my family, rendered services when occasion required; that out of these, 78 sowars perform service under government, and that they are to be provided for. I have addressed a letter, under date the 29th May 1848, to the effect that 72 sowars being dispensed with, I agree to pay, according to the orders of government, Rupees 20,840-10 on account of the annual salary of 78 sowars.

For the rest, etc., etc.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from GUNGADHUR RAO GUNESH OF MEERUJ, to J. D. INVERARITY, Esq., POLITICAL AGENT, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, dated 28th Shaban Tissawu-Arbaeen 1258 Fuslee, the 30th July 1848.

After compliments.—Further, your letter No. 5, dated 12th June 1848, has been received, stating, with reference to my communication, to the effect that the annual salary of my sowars who now serve (under government), calculating it according to its monthly rate, amounts to Rupees 12,557-13, and that this sum should be annually recovered from the amount of duties; that the subject of duties is under the consideration of government, and that on a decision being passed on it, the sum (due on account of duties) would be paid to me, but that the above-mentioned amount (on account of sowars) is required to be paid in cash, and requesting me to state my wishes on the point. verting to this (letter), I beg to state that as it is written (above) that the amount on account of duties will be paid according to the decision (that may be passed), I have no further representation to make about the matter. On a former occasion I wrote to you everything, including particulars about sowars. It is now stated above that the sum (on their account) should be paid in eash. I shall accordingly continue to pay it in cash. I have no objection to make a eash payment. Let this be known to you.

For the rest, etc., etc.

70 sowars for service according to the engagement entered into, you wrote to His Excellency the Governor in Conneil, obtained orders for dispensing with the remaining sowars, and addressed a letter to me on the subject. I am very glad that government has conferred this favour upon me. Agreeably to the opinion expressed by you in writing I am willing to pay from year to year, by the end of Mrig Sal, Company's Rupees 9,618-12 in cash into the Company's government on account of the salary of 36 sowars.

You write that in virtue of the tenure of the surinjam continued to me I am bound to attend with my forces, etc., to afford assistance to government whenever it has occasion for the same. With reference to this I beg to state that this provision does not appear to exist in the aforesaid Memorandum entered into with the Company's government regarding my estate. Government is, however, well aware that I have never failed, on receiving an intimation, to send in time my troops, etc., to afford assistance to government.

In this manner the particulars are given in two paragraphs, and you will learn the same.

For the rest, etc., etc.

No. LXXXV.

Adoption-Sunnub granted to the Putwurdhuns*-1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindu Law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) Carriers.

Dated 11th March 1862.

The same to the Chiefs of Ramany and Remain

Translation of a letter from Rughoonath Rao Keshew of Kooroondwar to J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 14th Rubee-ool-Akhir Sunnut Suman-wu-Arbaeen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf 1257 Fuslee, corresponding with 21st March 1848, Shukkay 1769, Pluvung Nam Saowutsur the 2nd of Falgoon Shoodh.

After compliments.—Further, I have received your circular letter No. 1, dated 4th January 1848, to the effect that on a former occasion a communication was sent to me, enquiring what objection there existed to make a cash payment or cede land in lieu of my sowars who render service to government and that now, under instructions from government, this (letter) is written to me to say that on measures being adopted to make a cash payment for my 86 sowars who now perform service under government at the rate of Rupees 22-4-3 each a month, that is, Rupees 801-9 a month, or Rupees 9,618-12 per annum, or to cede land in lieu of this payment, the remaining 34 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish for service in conformity to my engagements, will be dispensed with. With reference to this, I beg to state that in paragraph 1 of the Memorandum about the settlement of my surinjams, etc., given at Poona by the Honourable Elphinstone, with his signature and seal thereon, in the year 1819, corresponding with sun Ushreen Myatein-wu-Ulf. it is stated that considering that Sirdars will not be able to get on if they were required to perform service with troops, according to the practice prevailing in the Sivuraj (or the Peishwa's rule, and the former Tynat Zabita, and that therefore a settlement is made out of (regard for) them; that for the districts continued on account of surinjams sowars equivalent (or whose salaries may be equal) to one-fourth the proceeds thereof should be furnished, or in lieu thereof the amount equal to their salaries should be paid in cash to government, or territory transferred on their account. That accordingly the abovementioned personage settled that 70 sowars should be furnished for service on account of one-fourth (of the surinjam held), and stated that the settlement had been sanctioned by government. Accordingly it was settled that 70 sowars, equivalent to one-fourth of my surinjam, should be furnished to the Company's government for service, and my family has since been furnishing sowars for service according to the orders received from the Sahib, and it is my intention to furnish sowars for service hereafter also. But you now write that on measures being adopted to make a cash payment for 36 sowars, who at present perform service under government at the above-mentioned rate, or cede land in lieu thereof to government, the remaining 34 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish, will be dispensed with. Bearing in mind the fact that the mehals and villages of this surinjam are losing concerns (that is, yield less revenue than estimated); that the revenue is not received in proportion to the extent of lands cultivated; that this estate is encumbered with a heavy expense; and that therefore it would be difficult for me to get on if I was made to furnish

of resuming such within your territory as may hereafter appear to belong to the Sircar. On your part you engage to continue to the holders of enams, dhurmadao, khyrat, nemnook, &c., within your territory, their several rights without interruption.

ARTICLE 5.

You further engage to protect the ryots of the country forming your suwasthan, to make legal and just enquiries, to protect the inhabitants against robbers, murderers, thullygars, &c., and to obey such orders as the government may deem it necessary to issue in the event of complaints being preferred against you. In failure thereof, or in the event of your country being, from your own neglect or carelessness, infested with robbers, &c., the Sircar will take measures for its better management.

ARTICLE 6.

You further engage not to assemble any party, or to attack or fight against any person without the orders of the government, and to report to the government all disputes that you may be involved in without resorting to arms, when a fair enquiry shall be made and orders issued, agreeably to which you engage to conform.

ARTICLE 7.

You further engage never to hold any connexion or correspondence with Bajee Rao Sahib or other dowlutdar, or suwasthan, and not to afford assistance to any disaffected person.

ARTICLE 8.

You further engage to report to the Sircar all instances in which any of your offenders shall take refuge in the Company's territories, when enquiries shall be instituted and the offenders transferred to your authority; also to seize and apprehend criminals from the Sircar's country, who may take refuge in your territory, and deliver them to the government, or to assist such detachment as the Sircar may deem it necessary to send in pursuit of them, and deliver up the criminals to the Sircar.

9th June 1821, Fuslee.

The Sunnud of the Nargundkur was similar to this.

No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the Honourable COMPANY with NARAIN RAO RAM RAMDROOGKUR-1821.

Whereas your ancestors held the sawasthan of Nurgoond for many year under the government of the Sreemunt Pout Pradhan, and whereas a partition was made between you and the Nurgoondkur, when half the sawastha comprising the fort and talook of Ramdroog and 17 villages of the talook Nurgoond, was awarded to you by the Peishwa's government, and where the Peishwa's territories have since come into the possession of the Honor able Company, that government has been pleased, in consideration of t suwasthan being an ancient one, and from personal regard, to continue yo possessions to you; the following Trenty is now concluded :-

Anticia 1.

You formerly engaged, for the consideration of your fort and possessi to serve the Peishwa with 113 horse in lieu of rent; but as you have repi sented to the government that you have not served the Peishwa for ma years, the Sirear renounces its claim to the aforesaid quota of horse, and ec firms you in your possessions out of favour, and you on your part engato continue in friendship with the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In a former agreement* it was stipulated that you should pay the go ernment annually the sum of Rupees 3,4684 as your share of the jaghire Konoor; this Article is confirmed, and you hereby engage to continue to p the aforesaid sum yearly into the Company's treasury.

ARTICLE 3.

As long as you may continue in friendship with the government, t suwasthan and villages attached will be continued to you without interru tion, and to your heirs from generation to generation, and a grant to the effect, confirmed by the Supreme Government, will be delivered to will be renewed at every succession to your estate, and on your papplication, these Sunnuds will be renewed without the usual nuzzur.

ARTICLE 4.

The government hereby engages to continue to you sur held by you in enam, &c., at the time of the war, as may be wi of the Honourable Company's special dominions, while it re

be necessary; and in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands.

ARTICLE 5.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter; when new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 6.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals, all doomala, surinjam, and enam villages, and lands, all wurshasuus or annual pensions), dhurmadao (or religious establishments), rozeenah, (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs. you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government, and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

ARTICLE 7.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangement for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE 8.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute

No. LXXXVII.

VENKUT RAO RAJAH GOREPURAY regarding the lands which he held of His Highness the Peishwa for the payment of his contingent, which are now comprised within the territories of the British Government, and are graciously granted to him for furnishing a contingent to government in consideration of his family being of old standing, bearing date Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, corresponding with December A.D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

The five mehals of Moodhole, which were continued until the war for resonal and contingent allowance, are now confirmed. It was usual to supply 0 horse, and those who were paid by the Peishwa's government were at the ce of Rupees 12 monthly. In lieu of the latter, a deduction of half (70) to contingent is made. But with a view to support the family, and in conferation that the contingent is required throughout the whole year, and the arses to be good and effective, the British Government is graciously pleased relinquish three-fourths of the contingent, and to fix the contingent hereter to be furnished at 20 horse.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses shall be good, valuing between Rupees 300 and 400, and the en efficient. They must serve wherever required. Should their numbers be ficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government, at the te of Rupees 300 for each, from the date of being present at muster.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, ou will receive no compensation from government. All expenses are to be revided for out of the allowance granted. This is to be observed according former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a ension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 4.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense ach establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may

and Neoti, if piracies were committed in future. All vessels leaving Neoti were subjected to search by the British authorities. To this treaty it was proposed to add supplementary articles, ceding absolutely the forts of Reri and Neoti, and binding the Raja to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government, who, on their part, were to guarantee the territories then in the Raja's possession against the aggression of all foreign powers. But as the terms of these articles were believed to interfere with some supposed claims of the Peshwa to supremacy over Sawantwari, the negotiations were never prosecuted to a conclusion.

On the death of Phond Sawant his son Khem Sawant succeeded, Durga Bai being again regent. She commenced her rule by forcibly occupying the forts of Bharatgarh and Narsingarh, which had been wrested from Sawantwari a few years before by the Raja of Kolhapur, the integrity of whose territories the British Government were by a recent treaty bound to defend. The Rani rejected all proposals for an amicable adjustment of the dispute, and Sawantwari was therefore declared to be in a state of war. of Maland and Varad, interlaced with the territory in Malwan, which had been ceded to the British Government by Kolhapur, were seized, and prepa-Hostilities, however, rations were made for the invasion of Sawantwari. were suspended in consequence of the anarchy which prevailed in Sawantwari, arising out of disputes between Durga Bai, supported by Sambhaji Sawant, and another Rani, Dadi Bai, supported by Chandroba. The latter wished to place in power a person pretending to be the Bhao Sahib, who, they alleged, had not been murdered in 1807. Durga Bai was reduced to great difficulties, and offered to adjust all causes of quarrel if the British Government would support her cause. Interference, however, was declined. the meantime the Chiefs who headed the rival factions seized forts and plundered on their own account. Their depredations extended to British During the war with the Peshwa also Durga Bai, who had again recovered much of her former power, threatened the invasion of British territory. territories, and did what she could to support the Peshwa's cause. The depredations committed in British territory did not cease even after the overthrow of the Peshwa; and it was found impossible longer to postpone hostilities with Sawantwari. A force was marched into the country, and terms were offered after the capture of the forts of Yashwantgarh or Reri and Neoti. Meanwhile Durga Bai had died, and the regency had been

arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 9.

You shall hold no connexion or correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdar, or suwasthan, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the juglier will not be continued.

ARTICLE 10.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the government officers, you shall afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 11.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury.

The above 11 Articles are agreed to this 27th December, 5th Rubbee-ool-

Awul; Poonah.

No. LXXXVIII.

ARTICLES of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP agreed on and concluded by Robert Cowan, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, for and in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company, and Bapajee Naique, Chief Commander at Sea for Pondesaunt Sardesay of Cuddall, for and in behalf of the said Sardesay—1729-30.

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall henceforward for ever be a firm peace and friendship betwixt the said Honourable English East India Company, their servants and subjects, and the said Sardesay, his subjects, and vassals, by land and sea, under the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 2.

That in case the fleet of the said Sardesay shall, at any time, meet at sea any ships or vessels under English colours, whether of war or merchandize, they shall not molest them, but on discovery that they belong to the English, give them all the assistance they can; and in case of meeting with a single vessel, they shall not, after showing her colours, chase her with more than one gallivat, to be certainly informed that she is really English; in like manner, when the vessels of war of the said Honourable Company shall meet at sea the fleet or vessels of the said Sardesay, they shall permit them to pass unmolested on showing their colours, and sending a gallivat or other small embarkation to certify who they are.

ARTICLE 3.

vessels belonging to the English should be drove ashore and shipwrecked in the ports or territories of the said Sardesay, they shall not be forfeited; on the contrary, all aid and assistance shall be given the people belonging to them in saving and preserving the said vessels and their cargoes, and free liberty granted to transport or dispose of what is so saved, as they shall think proper, without paying any salvage, custom, or duty whatever for the same; and the like shall be observed with all vessels belonging to the subjects of the said Sardesay that shall meet with the like misfortune in the ports or territories of the said Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 4.

The ports, places, and settlements of the said Honourable Company and the said Sardesay shall be free and open to the subjects and servants of both to navigate and trade in on paying the respective duties that are usually paid at the said ports and places, or that shall be hereafter stipulated and agreed on.

The area of Sawantwari is about 926 square miles, the gross revenue Rupees 4,20,000, and the population (1891) 192,948. The Sawantwari local corps, with a strength of 400 non-commissioned officers and men, was raised in 1839 for military and police purposes. The Political Superintendent is the commandant, and he has under him one European officer, who is also ex-officio Assistant to the Political Superintendent. In 1845 the Sawantwari mint was suppressed, and British coinage was introduced.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

ARTICLE 5.

The sons of Canojee Angria being professed enemies to the Honourable Company and the said Sardesay, it is agreed that the joint endeavour of both shall be exerted to destroy the said enemy, the Honourable Company by their vessels of war by sea distressing them as much as possible, and the Sardesay both by land and sea as much as in his power; and when a proper opportunity offers, the said President and Governor, in behalf of the said Honourable Company, promises to give the said Sardesay what assistance he can to destroy the said enemy by uniting one or more of the Honourable Company's vessels of war with the fleet of the Sardesay, the better to obtain the end desired; but in case of such an union of the marine force of both parties, the chief command of the united force shall remain to the English Commander.

ARTICLE 6.

That the Honourable Company shall supply the Sardesay with such artillery and warlike stores as he may want, and they can conveniently spare at reasonable prices.

ARTICLE 7.

That these Articles agreed on and concluded shall be exchanged and ratified by the said President and Governor under the seal of the said Honourable Company, and by the said Sardesay under his proper seal, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if opportunity offers.

Done in Bombay Castle, the 12th day of January 1729-30.

Ratified by the Governor of Bombay on 17th April 1730.

No. LXXXIX.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT with the BHONSLA, concluded at the Fort at RAREE, the 7th April 1765.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship re-established between the Honourable Company and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of peace, Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, agrees to send two hostages of note, with their families, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his charge.

ARTICLE 2.

The Bhonsla renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to the lands and tenements situated between the rivers of

ARTICLE 14.

The Bhonsla will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his districts, but, on the contrary, give strict orders to all his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, and return them to the Chief of Fort Augustus on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonsla; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 15.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or dependants, shall at any time be drove ashore, or wrecked in any part of the Bhonsla's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes, and whatever part thereof may be saved to be delivered up to their right owner without any salvage whatever, except the labourers' hire; the English on their parts to observe the same in respect to the vessels belonging to the Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 16.

If at any time the Bhousla should have occasion for powder and ball and military stores, the Houourable Company will supply him with what they can spare at the usual rates.

ARTICLE 17.

The Honourable Company agree, if convenient to them, to furnish the Bhonsla with troops to go against his and their enemies.

ARTICLE 18.

The Bhonsla agrees to fulfil the first, second, third, and thirteenth Articles within eight days from the signature of this Treaty; in default of which, he agrees to pay all the charges of maintaining the garrison of the fort of Rarce till they are fulfilled, at which time the Honourable Company will deliver up the fort of Rarce.

ARTICLE 19.

In witness of these Articles of agreement between the contracting parties, we the underwritten agents and ministers plenipotentiary have signed with our hands, and in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the Honourable Company and the Bhonsla to be put thereto.

Done at the Fort of Raree, the 7th day of April 1765.

convenient for them, at which place they will hoist their flag, or on any part of his territories adjacent to the sea-shore, for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people, also vessels and boats, as they shall think necessary for conducting the same, and should any of the merchants or others, his subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have free liberty to imprison their persons, seize their effects, and vend them till satisfaction is made and obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

The English subjects and the subjects of the Bhonsla shall have free liberty to trade and commerce with each other without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE 7.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not directly or indirectly give any hindrance or molestation to any vessels or boats with English colours and passes, or any vessels or boats going under English convoys; in like manner the English will not molest any boats or vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, or his subjects, provided they have passes or certificates with the Bhonsla's seal affixed.

ARTICLE 8.

The Bhonsla grants to the English nation an exclusive right (except the Portuguese) of importing and vending all Europe commodities, as lead, iron, steel, cloths, copper, etc., in his country, and to pass the same through his territories.

ARTICLE 9.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will allow all merchants or vanjarrahs free liberty to pass and repass his territories, to and from the English factory, with their effects, merchandize, packages, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the accustomed duties and no more on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 10.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, but on the contrary give strict orders to his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominious, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his country but return them to the Resident of the English factory, whether they are applied for or not, on promise of pardon; the English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonsla, etc., and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 11.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or allies, or those trading under their protection, at any time be drove ashore or wrecked in any part of the Bhonsla's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes, and whatever part

thereof may be saved to be delivered up to the lawful owners without any salvage whatever, except the labourers' hire; the English on their parts to observe the same in respect to any vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla,

ARTICLE 12.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not, by menaces or otherwise, directly nor indirectly plunder, or in any shape molest, the inhabitants or others that may have served or lived under the protection of the English during the time they were in possession of fort Raree, but permit them to enjoy peaceably their houses, lands, and tenements, in the same free and ample manner as when the Bhonsla's government subsisted before the English conquered this place. The least infringement of this Article will be highly resented by the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 13.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, agrees, should the Honourable Company be attacked, and they should require his assistance, to provide them with what troops they may want, they supplying them with provisions only; the Honourable Company in like manner agree to assist the Bhonsla should it be convenient for them.

ARTICLE 14.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, in consideration of Vittojee Commotim's standing his security to the Honourable Company for the amount of this Treaty, does make over to the Honourable Company in his behalf, and for his use, the village and district of Vingorla, with all its oarts, farms, rents, customs, etc., of any kind or sort whatsoever, for the term of 13 years, at which place the Honourable Company will hoist their flag and keep there such servants and people as they may think proper, and should Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, not have satisfied Vittojee Commotim for the amount of the Treaty at the expiration of the term of 13 years, the Honourable Company will continue to keep it in their hands until he has received full satisfaction, at which time it will be returned to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, but the Honourable Company will still continue their factory if they think proper.

ARTICLE 15.

In witness of these Articles of agreement between the contracting parties, I, the underwritten Agent, for and in behalf of the Honourable United East India Company, and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, for himself, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our full power, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the respective parties to be affixed thereto.

Done at Fort Raree this 24th day of October 1766.

No. XCI.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its Dependencies, on the one part, and Courtland Schuyler, Esq., Captain of His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble Gilbert, Lord Minto, Governor-General of British India, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the other part—1812.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla and their successors and heirs for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

In order to the effectual suppression of the piracies which have bitherto been practised by the subjects of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla, it is hereby agreed upon, on the part of the Bhonsla, that the fort of Vingorla and the battery of Gunaramo Tembe, with the port and proper limits thereof, shall be ceded in full right and sovereignty to the Honourable Company for ever, and the British troops shall be put in immediate possession of the same.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla that he will deliver up to the Honourable Company all gallivates, pattamars, and other vessels of every description that may hereafter be found equipped in a warlike manner, and that the same shall become lawful prizes to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 4.

It is further agreed upon on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla that no vessel of any description whatever belonging to the Sawunt Waree State shall be allowed to proceed to or from the port of Newty without first being examined by a person or persons who will be appointed for that purpose by the British authority, and also that a guard of British troops shall be stationed at the port of Newty for the same purpose.

ARTICLE 5.

It is also agreed upon on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla, his heirs and successors, that if at any time hereafter any of his subjects

shall be guilty of piratical acts, the forts of Raree and Newty shall be given up to the Honourable Company in like manner with Vingorla.

ARTICLE 6.

It is further agreed on the part of the Honourable Company that as soon as the British troops shall be put in possession of the fort of Vingorla the blockading squadron shall be withdrawn, and the ports in the Sawunt Waree State shall be opened for the free trade of the subjects of the Honourable Company and the Rajah Phoud Sawunt Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 7.

British merchants shall be allowed the free liberty of passing and repassing the territories of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla with their effects, merchandizes, carriages, and beasts of burden upon paying the same land tolls as paid by the natural subjects of the Rajah, and no more upon any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

The British troops and subjects residing within the territory of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla shall not be obliged to pay a greater price for the produce of his country than the natural subjects of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 9.

That British subjects residing within the territories of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla shall be solely amenable to the British authority, and any offences they may commit shall, on a representation from the Rajah to the officer commanding, be duly attended to; and the like to be observed on the part of the British towards the subjects of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 10.

All military stores of every denomination, and all supplies of provisions and Europe articles imported for the use of the British officers and troops residing in the Sawunt Waree State, to be allowed to pass duty free.

In witness hereof, we the undersigned Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, and Courtland Schuyler, Esq., Captain in His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, have signed the present Agreement, and have caused our respective seals to be set thereto.

Done at the village of Mardoor, in the district of Santaida, Sawunt Waree State, on the 3rd day of October 1812.

Additional Article.

It is further agreed upon that private property of every description belonging to subjects of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla within the limits of the fort of Vingorla and battery of Gunaramo Tembe ceded to the British shall be respected; and further, that the British authority will not afford its protection to any of the subjects of the Bhousla who may be guilty of offences against the Sawant Warce State; the latter part of this Article to be observed by the Rajah Phond Sawant Bhousla towards British subjects.

The Coup of the State of State		The Govr Genl's Small Seal.
	(Sd.)	MINTO.
	**	N. B. Edmonstone.
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Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Conneil, at Fort William in Bengal, this 15th day of January 1813.

(Sd.) J. Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government.

No. XCII.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Waree on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, settled by Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, k.m.t., on the part of the British Government, and by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla on the part of Government of Sawunt Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government, on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Waree, on the other—1819.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the State of Waree.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and the erritory of Sawunt Waree.

real criminals not being given up, the amount of the property plundered is to be paid by the government of Sawunt Waree to the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla cedes in perpetuity to the British Government the forts of Raree (Eshwuntghur) and Newty, together with the lands round those forts, which have hitherto belonged to their jurisdiction, comprehending the districts of Pant and Ajgaum, and the whole lines of sea-coast from the Karlee River to Vingorla, and from Vingorla to the Portuguese territory; and as Sumbajee Sawunt and Babna Gopaul are unable to reimburse the claims of the British Government, out of consideration to the Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, those claims are expressly relinquished on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

As a further security against a renewal of the depredations committed by the subjects of the Sawunt Waree government, the Regency, on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees to admit any British detachment that may be thought necessary by the British Government into any part of the territory of Sawunt Waree, and to afford it every assistance, seizing plunderers and freebooters.

Concluded at Majgaum, 17th February 1819.

(Sd.) WILLIAM GRANT KEIR,

Maior-General.

The above Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, was agreed to by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor Sardesay, with the approval of Nerbudda Bai and Saveetree Bai.

Approved by the Governor-General of India in Council on 24th April 1819.

No. XCIII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT stipulated and agreed upon between the Honourable East India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Waree on the part of Rajah Khem, Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its Dependencies, settled by Captain Gideon Hutchinson, in charge of the Political Duties, on the part of the British Goyernment, and by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, on the part of the Government of Sawant, Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government, on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Waree, on the other—1820.

The above Treaty, consisting of Two Articles, was agreed to, and concluded by, Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, with the approval of Nerbudda Bai and Saveetree Bai, at Sawunt Waree, the 7th day of February 1820, corresponding to Thursday, the third of Rubbelaker, in the year Soorsun Ashreen Myatein-wu-Ulf.

(Sd.) G. HUTCHINSON, Captain, In Charge, Political Duties.

Note.—The above Treaty was confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th March 1820.

No. XCIV.

AGREEMENT made and concluded by Captain Gideon Hutchinson on the part of the Honourable East India Company, Rajesoree Ramchundra Pant Malhar nd Buchajee Anunt on the part of the Curvee Durbar and Rajesoree Visnoo Bhut Mayrwankur, Nakoram Pantgamkur on the part of the Waree Durbar, establishing the revenue payable to the Fort of Pursadhghur or Nangnay from the District of Maungaum, south of the Coodal River; Sawunt Waree, 16th March 1820.

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The payment of the grain and cash to be made according to ancient usage.

(Sd.) G. Hutchinson, Captain,

In Charge, Political Duties.

No.

Agreement made and concluded by Captain Gideon Hutchinson on the part and Buchajee Anunt on the part of the Curveer Durbar, and Rajesoree Waree Durbar, establishing the revenue payable to the Fort of Muno-

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The cash payments to be in the following modo:—Five anuas in every Rupee in the mouth of Shrawuu; in every Rupee in the month of Cheitree. The payments in grain in the following mode:—The surd rice in the Veshak; and the Condoleo measurement. One quarter of the Coomla grain to be paid at the village of Seevapore failure of the crop a survey by hoth parties is to be made and division made accordingly to it, and the respective and within thirty days after the receipt of the order at the villages the above payments are to be made. In quarters per bhurray, and in failure of the payments above ten kooroons per bhurray to be added to the amount mambutdar and others under the fort of Munchur, bearing date in from the month of Asweeu last to the present failure of the crop, is to be of no effect. The grain and cash as above written are year by year to be paid to the quantity of grass upon each hurray of the Coomla to be (182) one hundred and eighty-two bundles, the communin the village Seevapore. In exchange of Seevapore the village of Ambaygaum is given.

XCV.

of the Honourable East India Company, Rujesoree Ramchundra Punt Mulhar Vushnoo Bhut Mayrwankur and Naroram Pantgamkur on the part of the hurghur from the District of Munohur; Sawant Waree, 16th March 1820.

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four annas in every Rupee in the menth of Asseen; four annas in every Rupee in the mouth of Pous; three annas mouth of Karfick; the Wurree and Natchnee grain in the mouth of Pous; the Geemwas rice in the mouth of in the kethle admeasurement; the remainder in the several villages in the Acenay measure. In the event of shares of the Kolhapore and Warce States. The revenue orders are to be issued on the 1st of the above menths default of the nen-issue of the revenue orders the payment to be made in each at the rate of eight Rupees and two payable. All bonds or other papers on account of the current or past year's revenue they or being with the date, are hereby null and void. The Article pointing out that both Durbars were to make a survey in ease of a fort of Menohur; the villages, when whelly uncultivated, are to be exempted, and the revenue remitted. The tation are rupees one and three quarters per thousand. The Waree Durbar to exercise the sovereignty exceptin

The difference by the present agreement is thus:-

The Waree Durbar relinquishes its revenue from Seevapore.

Grain bhurrays 4-3-121, Rupees 28-3.

The Kolhapore Durbar relinquishes its revenue from Ambaygaum.

Grain bhurrays 15-2-7, Rupees 38-3.

An excess only of bhurrays 10-2-13 in lieu of the advantages of the sole sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Seevapore.

In avoidance of the future disputes the above arrangements were made and concluded.

SAWUNT WAREE,
The 24th March 1820.

(Sd.) G. Hutchinson, Captain, In Charge, Political Duties.

No. XCVII.

SUBSTANCE of a MEMORANDUM of RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHON-SLA BAHADOOR, SARDESAY PRANT COODAL and MEHALS; Soosun Shullasheen Myatein-wu-Ulf—1832.

My country has been thrown into disorder and confusion more than once through my own misconduct, and the Honourable Company now, at my request, undertakes to restore my authority. I therefore engage to act up to the following conditions, on which alone the assistance of the Honourable Company is extended to me:—

ARTICLE 1.

I will appoint Vittul Rao Mahadeo Suchnees, my karbarree, to manage the affairs of my State, and I will not remove him without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever measures of reform for the reduction of my expenses or those of my State, and whatever arrangements for the satisfaction of those whom my misgovernment has rendered discontented, the said karbarree may advice, and the British Government may sanction, I will authorize and act up to, and enforce, and I will offer no obstructions whatever, and I will engage to the utmost of my ability and power always to support the said minister in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

ARTICLE 3.

If I fail in either of these conditions I shall have deservedly forfeited the friendship and confidence of the British Government, with whom it will then remain to make a suitable arrangement for the State, preserving the mushud to my son according to the Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever extra expenses are required on account of troops, or for any other causes relative to the settlement of the principality, I agree to defray.

The above four Articles I agree to; Chundree 2nd Shaban Oorf Posh Shad Tretiah Shekkah 1754, Nundunnam Suwuntsurre, 25th December 1832. The memorandum executed on the 19th instant did not contain the name of the karbarree appointed, in consequence of which this memorandum is drawn up and the first destroyed.

Seal.

Approved by the Bombay Government on 15th January 1833.

No. XCVIII.

AGREEMENT entered into between ALEXANDER ELPHINSTON, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF ZILLAH RUTNAGHERRY, and UJUM RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLA BAHADOOR, SARDESAY OF PRANT COODALL, SUMSTHAN SOONDUR WARE (Sawunt Waree, dated 25th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir Soorsun Tissa Sullaseen Myateinwu-Ulf (corresponding with the 15th September A. D. 1838).

ARTICLE 1.

Ujum Rajah Bahadoor does hereby renounce all claim to the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which he has hitherto levied within as well as on the borders of the territory of the Waree Sumsthan; hereafter the Rajah Bahadoor has no claim to the abovementioned items of customs.

ARTICLE 2.

Ujum Rajah Bahadoor does hereby make over to the British Government the right of establishing nakas on the frontier of the Waree Umul, and the territory consisting of Perne and other mehals now held by the Portuguese of Goa, and of levying customs there, as also of levying sea customs at the port of Banda. The British Government can levy the customs according to its own rules, and in any manner it pleases, to which levy the Rajah Bahadoor is not to raise any objection on any account.

ARTICLE 3.

With the exception of the places mentioned in Article 2 of this agreement, the levy of land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods at all other places in the Waree Sumsthan Umul, is abolished.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government shall annually make a certain payment to the Rajah Bahadoor in lieu of the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece-goods, which the Waree Sumsthan hitherto levied, and of the huks which the hukdars received direct, after examining the collections for the three years, viz., 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37, and after fixing the average, or a third of the total thereof, the amount of the average shall be annually paid to the Rajah Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah Bahadoor having signified his wish to the British Government that articles imported from Goa, for his own use, and for the use of his durrukdars, might be exempted from custems as long as the customs did not exceed Rupees five hundred, the British Government complied with the request; and with a view to avoid constant trouble, the British Government agrees to pay annually to the Rajah Bahadoor, on account of the remission, a sum of Rupees five hundred in cash in addition to the amount of average alluded to in Article 4, and therefore the Rajah Bahadoor is not to raise any dispute on account of the above exemption.

ARTICLE 6.

If the British Government should give orders to re-establish the levy of land customs in its own dominions, the Rajah Bahadoor is at liberty to levy customs within his territory at all land nakas, with the exception of the abovementioned nakas, on the Waree and Goa frontier and seaports, which have been made over to the British Government for the purpose of establishing nakas. If the British Government should not issue orders to levy land customs in its own dominions, the Rajah Bahadoor is not at liberty to levy them within his own territory. But should a decision (for levying) be passed (by the British Government), then the difference between the average of the customs of the frontier and seaport nakas, and the average agreed to be paid to the Rajah Bahadoor in Article 4, that is, the average of the customs of the nakas at which the Rajah Bahadoor may commence levying customs, is not to be paid to him by the British Government.

The above are the six Articles agreed upon.

Dated 25th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir (15th September A.D. 1838).

Small Seal of the Waree State.

Confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 12th October 1838.

No. XCIX.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the CHIEFTAIN of SAWUNT WAREE, to RICHARD SPOONER, POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT of SAWUNT WAREE, dated 15th September 1838.

You have come to Waree and represented to me that my country is sorely vexed by the depredations of lawless rebels, and that the finances of the State and also other matters are in great disorder; that therefore, under instructions from the Bombay Government, you had come to Waree, and that, until you had settled the country and made good arrangements with respect to all affairs of the State, you intended to have the entire management of my country and issue every order respecting it through the Minister Moro Punt Leleh, and you asked me whether I had any objections to the measure.

In reply I beg to observe that great friendship has from olden time existed between the Honourable Company's and my government; and in order that my State may not sustain any loss, and may eventually be made over to me again in the same manner as I have hitherto enjoyed it, your government have sent you here to settle the country, and you have explicitly explained to me the measures which they intend to adopt, and that you intend to have the entire management of the country until it is settled and brought into good order.

By the adoption of the above measure my State will not sustain any loss, therefore I am willing that you and the Minister Moro Crustn Leleh should take the entire management of the country, and govern it justly and according to the existing customs and usages of the country.

Great friendship exists personally between me and yourself, and I have every confidence in you. I am therefore desirous that you alone should carry the above measures into effect, and that you should remain here until the country is settled, and having accomplished this, that you should restore the country to me, and that you should not leave me until the country is made over again to me. If any other gentleman comes here to manage the entire affairs of the country, it will be derogatory to my own personal dignity and to that of my State.

Therefore I trust you will make arragements that no other gentleman may be sent to conduct this business, but that you, having settled the country and made every arrangement respecting it, will restore it again to me the same as before, and that the Treaty entered between the Honourable Company and my government in A. D. 1819 be respected, and that the protection of the Honourable Company may be always continued to me and to my State.

No. C.

Adoption Sunnud granted to the Nawab of Savanoor-1866.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the condtions of the treaties, grants or engagement which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) J. LAWRENCE.

19th March 1866.

X.-SIND.

THE Rajput dynasty which ruled in Sind is said to have been conquered about A.D. 711 by the Mahammadans from Arabia. About 1025 the country was annexed to the Ghaznivide empire by Mahmud; and after various changes of rulers it was incorporated into the Delhi empire by Akbar in 1591, from which it was again dissevered in 1740 by Nadir Shah, who exacted from it a tribute of above twenty lakhs of rupees. After the assassination of Nadir Shah, Sind became subject to the Durani rulers of Kandahar.

Before the invasion of Nadir Shah, the Kalhoras, a religious sect, had risen to power in Sind, and the Chief of the tribe, Nur Muhammad, had been recognised as Governor of the province. It was during the rule of his brother, Ghulam Shah, that the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced by the establishment of factories at Tatta and Shah-bandur in 1758. In that year Ghulam Shah granted an Order (No. CI) for the establishment of the factories and for certain immunities to trade. This order was renewed (No. CII) in 1761. During the rule of Sarfaraz Khan, the eldest son of Ghulam Shah, however, the trade was so much interfered with that the British Government found it necessary to withdraw their factories in 1775.

The violence and tyranny of Sarfaraz Khan and his successors, who from jealousy put to death three of the Chiefs of the Talpur tribe, led to the overthrow of the Kalhora dynasty. The Talpurs are a Baluch tribe, whose Chiefs had long held the first place in the service of the rulers of Sind. To avenge the death of their Chiefs the Talpurs rose, and, headed by Mir Fateh Ali Khan, Talpur, expelled the Kalhora ruler Abdul-Nabi. This revolution took place in the year 1786. The measures which Fateh Ali took to establish his authority alarmed his relatives Mir Sohrab Khan and Mir Thora Khan. They fled, seized on Khairpur and Shah-bandar, and renounced the authority Mir Fateh Ali was never again able to extend his authoof their kinsman. rity over the whole province, which remained divided into three separate principalities, viz., Hyderabad or Lower Sind under Fateh Ali, Khairpur or Upper Sind under Mir Sohrab, and Mirpur under Mir Thora. Hyderabad, Fateh Ali divided his power with his three brothers Ghulam Ali, Karam Ali, and Murad Ali, and from their real or apparent unanimity the brothers received the appellation of the Char Yar, or four friends.

In 1799 the commercial intercourse between the British Government and Sind was revived, and Fatch Ali Khan issued an Order (No. CIII), granting certain privileges in favour of English trade. But the advantages of this trade proved to be overrated, the promises of the Amirs were insincere, the representative of the British Government was rudely compelled to withdraw, and the influence of the British Government in Sind was at an end. This arregant and insulting behaviour of the Amirs was attributed to remonstrances from Zaman Shah, and to rumours of the growing power of the British Government consequent on the fall of Tipu Sultan.

Fatch Ali died in 1801, leaving half his territory to his brother Ghulam Ali, and the remainder in equal shares to the other two brothers, with corresponding obligations for paying the expenses of the State and the annual tribute of thirteen lakhs to Kabul. In this arrangement Mir Sobhdar, the con of Eatch Ali, received no share of power. Ghulam Ali died in 1811, and his con Mir Muhammad was also excluded from power, which was divided between the two surviving brothers, Karam Ali and Murad Ali. The former died childless in 1828, leaving Murad Ali sole ruler of Lower Sind. He died in 1885, leaving two sons, Nur Muhammad and Nasir. From this time till 1840 the government at Hyderabad was divided among the four sons of the Char Yar-Nur Muhammad Khan, the chief Mir, his brother Nasir Khan, and their two cousins, Sobhdar Khan, son of Fateh Ali, and Mir Muhammad Khan, son of Ghulam Ali. In 1840 Nur Muhammad died, leaving two sons, Shahdad Khan and Husain Ali Khan, under the guardianship of their mucle, Nasir Khan. Thus the heads of the Hyderabad family at the time of the aumexation of Sind in 1843 were-Mir Nasir, Mir Sobhdar, Mir Muhammad, Mir Shahdad, and Mir Husain Ali, between whom Nur Muhammad had divided his possessions by will.

In Upper Sind and Mirphr the government remained undivided in the hands of single Chiefs. Mir Sohrab bequeathed his territory to his son Mir Rustam, in 1830. Mir Thora had been succeeded in 1829 in Mirpur by his son Sher Muhammad. These two Chiefs remained in power till the nunexation.

The connection of the British Government was naturally more intimate with the Hyderabad family who governed the lower valley of the Indus than with the more remote branches of Khairpur and Mirpur. After his accession Ghulam Ali deputed an agent to Bombay in 1803, to apologise for the expulsion of the British Agency by his late brother. Friendly relations,

however, were not at once established in consequence of the evasion of the demand of the British Government for compensation. But in 1808, when the British Government were concerting measures against the threatened invasion of the French and the Persians by way of Afghanistan, it was deemed expedient to waive the demand. Captain Seton was sent as envoy to Sind on the part of the Bombay Government. He concluded an offensive and defensive Treaty* of seven Articles with Ghulam Shah. The Supreme Government, however, refused to ratify it, as it committed them to too close a connection with Sind, and they sent an envoy of their own, Mr. N. H. Smith, to make new negotiations. A Treaty of four Articles (No. CIV) was concluded on the 22nd August 1809, with the then surviving brothers of the

ARTICLE 1.

That a firm alliance shall exist between the two States, and the friends of one the friends of the other, and the enemies of one the enemies of the other; and this shall remain for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

When the assistance of troops is required by either of the parties, it shall be granted when asked.

ARTICLE 3.

That the disaffected of one government shall not be protected by the other.

ARTICLE 4.

That when the servants of the Sind Government shall wish to purchase warlike stores in any of the ports belonging to the Honourable Company, they shall be permitted to do so, and be assisted in their purchases, and on paying their value be allowed to depart.

ARTICLE 5.

That an Agent on the part of the Honourable Company, for the increase of friendship and good-will, shall reside at the Court of the Mir of Sind.

ARTICLE 6.

The claims on account of former loss in the time of Mr. Crow shall be dropped.

ARTICLE 7.

That a British factory in the town of Tatta only, on the same footing as in the time of the Kalhoras, shall, after the full satisfaction, perfect confidence, and with the leave of this government, be established.

And through the blessing of God there shall be no deviation from this firm alliance.

Dated 1st Jamadi-us-sani 1223, or 24th July 1808.

^{*} Translation of a Dred of Agreement scaled and delivered by Min Grulam Ali, Hakim of Sind, to Captain David Seton at Hyderabad, the 18th July 1809.

This Agreement has been drawn up in consequence of Captain David Seton, on the part of the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay, having arrived at Hyderabad, and having formed a firm alliance between the Government of Sind and the Honourable Company and Honourable Governor aforesaid.

Hyderabad family. This treaty provided for the exclusion of the French from Sind, and the interchange of agents between the British Government and Sind. In 1820 another Treaty (No. CV) was concluded with the two surviving brothers, Karam Ali and Murad Ali, by which they agreed to exclude Europeans and Americans from their territories, and to prevent inroads into the British dominions. The subjects of the two governments were to be permitted to reside in each other's territories on condition of orderly and peaceable conduct.

On the 4th April 1832 the first Treaty (No. CVI) was concluded with the Khairpur family. Its provisions were chiefly of a commercial nature, Mir Rustam agreeing to throw open the navigation of the Indus,* on the same condition as might be settled with the Hyderabad Amirs. with the Hyderabad Amirs (No. CVII) were concluded on the 20th and 22nd April 1832, and provided for the passage of traders by the rivers and roads in Sind, subject to fixed duties, on condition that no armed vessels or military stores should be conveyed by these routes, and that Euglish merchants should not settle in Sind, but should leave the country as soon as their business should be transacted. In 1834 this treaty was modified by another (No. CVIII), which substituted for a duty on goods a toll of Rupees 570 between the sea and Rupar, of which Rupees 240 were to be paid to the Sind Amirs, and the remainder to Bahawalpur and Ranjit Singh, and which provided that bulk broken in the voyage should be charged with the local duties levied by the respective governments within whose territories the goods were sold.

The later treaties with the Amirs of Sind were more of a political nature, arising out of the measures taken by the British Government to re-establish Shah Shuja in Kabul, to which it is necessary more particularly to advert.

In 1836 Ranjit Singh put forward claims to a tribute of twelve lakes of rupees from Sind, and threatened the invasion of Shikarpur; but the British Government induced him to abstain from hostilities, and offered to the Amirs of Sind to mediate a settlement of Ranjit Singh's claims, on condition of their granting certain concessions in favour of trade on the Indus, receiving a British Agent at Hyderabad, and conducting all their relations with Lahore through the British Government. A provisional Engagement (No. CIX) was concluded with the Hyderabad Amirs for opening the trade on the Indus

^{*} Regarding trade on the Indus see Treaties with Ranjit, Singh and the Nawab of Balawalper, Vol. IX, pages 25 and 193.

manifested a desire for a treaty with the British Government, by which he should be recognised as independent of Hyderabad, entered willingly into the British policy. A Treaty (No. CXI), similar to that made in the same year with the Nawab of Bahawalpur*, was concluded with him on the 24th December 1838, by which his territory was taken under British protection; he aeknowledged the British supremacy, engaged to abstain from political intercourse with other States, was guaranteed in the independent administration of his territory, and engaged to assist in the passage of troops through his territory, and to code temporarily the fortress of Bakkar as a depôt for treasure and munitions of war. Subsidiary agreements were at the same time given to the other Amirs of the Khairpur family, Mir Mubarak, Mir Muhammad, and Ali Murad. It was at first intended to exclude Mir Mubarak from these arrangements in consequence of his avowed opposition to the British Government, but at the request of Rustam Ali a guarantee was given to Mir Mubarak as well as to the other Amirs.

In the meantime much opposition was experienced by the Resident at Hyderabad. The Amirs were very reluctant to admit the pecuniary claims of Shah Shuja, and pleaded that the Shah had already granted them releasest written on the Koran from all tributary payments. Mir Sobhdar was

* See Vol. IX, page 193.

† Shah Shuja ul-Mulk to Murad Ali Khan.

As the slaves of the presence are now about to proceed to conquer Khorasan and Iran, I have entored into the following treaty, which I swear by God and the Koran to abide by. I will not remain above fifty days at Shikarpur, and will encamp on the Baghi Shahi. At the close of the above period, the slaves of the presence will move into Kandahar, and I bestow Sind and Shikarpur and their dependencies on you and your heirs and successors in the same manner that you now hold them. Thoy shall be your territories and property. There shall be no oppression of the smallest degree, and besides that, the royal favour will be greatly extended towards you, so that all the world may know it. This treaty is vouchsafed on the Koran for your perfect satisfaction.

Written the 7th of Muharrum, 1209 Hijra.

(The King's Sign Manual.)

N.B.—The following remark is written in the handwriting of the King himself:—
"This Treaty is confirmed by the Koran. The royal slaves have bestowed of their own free will and pleasure the country of Siud and Shikarpur as a jagir on Mir Murad Ali Khan."

Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to the Amirs Nur Muhammad Khan and Nasir Muhammad Khan.

I hereby, in the name of God and by the Sacred Koran, make this agreement, by which I bestow on you the country of Sind and Shikarpur, and all their dependencies, as a jagir, which you are to enjoy and hold generation after generation. The said country will remain with you for the future, and no sort of oppression, however small, shall be attempted or practised. The friends and enemies of the King shall be considered your friends and enemies. Should you require any assistance in the way of troops on account of Sind and Shikarpur, it shall be afforded from the royal army agreeably to your wishes. The slaves of the presence have no sort of claim or pretensions on Sind or Shikarpur and their dependencies, nor will any be made. The treaty

throughout friendly in his bearing, but the other Amirs, more particularly Mir Nur Muhammad and Mir Nasir, acted with deep duplicity. While professing a strong desire for cordial friendship, they were holding secret intercourse with Persia. They threatened in a most insolent manner to oppose the passage of Shah Shuja, permitted the Resident to be insulted and stoned, gave secret orders that no assistance should be rendered to the British force from Bombay, and tampered with the Nawab of Bahawalpur to seduce him from the alliance which he had just concluded with the British Government. The paramount importance, however, of hastening the completion of the measures for the occupation of Afghanistan induced the British Government to abate their demand, provided they could secure the passage of troops. The Resident therefore offered to the Amirs a treaty which recognised the distinct independence of each of them, but provided for a subsidised British force being stationed in their country, and for the exemption of Mir Sobhdar from all payment on account of the expenses of that force. The treaty was rejected by the Amirs, and every appearance of open hostility was exhibited. Preparations were made to attack their capital, when the Amirs assented to the demands made on them and signed the treaty. But as a punishment for their hostility, a new condition was insisted on that the Amirs of Hyderabad, with the exception of Mir Sobhdar, should pay seven lakhs of rupees each, being twenty-one lakhs in all, to Shah Shuja, as the condition of their exemption from further claims.

While these events were occurring at Hyderabad, the reserve force from Bombay was fired on while approaching Karachi, and its landing was opposed. Fire was, therefore, opened on the fort; and its sea-face was levelled with the ground. The fort was taken, and the governor was required (No. CXII) to give over the military occupation of it to the British Government.

The treaty which had been concluded between the Resident and the Amirs was not confirmed in its entirety by Government. Several modifications were made, and it was reduced from 23 to 14 articles. The revised Treaty (No. CXIII), signed by the Governor-General, was offered separately for the acceptance of the four Amirs. After some demur the Amirs signed it, being chiefly induced to do so by the example of Mir Sobhdar.

which the fortunate slaves wrote with the royal handwriting on the Sacred Koran, in the name of Murad Ali Khan, of blessed memory, is renewed, as well as what is herein stated to you, and not a hair-breadth's difference shall occur in it. The royal favour and approbation shall be bestowed and showered on you beyond that shown to the other well-wishers of the King.

In the meantime Mir Sher Muhammad, of Mirpur, also expressed a wish to enter into a treaty with the British Government. His object was to obtain the same concession as had been granted to Mir Sobhdar of Hyderabad, that is to say, exemption from all payments towards the subsidiary force Government, however, refused to treat with him on such terms, and required a payment of half a lakh a year. To this the Amir assented, and a Treaty (No. CXIV) was concluded with him in June 1841.

Delay and difficulty soon began to be felt in realising the tribute from the Amirs, and Lord Ellenborough, deeming the demand of pecuniary tribute from Native States to be a constant cause of misunderstanding, resolved to commute it, whenever possible, to a cession of land. In pursuance of this policy, negotiations were opened with the Amirs for the cession of Shikarpur in lieu of the tribute. Mir Nasir of Hyderabad readily offered to cede his own share of Shikarpur, and that of his late brother, Mir Nur Muhammad, on condition of being allowed to retain the nominal sovereignty. The negotiations were nearly concluded, when the first news of the disasters at Kabul arrived and caused an entire change of feeling in the Amirs, leading them to break off the discussion. Mir Rustam Ali of Khairpur and Mir Nasir of Hyderabad also began to intrigue for the expulsion of the British forces from Sind. They were therefore distinctly warned that the result of bad faith to their engagements would be the loss of their territories.

In August 1842 Sir Charles Napier was appointed to the military command in Sind and Baluchistan, and invested with authority over all civil and political Besides suspicion as to the fidelity of the Amirs, officers in those countries. there were other circumstances arising out of a misunderstanding of those articles of the treaty relating to trade, which called for a revision of the engagements. The most important discussion related to the interpretation of the 11th article. The Amirs insisted that the article exempted only foreign boats from duty on the Indus, while the British Government maintained that all boats, both of Sind and of other States, were entitled to pass duty-free. The objects which were to be kept in view in any new engagement with the Amirs were the free navigation of the Indus, the cession of territory in exchange for tribute, the establishment of a uniform currency in Sind, and the cession of territory to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who throughout the disasters in Afghanistan had remained faithful to his engagements. A draft treaty embodying these demands was offered to the Amirs towards the close of 1842, who protested against them. There seemed to be no hope of an amicable

settlement; and the British troops were advancing to enforce the domands; when on the 9th February 1843 the Amirs intimated their willingness to subscribe the treaty if Rustam Ali Khan, of Khairpur, were restored to his rights of which he had been deprived by his younger brother, Ali Murad Khan.

Mir Sohrab of Khairpur had retired from public life in 1811, and abdicated in favour of his son, Mir Rustam Ali. But by his will, which he made in 1829, he divided his territory among his sons in four shares, of which Mir Rustam, as the successor to the Turban, held two, and Mubarak Ali and Ali Murad were to receive one each. Mir Ali Murad, who was an infant at the time of his father's death, and was committed to the care of Mubarak Ali, always believed himself to have been defrauded by his guardian. However this may be, he received* from the British Government in 1838 a separate guarantee for the estates he held in Khairpur. Mubarak Ali died in 1839, but the dispute was inherited by his son, Mir Nasir, with whom Mir Rustam Ali sided. In September 1842 the brothers met in battle. Rustam Ali and Mir Nasir were defeated, and signed the Naunahar Treaty, by which they

Translation of the Treaty made between Mir Rustan Knan, Talpur, and Min Ali Munan Knan, Talpur, an written on the Koran, which was produced by All Surad to the Commission in 1869.

In the name of the Most Merciful and Compassionate God.

May the God of the Universe be praised!

Mir Sahib Mir Rustam Khan, Talpur, made peace and bound himself by promise with Mir All Murad Khan, Talpur, to this effect, that as a dispute arose between Mir Ali Murad Khan and Mir Nasir Khan on the subject of the boundary of Sundarbela in which Mir Nasir Khan was proved to have encrozched, Mir Ali Murad Khan having expended lakhs of rupees came to fight with Mir Nasir Khan. In the meantime, in order to put an end to disturbances, and considering the expense in each and jagirs which Mir Ali Murad Khan has incurred on account of his army, I give over the villages of Khanwahan, Abayani, Bacha, Dari, Gharakna, the villages Raina and Palija, with my free-will, and that of Mir Nasir Khan to Ali Murad Khan, that he may enjoy them from the commencement of the season Kharif 1253, and I (Mir Rustam) will depute a vakil to get this treaty sanctioned by the British authorities. I will never cause any molestation against the said villages; neither my sons nor Mir Nasir Khan, nor his relations, will raise any claims to this quanture. If they attempt to do so they are false; and as regards the villages of Babarlol, Ahri and final Bela, Muhammad Obag and Mahlani, which are the right of Mir Ali Murad Khan, although they were in the possession of Mir Mubarak Khan, Mir Ali Murad Khan has got them back through the Pritish Government; neither Mir Nasir Khan nor his children are to set footh their taling to the said alleges, or apply to the British Government for them. If they attempt to do so they are false, and it keep and it, together with my sons, shall take part with Mir Ali Murad Khan, as he is in the right, and his boundary of Sundarbele, as may be settled by the Amirs, I will give into the present in this treaty, nor will any be made. Got It whose.

Zuna HZr, Telpur, Mir Lii Llier Clan, Liipie, Mie Male Zha Volgas

[#] See above, page 286.

made after Mir Rustam Ali had taken from Mir Ali Murad an engagement* securing a provision for himself, his sons and his nephews. When Sir Charles Napier heard of the resignation, he asked for an interview with Mir Rustam Ali. But the Amir did not wait for it. He fled to the desert, and Ali Murad was recognised by Sir Charles Napier as Chief of Khairpur. It was for the restoration of Mir Rustam Ali to the rights of which he had been thus deprived, involuntarily as was afterwards proved, that the Amirs stipulated as the condition of their signing the proposed treaty. Major Outram, the British Com.

ARTIOLE 1.

That the country north of Rori, according to the proclamation, belongs to the British.

ARTICLE 2.

The country belonging to the sons of Mir Mubarak Khan.

ARTICLE 3.

The country belonging to the sons of Mir Rustam Khan.

ARTICLE 4.

My (that is, Mir Rustam's) expenses.

I consented to the above Articles, taking upon myself the whole responsibility. I do now declare, giving the same in writing, that if the British Government remonstrate with Mir Rustam Khan and demand why he made over the country north of Rori to Mir Ali Mnrad, I will be answerable and satisfy the English Government. If they demand the country, I will give it up, but I will not allow Mir Rustam Khan to suffer one word of annoyance. To the sons of Mir Rustam Khan, whom I look upon as my own brothers, I will restore their jagirs; I will in no way depart from this. To take one span of their lands is unlawful. I have no claim whatsover to their jagirs; it is their right, and their right they shall receive. The country belonging to the sons of Mir Muharak Khan should I not take, the British Government will. I will, therefore, now appropriate their country, which I will afterwards make over to them. I have no claim whatever on their country; one single span of their country in my possession would be unlawful; the country is their right, and their right they shall receive. As for Mir Rustam Khan, his family, servants, male and female slaves, I will provide for all either in land or in money; nothing shall be deficient. I will serve him as he wishes. These Articles I have written out in the form of a treaty that hereafter they may remain as proof, and that no differences may occur, God is my witness.

Dated the 16th Zulkadr 1258, A.D. 19th December 1842.

Postscript.—Mir Rustam Khau to retain possession of Khairpur for life,

Dated as above.

Confirmed.

Mir Ali Murad's Seal.

^{*} I, Mir Ali Murad, Talpur, requested Mir Rustam Khan, on account of his old age and weakly state, to abdicate the Turban in my favour and give over in writing all the country; that I would be responsible in every way to the British Government. The Mir consented to abdicate the Turban and to give over in writing the whole country and also the fortress, but he required that I would agree to four Articles, after which he would give over to me in writing the whole country. These Articles are as follows:—

missioner, had no power to re-open this subject. At last, on the 14th February, the Amirs, except Nasir Khan of Khairpur, signed the Treaty (No. CXV), leaving Mir Rustam Ali's rights to future investigation. Next day the residence of Major Outram was attacked by \$,000 of the troops of the Amirs. After a most gallant defence the escort made their way to the main army. The battles of Miani and Dabo subjected the whole of Sind to the British Government, with the exception of the possessions of Ali Murad, who was established as Chief of Khairpur in the territories which belonged to Mir Rustam, both by inheritance and in right of the Turban, as well as in the lands of which he himself stood rightfully possessed at the time of the conquest.

As all the territory of Sind, with the exception of the portion to be continued to Mir Ali Murad, was confiscated by the British Government, it of course became Mir Ali Murad's interest to establish his right to as large a portion of the lands of Khairpur as possible. To effect this he attempted to alter that clause of the treaty of Naunahar, which conferred on him two villages belonging to Mir Nasir Khan, in such a manner as to secure for himself large districts of the same name instead of insignificant villages. In doing so the leaf of the Koran on which the treaty was written became spoiled. The leaf was therefore extracted and the treaty was written on a fresh leaf in such a way as to suit Mir Ali Murad's purpose. This fraud was clearly established by a Commission, which met in 1850 to investigate the matter, and as a punishment for it Ali Murad was degraded from the rank of Rais of Khairpur, and deprived of all his territories, except these which he inherited under his father's will.

Mir Ali Murad Khan is 78 years of age. In 1863 he was assured by Sanad (No. CXVI) that any succession to his State, which might be in conformity with Muhammadan law, would be respected; and in 1891 he was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He enjoys first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. He receives a personal salute of 19 guns, a salute of 15 guns being attached to the State of Khairpur. His only surviving son, Mir Fariz Muhammad, is recognised as heir to the State.

The area of Khairpur is 0,109 square miles. The revenue is collected in kind, the ruling Mir receiving one-third, which is estimated at Rupeer 7,20,000; a considerable portion of this amount, however, is alienated in jugits

to the members of Ali Murad Khan's family. The population according to the census of 1891 is 131,957.

After the conquest the deposed Amirs were removed from Sind, and pensions were granted to them by the British Government. They are now all dead; but their descendants continue to receive liberal pensions. All members of the Talpur family have been permitted to return to Sind. The pensions at present drawn by the different members and their dependants amount to Rupees 2,74,627 a year, distributed thus—

					Rs.
The Hyderabad family	•	•	•		1,29,679
The Khairpur family	•	•	•	•	99,930
The Mirpur family .	•	•	•	•	45,000
		m , 1			0.84.008
	Total			•	2,74,627

No. CI.

PERWANNAHS, etc., from the PRINCE of SINDH in 1758.

No. 1.—Copy (attested by Codjee Mahomed Yaya) of the Perwannah from Gholam Shah Abassie, dated the 22nd September 1758.

Be it known to all commanders, officers, fuqueers, farmers, and inhabitants of Durat, Laree-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Darajah, Chavatra Massotie, Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar, Agur, Goozer Rajah Gunt, Johibar, Sarkar Chachagom, Charcarhallow, Nassepore, Holcandy, Sarkar Soviston, Coodabage, Sarkar Nohorey Abey, etc., places belonging to Sircar, that Mr. Sumption, gomastah belonging to the Honourable English Company, informed me here that on all the goods he purchases and sends for the Honourable Company to Bombay he pays no more than one and a half per cent. customs on the market price, which I hereby confirm, and order that no more than that custom may be received of him as usual, but on all Europe goods which shall be sent from Bombay for Coodabage, Laree, Multon, etc., half of what customs, etc., charges (such as passports, convoy, lodging, Duan Towff, Canah, etc.,) the Multon merchants pay; and should there be such goods as the Multuny never carry, and be it possible to know the customs and charges on them, they (the English) are to pay half of what any of the considerable merchants used to pay on the same; but nobody is to demand any thing more. And the same customs, etc., as are above mentioned they are to pay on the hing, indigo, etc., goods which they never bought before; and they are also to pay one and a half per cent. customs on the saltpetre, be it bought by themselves or by anybody for them in the Sircar's place, or anywhere else; but no officers, farmers, etc., are to demand any thing more from them, but let them carry on their trade unmolested. And I further order that should their goods not be disposed of and they want to carry them back, no customs shall be demanded thereon, nor on any provisions which Mr. Sumption shall send from any place on board their ships for their main-They are also not to demand any thing for their gardens, nor in any shape molest their gardeners, boats, vessels, etc., or send them on any Sirear's business; and it is also ordered that their chests of linen may not be opened, or the least hindrance shown them in passing and repassing, it being contrary to our rules; and in short, no one shall presume to make any new customs to their prejudice, or in any shape put any affront on them or their people. They have also free liberty to provide any sort of grain, and sell the same and any European goods at any rate they please. The customs on the dubbers of ghee, oil, etc., as also on the chests and pots of goods, are to be charged conformable to the weight they put on each dubber, chest, or pot, without weighing them again; and the customs on the elephants' teeth are to be received on the amount of sale when they are sold. And should Mr. Sumption either buy or build a house or warehouse at Aurunga-bunder or

at Tatta, my said people are to give him all the assistance they can, that it may cost him only a reasonable price, and he is to have all the encouragement for carrying on his trade, as it will be an advantage to the government; but no other Englishman shall have a house or any encouragement. And as it is very necessary that I should encourage and please the English, I hereby order that an entire compliance may be shown to this without demanding any new order every year.

No. 2.—Translation of Gholam Shah, Prince of Sindh's Perwannah, for the Honourable Company's customs, privileges, etc., at Sindh, dated 22nd September 1758.

To all Fugueers (a term for the Scroys, or people of the Prince's caste, inhabitants of the upper part of the country), Diredars, Muttaseddees that are at present or shall in future come into offices of the customs, whether under the sovereign power, or farmed out at the Dirt or (Tattacustom-house), Larcebunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Darajah, Chavatra Massotie, Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar (or grain custom-house), Agur, Guzer Rajah Gunt, Johibar, Sarkar Cachlon Charearhallow (names of countries), Sarkar Nasseepore, Holcandy, Sarkar Sovistan, Coodabage Ruree, and all other places within my dominions: Know ye (or observe) that the wealthy, true, faithful, and friendly Mr. Sumption, English Agent here, has made application or requested that the honourable, great, noblè, and highly esteemed English Company of India and Bombay may, on whatever trade or merchandize they transact goods, import or export, buy or sell, pay only one and a half per cent. customs on the valuation of the real price of the place, which I have condescended to and hereby grant; furthermore, that the gomastah (or agent) for the said Honourable Company of India may have the privilege, on whatever goods he imports from abroad, and chooses to export up the country to Coodabad Ruree, Multon, etc., to receive a putta (or permit), and whatever goods he may purchase there or above, to pay only the abovementioned customs; and of the Lauvasma (or customary charges) on the putta goods, such as Rawdarree, Deradurre, Munket, Nut, Furhutt, Nungana, Dusturehoy Duana, Moota, at Coodabad, Circarwarry, Donnee, and other Nosem, Kalsay Duana Peshcharry, Joab Khanna, etc., the half only of what paid by the Company of Multon merchants, which is required to be duly observed, and at any place, or wherever there be not a settled custom on the Multon merchants, the half only of what is paid by others, the greatest or principal merchants, and at your peril not to ask, demand, or receive more; and if the aforesaid Agent should purchase, bring down, and export out of the country, from Tatta, hing, indigo, or any other goods which he may not formerly have dealt in, or hath a settled custom for, to receive only the abovementioned customs and rates by the Custom-master, Duanna, etc., as aforesaid, and more (on no terms) to ask or demand. And furthermore, if the abovesaid gomastah or agent should, in any part within the extent of my dominions, of himself extract or purchase from others saltpetre, the customs on the true valuation, at the price of the

place, with all customary charges included, I have settled and affixed thereon, viz., in whatever place, within my government or dominions, that he may extract or purchase, to receive on it, in that place only, the abovesaid custom of one and a half per cent.; and that my Muttaseddees, Custom-masters, Diredars, Radawrs, Guzervans do not, on any pretence of customs or custom-ary rights, customs on boats, Moressor or Misseree on ditto boats, Chitts, or other usual customs, in no place within my territories, give any impediment to them; but the abovesaid gomastah may, without trouble and in a satisfactory manner, carry on and transact bis business without molestation; and that no other person may be permitted to export the aforesaid commodity, and that whatever goods he may import here and not meet a sale for, if he, sooner or later, first or last, export them again, by no means to demand any customs, charges, etc., or give any impediment to their exportation.

And at the time of their ship's arrival at any of my bunders (or ports), if they should purchase provisions for the English and lascars of their ships, such as bullocks, cows, goats, sheep, or other necessaries, at Tatta, or from out of the country, and export in ships, on no terms to ask, demand, receive, or give the least trouble concerning enstoms thereon. Furthermore, for customs or other customary dues on the English garden, which they may keep for their pleasure, to give no trouble, or make any demands thereon, nor let their gardener be subject to be pressed or molested on any occasion, as you are to observe I hereby exempt them therefrom; and the chests of wearing clothes of the English, and other necessaries they may bring or carry with them, you are on no terms to give them trouble about opening, or demand the sight of, on any pretence whatever.

And for customs of Moree, Misserce, etc., on their boat they may hire or keep to go to and fro in, not to ask or make any demand on; and on their servants, and those under their protection, by no means to receive or give them any trouble, on account of head-money, or other dues of any kind, received from my subjects, or for any other new customs or demands that may arise or be collected in my country.

And for any Nirkana (customs on rice) or leave of carrying to their house of grain, sold in Tatta of Nungana, on cotton imported from abroad, to make no demand or give any trouble thereou; and for Nungana on ghee or oil agreeable to the custom or maund, for a dubber, to make account as usual and receive the customary dues; and whether it is put in small buttaroes or larger jocks, or in other vessels (larger or smaller) to make account on the customs of maunds, eight maunds per dubber; and on the Lauvasma, or customs on the sale of elephants' teeth, to receive, when sold, the usual custom of nine per cent. paid by the buyer and no more.

And if the aforesaid gomastah (or agent) should, at Tatta or Aurungabunder, choose to buy or build a house for a factory, do you give him all the assistance, to the utmost of your power, to assist and forward him therein, and at the least expense, that they may settle in my country, in a strong secure factory, to their satisfaction, so as to trade with spirit and without apprehension, to the increase of revenues and advantage of my country; and that no other Englishmen be permitted those favours; and that they may at pleasure, and without control, receive the customary dues and privileges of their factories. As the bestowing favours and continuing friendship with the English is desirable in my presence, therefore insist that due regard (in every respect) be paid to the above Sunnud, and no demand made for new ones.

Dated at Ahmedabad, in Sindh, 18th Maharim, 1172 of the Hegira, or September 22nd, 1758.

No. 3.—LETTER from GHOLAM SHAH, PRINCE of SINDH, to Mr. ROBERT SUMPTION, dated 11th December 1758.

I now inform you that I am arrived with all my forces in the fort of Shah-bunder, and have determined to collect no customs (not even a single pice) on the goods that any King's merchants may bring to Shah-bunder, but on all exported from hence they are to pay the usual customs. You may be sure of this my determination, and import goods from any parts to trade here.

I hope you will soon send your man here to choose a place for building a house or factory.

No. 4.—ORDER from GHOLAM SHAH, PRINCE of SINDH, to his Metah Coostamdas, dated 18th December 1758, and attested under the Codjee's Seal.

You are hereby ordered not to demand any customs on the goods which Mr. Sumption may import, and likewise to let him have any place which he may choose for building a factory on. Give him all the assistance in your power, and be a friend to him, that he may think himself at liberty in carrying on his trade for the good of the port.

No. 5.—Copy (attested under Codjee Mahomed Yaya's Seal) of the Perwannah from Gholam Shah Abassie, dated 18th Maharim, or 22nd September 1758.

Be it known to all commanders, officers, farmers, and inhabitants of Durat Laree-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Daraja, Chavatra Massolie, Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar, Goozer Rajah Gunt, Johibar, Sarkar Chaghlon Charcarhallow, Sarkar Nassepore, Holeandy, Sarkar Soviston, Cookdange, Sarkar Lorah, etc., places belonging to Sarkar, that Mr. Sumption, gampetall, or agent, did, for and in behalf of the Governor belonging to the Brighish Company of India and Bombay, inform here that on all the goods he purchase and sells for the Honourable Company he pays no more than one and a high per cent, customs on the market price, which I hereby confirm, and order that all more than that custom may be received of him as usual; but on all Europe

goods which may be sent from Bombay here and hence to Coodabage, Laree, Multon, etc, or any brought from thence they are to pay on the same half of what customs and charges (such as passports, convoy, lodging, duan towff, canah, chankey, etc., the Multon merchants pay; and should there be such goods as the Multuny never carry, and it be impossible to know the customs and charges on them, they (the English) are to pay half of what any of the considerable merchants pay on the same, but nobody is to demand any thing more; and the same enstoms, etc., as are above mentioned they are to pay on the hing, indigo, etc., goods which they never bought before; and they are also to pay one and a half per cent. customs on the saltpetre, be it bought by themselves or by anybody for them in Sircar's place or anywhere else; but no officers, farmers, etc., are to demand any thing more from them, but let them carry on their trade unmolested; and the above-mentioned goods nobody else shall have liberty to buy. And I further order that should their goods not be disposed of, and they want to carry them back, no enstoms shall be demanded on them. nor on any provisions which they may provide at Tatta, etc., places, to send on board their ships for their maintenance. They are also not to demand anything for their gardens, nor in any shape molest their gardeners, boats, vessels, etc., conveyances, or send them on any Sircar's business; and it is also ordered that their chests of linen may not be opened, or the least hindrance shown them in passing and repassing, it being contrary to our rules; and in short, no one must presume to make any new customs to their prejudice, by any former rules or rates, or in any shape put any affront on them and their people. They have also free liberty to provide any sort of grain, and sell the same and any Europe goods at any rate they please. The customs on the dubbers of ghee, oil, etc., as also on the chests and pots of goods, are to be charged conformable to the weight they put on each dubber, chest, or pot, without weighing them again; the customs on elephants' teeth are to be received on the amount of sale, when sold, at the same rate as was usual in the time of the Prince Mahomed Murad; and should the Governor either bny or build a house for a factory at Aurunga-bunder or at Tatta, my said people are to give him all the assistance, that it may cost him a reasonable price; and be is to have all encouragement for earrying on his trade, as it will be an advantage to the Government; but no other nation that wear hats shall have permission for it; and as it is very necessary that I should encourage and please the English, I hereby order that an entire compliance may be shown to this without demanding any new order every year.

No. CIL

Three Perwannahs from the PRINCE of SINDH, 1761.

A PERWANNAH granted by Golam Shah, Prince of Sindh, on the 22nd April 1761.

Be it known to all Fuqueers, Governors, or other officers, who now are or hereafter may be in authority in the department of customs or farms at Tatta,

Shah-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Carranchere or Darajah, the customs on cattle, etc., called Nekass, package, grain, Bazar customs on leather, and the Gott Chuabar, the Sircar of Cachlon and Charcarhallow, the Sircar of Nasseepore, etc., Holcandy, the Sircar of Sevastan, Coodabad Ruree, and all other places within our dominions, that the noble Mr. Erskine, an Englishman, and Resident for affairs of the potent, magnificent, and Honourable English Company in Sindh, being come to our court for the more firmly establishing the factory of his superiors, has requested, and we have, on account of the strict friendship subsisting between us and the said Honourable Company, granted, and do hereby particularly order that besides the English, no other Europeans shall either import or export goods or merchandize, or come and go upon that account within the dominions of Sindh, or the Soubah of Tatta and Buchor, or any other of the bunders under our authority.

Whatever goods or merchandize belonging to the said factory or its dependants shall be imported at any of the bunders are to be exempted from paying any import customs, agreeable to our former grants, and therefore none are to be demanded. If they carry goods either from the bunders to Tatta, up-country, on paying the customs they did formerly, certificates must be given them, and nothing further is to be demanded, on any account, that they may carry on their trade with ease and satisfaction. Whatever goods they may export from any of the bunders they are to pay one and a half per cent. agreeably to our former perwannah; or if goods are purchased by them and exported from Tatta, they are to pay such customs as were before usual, and nothing further is to be demanded. No other merchant but the aforesaid Resident is to purchase for exportation any of the saltpetre that may be produced in Scindy, or within our dominions; or if they purchase and export this article, they shall be punished in such a manner as shall deter them for ever again interfering in that trade. Whatever saltpetre the aforesaid Company's Resident shall either extract in any part of our dominions, or purchase of other merchants, and refine, the custom farmers, at such places, shall receive the customs thereon as formerly, that the said Company's dependants may carry on this trade to their satisfaction. If they dispatch their own dingers, gallivats, or other vessels to the Bar, after proper precautions, permissions shall be granted, and they meet with no impediment, which is to be strictly observed; or if their said vessels are sent up and down the river on their factory business, and passing under Shah Gurh, or by the guard-vessels, etc.; on permission granted, they are not to be stopped, that they may come and go Should it happen, which God forbid, that any of their ships, without trouble. gallivats, boats, etc., should run ashore, or be wrecked, either on our bars, coasts, or without our rivers, our officers in such places are to assist them; and whatever effects may be saved, belonging to such vessels, whether rigging, necessaries belonging to the crew, or other goods, are to be delivered, to the smallest item, to the Resident aforesaid, he paying reasonably for the labour and pains of those who may assist in saving them. Should the aforesaid Resident choose to build a brick house at Shah-bunder, or make a garden for his recreation, on any spot of ground he may like, he is to receive all the assistance possible for doing it quickly; and whatever former Sunnuds they have received are to remain in full force, and not to be objected to or disputed on any account.

being our pleasure to satisfy the said Honourable English Company, therefore the above must be strictly observed, and no new perwannahs demanded.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or 22nd of April 1761.

PERWANNAH granted by GHOLAM SHAH, PRINCE of SINDH, on the 23rd of April 1761.

Be it known to the officers of the customs, or farmers of the revenues appertaining to the zemindaree of Shah-bunder and Cachrawly that at this time Mr. Erskine, Resident for the Honourable English Company in Sindh, has requested that all their vessels might be exempted from paying the Moree of Rupe's 25 on each vessel, formerly paid the Imaum; and we, being willing to grant his request, do therefore exempt all their vessels from paying the said Moree of Rupees 25 on each vessel, and now order you not to demand the same; but if more than the sum of Rupees 25 was formerly paid for each vessel, the overplus is to be recovered.

Let this be strictly observed.

Dated the 17th of Ramzan 1174, or the 23rd of April A.D. 1761.

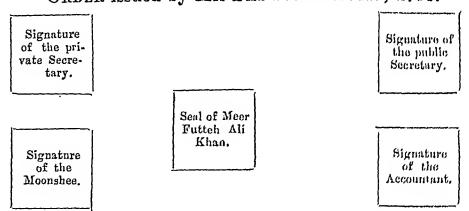
PERWANNAH granted by Gholam Shah, Prince of Sindh, on the 22nd of April 1761.

Be it known to all Fuqueers, Governors, and other officers who now are, or hereafter may be, employed or concerned either in the collecting or farming the customs from the sea to Raree, and all other places within our dominions, that Mr. Erskine, Resident of the Honourable English Company's factory in Sindh, and their other servants and dependants, send boats and camels up and down in our dominions, with trade and merchandize: You are, therefore, on seeing this perwannah, not to demand the usual charges of Moree, Misri, or Goozurbanee or Sooze, and employ them on our business on any pretence whatever; nor is any person belonging to us, on any of the above accounts, to impede or otherwise stop or hinder boats or camels belonging to them, that they may carry on their business without difficulty, and make the customs increase.

Let this be most punctually observed, and no person offer to dispute it.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or the 22nd of April A. D. 1761.

No. CIII. ORDER issued by Mir Faten Ali Knan, 1799.



The collectors and farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the town of Kurrachee, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakcel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the exalted, noble, powerful, renowned English Company Bahadoor, has arrived at our presence and requested the establishment of a commercial factory in the town of Kurraches, and the adjustment of customs on merchandize, export and import to and from foreign ports, and purchases and sales in the territories of Sindh, and other exportations and importations. For the sake, therefore, of the friend-hip of the English Company, one-third in the articles of customs only shall be remitted in the collections of duties on the trade of the English factory, and all the fees levied as usual with the other merchants. It is commanifed that you forego, then, in levying duties on the trade of the English factory, one-third in the article of customs only, collecting all the regulated fees, as usual, amongst the merchants, in order that the agents of the English may with confrience labour to increase our customs and their own trade. On account of weight or measure of their goods, or the inspection of trunks of the Resident's baggage, no molestation must be offered, but his invoice and word The duties on provisions and articles of consumption of the English and the crews of their ships, and the fee of Moree on their ships, versels, and dingers, to be regulated by the custom in use amongst other If hy socident any ship or dingery belonging to the Boglish coming or going with eargo to or from Sinch should be stranded or sonk on the event of Aurmebee, the best assistance is to be rendered towards recover. ligher, and she must without the station he delivered up, the Hoglish Healdelt dividancing the expense of laborates. The dependants of the Resident are not to be present on Government service, not compelled to purchase Gove emmen projecty. A spot of ground for a sometry house to the Howlish factory, and four beggins of ground for a garden, straight of the fort of Kurra, time, are given to the Legislat with exemption from land or ten har, and this commanded that they be delivered to him wherever he may prever, there being to literate revisions of possessins; where briding the house you

will afford assistance, the English Resident paying the expenses. Maistre Suchannad, Collector for the time being, will levy customs on the merchandize of the English and the importations of their ships according to the above written, the garden excepted, and all other fees he will remember agreeably to the purport of this, which is peremptory.

Datad 16th Rubee-nol-Awal in the year of the Hegira 1214, the 18th of August 1799 of the Christian era.

It is repeated that the customs and fees are to be levied in correspondence with the established rates of import underneath detailed.

Customs and fees on all exportations and importations by sea:-

Customs.

Rupees 3 and 1 per cent. on the market price of imports; Rupees 2 per cent. on the amount purchase of exports (one-third excused in this article of customs only).

Luwazime Gutree Rupees 18 on every bale of Tatta piece goods exported.

Moreo upon vessels of all burdens; Rupees 2-3.75 arriving, Rupees 2-1.75 departing.

Khirwara upon wheat, rice, jowaree; Rupees 2-2 the Rhinwar imported or exported; upon barley and paddy Rupee 1-1; the Rhinwar upon white grain Rupee 1-3.

Pees.

Monjduren one pice upon every Rupee in the amount of customs. Foujdaree Rupee 1 qr. 2 rs. 4 per cent. in the amount purchase. Customs and fees on all importations and exportations by land. Customs and fees upon all dealings with the Putan merchants.

Customs.

Rupees 3-1 per cent. upon sales and purchases (not excused.)

Fees.

Booratun Rupee 1 per cent. upon sales and purchases; Moajdurea I pice on every Rupee amount customs; nut 2 pice and ½ on every camel-load.

Customs of Kurrachee upon all dealings of other merchants Rupees 4 and 1 per cent. on all; value of imports above Rupees 4, 3 pice on every Rupee, value below that sum, Rupees 2 per cent. on the market price of exports.

(These are the rates on all articles, but grain, excused.)

Fees.

Booratun Rupee 1 per cent. on the market price of all imports or exports.

Nut 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of grain coming or going; 2 pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of other goods coming or going; Moajdurea 1 pice on every Rupee amount customs.

Dhurtoya 1 seer and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas' weight on each Rhinwar of grain if brought from the country and immediately laden on boats; Choongee 24 seers on each Rhinwar, in the same circumstances.

Rates.

Rates on duty on distinct articles.

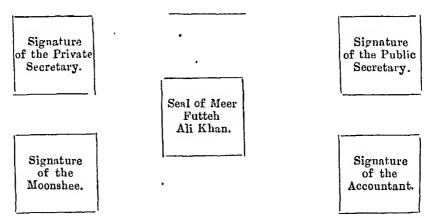
Upon every camel-lead of indigo brought from Khorassan to be exported, if large, Rupees 22, if small, Rupees 15.

Upon assafætida brought from Khorassan to be exported, Rupees 14 per 8 maunds.

Upon all articles besides those brought from up the country and immediately exported, Rupees 2 per cent. (not excused).

Fees.

Upon lead and iron, if purchased in Kurrachee and sent abroad, a fee to the Collector of Rupee 1 on each maund of lead, and on each maund of iron annas 8.



The Jagiredars, Patels, Magistrates, Collectors, and Farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the city of Tatta and of Shah-bunder in Sindh and in Lar, the dominions of the State, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakeel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, dignity, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the noble, powerful, exalted, magnificent Company Bahadoor, the seat of splendor, strength and excellence, has reached our presence and requested an adjustment and settlement of affairs of commerce for the factory of his patrons. Intent, therefore, upon maintaining the friendship of the above-

Shah Kalhora, or by the collections of Sheikh Hussein Zaradar, and fees of appraisement agreeably to the custom of other merchants.

Customs of the mint on stamping copper coins, Rupees 6 Chutney per maund.

On the valuation of ivory in Chutney Rupees, 9 Tatta Rupees per cent. to be collected from the purchaser.

Customs upon grain of the first sort, 12 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie, 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; on the second sort, 6 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; grain purchased in Tatta and exported, Tatta Rupees 3 duty upon each Rhinwar, and the fee of bales, Rupees 2 and 4, and Choongee from each Rhinwar 3 Togas.

Fees of permission to purchase grain and to export it to Shah-bunder, Tatta Rupee 1 and ½ per Rhinwar on the first sort, and 12 annas per Rhinwar on the second sort.

Chitty, Seelamuty, and Manzillanee fees of passing and shipping, according to the practice in force among other merchants; small grain exported to Shah-bunder to pay Rupees 4 Chutney per cent. valuation.

Customs upon imported goods to be levied from the English at Rupee 1 and ½ Chutney per cent. on the valuation.

Customs upon saltpetre, liquid and crystallized, Rupee 1 and 2 Tatta per cent. valuation.

Fees on boats laden with goods brought from abroad, at Tatta Rupee 1 and 38 pice in full.

Moree upon hired boats to be levied from the owners, according to the custom of the country, and Tatta Rupee 1 upon those the property of the English.

· Customs upon camels, horses, oxen, and other animals, Rupees 5 annas 12 per cent. valuation in full of all fees.

Customs upon burned and lacquered ware, as trays, boxes, etc., Tatta Rupee 1½ per cent. valuation.

Imports upon dried and green fruits, vegetables, pickles, etc., half the usual rates paid by the subjects of the country.

On hay purchased, Rupee 1 Chutney per 16 bundles; Rupee 1 upon eight loads of wood; Rupee 1 soortee upon 6 maunds chunam; and annas 2 per maund on lime burnt at home.

Gum produced in the garden to be sold to the Ziccadur on the same terms as by the husbandmen.

Customs upon timber used in building to be half what is established; Chobar and Rumbeybuney fees Tatta Rupee 1 upon every boat-load of goods coming and going, and Moree upon every hired boat according to custom.

Dutolles upon jukt goods annas 12 Chutney per cent.

Roosum Canoongo fees:—Water carriage from 500 to 2,000 maunds, Tatta Rupees 4; from 300 to 500 maunds, Rupees 3; from 100 to 300

Issued from the presence.

Seal of the Prince Meer Futten Ali Khan.

The killedars and officers of the town of Kurrachee will understand that Mr. Crow, Englishman, being ranked by us amongst our sincere and faithful adherents, therefore, out of regard to him and respect to his patrons, we hereby direct that if he pass in or out of the gates of the fort with arms, you do not on that account offer him any molestation or hindrance, but in all your behaviour observe kindness and cordiality; you will consider this command peremptory.

Dated the 19th of Leckyde, or the 14th of April 1800.

No. CIV.

TREATY with the AMEERS of SINDH, August 22nd, 1809.

Seal of His Highness Meer Gholam Ali.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the British Government and that of Sindh, namely, Meer Gholam Ali, Meer Kurreem Ali, and Meer Murad Ali.

ARTICLE 2.

Enmity shall never appear between the two States.

ARTICLE 3.

The mutual despatch of the vakeels of both governments, namely the British Government and Scindhian Government, shall always continue.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Sindh will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Sindh.

Written on the 10th of the month of Rujeeb-ool Moornjub, in the year of the Hegira 1224, corresponding with the 22nd of August 1809.

(Sd.) MINTO.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General at Fort St. George, the 16th of November 1809.

(Sd.)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secretary.

Seal.

No. CV.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company on the one hand and the AMEERS of SINDH on the other, November 9th, 1820.

The British Government and the Government of Sindh having in view to guard against the occurrence of frontier disputes, and to strengthen the friendship already subsisting between the two States, Mir Ismael Shah was invested with full power to treat with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the following Articles were agreed on between the two parties:-

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government on the one hand and Meer Kurreem Ali and Meer Murad Ali on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Mutual intercourse by means of vakeels shall always continue between the two governments.

ARTICLE 3.

The Ameers of Sindh engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any of the subjects of either of the two States should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation; but if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish or compel them to quit the country.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Sindh engage to restrain the depredations of the Khoosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

> Seal of the Honourable East India Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1820.

(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE In the name of the Merciful God. This is the Treaty which I, Meer Ismael Shah, vakeel of Shah Meer Kureem Ali Khan Rookn-ood-Dowla and Meer Shah Murad Ali Khan Ameer-ood-Dowla, concluded with Mr Elphinstone, Governor of the populous port of Bombay, on Thursday, in the month of Suffer 12:6 Hegira. If it pleases God, there will be no difference to a hair's breadth.

Seal of Ismael Shah.

Note.—The foregoing Treaty was approved by the Supreme Government on the 10th February 1821.

No. CVI.

TREATY with MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, CHIEF of KHEIRPORE.

A Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been concluded on the 2nd Zeekad 1247 A.H., corresponding with the 4th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, Chief of Kheirpore, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Governor-General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

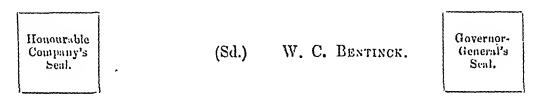
The two contracting powers mutually bind themselves from generation to generation never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having requested the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh for the merchants of Hindoostan, etc., the Government of Kheirpore agrees to grant the same within its own boundaries, on whatever terms may be settled with the Government of Hyderabad, namely, Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Kheirpore agrees to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties to be levied on all goods passing under this Treaty, and further promises that traders shall suffer no let or hindrance in transacting their business.



No. CVII.

TREATY with the GOVERNMENT of HYDERABAD, in SINDH.

A Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having been concluded on the 18th Zechy 1247 and, corresponding with 20th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, ruler of Hyderabad, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, a.c.å. and G.c.u., Governor-General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Sindh remain unimpaired and binding, and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger, envoy, etc., so that the firm connecting and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the house of the above-named Meer Murad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 2.

That the two contracting powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

That the British Government has requested a passage for the merchants and traders of Hindoostan by the river and roads of Sindh, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another, and the said Government of Hyderabad hereby acquiesces in the same request on the three following conditions:—

1st.—That no person shall bring any description of military stores by the above river or roads.

2nd .- That no armed vessels or boats shall come by the said river.

3rd.—That no English merchants shall be allowed to settle in Sindh, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India.

ARTICLE 4.

When merchants shall determine on visiting Sindh, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the said Government of Hyderabad by the Resident in Kutch, or other officer of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Government of Hyderabad having fixed certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize and goods proceeding by the aforesaid routes, shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of merchants and traders may be carried on without stop or interruption, and the custom-house officers and farmers of revenue of the Sindh government are to be specially directed to see that they do not delay the said merchants on pretence of awaiting for fresh orders from the government, or in the collection of the duties, and the said government is to promulgate a Tariff or Table of Duties leviable on each kind of goods, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 6.

That whatever portions of former Treaties entered into between the two States have not been altered and modified by the present one remain firm and unaltered, as well as those stipulations now concluded, and by the blessing of God no deviation from them shall ever happen.

ARTICLE 7.

That the friendly intercourse between the two States shall be kept up by the despatch of vakeels whenever the transaction of business, or the increase of the relations of friendship, may reader it desirable.

> Honourable Company's Seal,

(Sd.) W. C. Bentinck.

Governor-General's Seal.

No. CVIII.

COMMERCIAL TREATY between the Honourable the East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad, in Sindh, dated 2nd July 1834.

Whereas in the 1st Article of the Supplemental Treaty concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the government of Hyderabad on the 22nd day of April 1832, corresponding with the 20th of Zeekad 1247 Hegira, it was stipulated that the government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, etc., and "after that the officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic shall have examined the same statement, should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation and will be confirmed; but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, on hearing from the British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said duties." Now according to the terms of the above stipulation, the contracting States having made due inquiry, hereby enter into the following agreement:—

ARTICLE 1.

In lieu of a duty on goods proceeding up or down the river Indus, in virtue of the 5th Article of the perpetual Treaty of Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the rivers, between the sea and Roopur, a toll on each boat of Tatta Rupees 19 per Tatta khurrar, of which amount Rupees 8 shall be receivable by the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore, and Rupees 11 by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the rivers, namely, His Highness Bhawul Khan, Maharaja Runjeet Singh, and the Honourable the East India Company.

ARTICLE 2.

To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts and consequent altercation and delay, touching the size of boats, the toll is fixed on 30 Tatta khurrars. Be a boat large or small, she will pay toll according to this, and whether she measures 5 khurrars or 100 khurrars, she will be reckoned as one of 30.

ARTICLE 3.

The portion of the toll above described, appertaining to Sindh, and amounting to Tatta Rupees 240 on each boat, shall be levied at the bunder or port of the mouth of the river where the cargoes are transferred from the river to the sea boats, and vice versa, and divided as the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore may think best.

ARTICLE 4.

For the purpose of assisting in the realization of the toll due to Sindh, also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the merchants, boatmen, and others on the questions of hire, etc., as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British Agent (who shall not be an European gentleman), under the authority of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Agent to the Governor-General of India for the affairs of Sindh, shall reside at the bunder or port at the mouth of the river where cargoes are transferred from one description of boat to another; and the British Government binds itself that the said Agent shall neither engage in trade, nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or any other affairs of the Sindh government. It is further settled that, when occasion connected with this Treaty may render it advisable, the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of Sindh shall have the power of deputing one of his Assistants to the above described bunder or port, to settle any discussions that may have arisen; after doing which he is to return to Bhooj.

ARTICLE 5.

For the more perfect fulfilment of this Treaty, it is hereby distinctly stipulated that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description, of the merchandize or goods on board any boat passing up or down the river, be landed for sale by a merchant or merchants, such portion of merchandize or goods, whatever may be its quantity or quality, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties as levied by the respective governments within their own territories; the purpose of the toll agreed to by this Treaty being not to supersede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expense to which the governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the trade in transit on the river. It will be perfectly understood from this 5th Article that the governments have no claim to duties on merchandize merely passing up or down the river, and that the toll is all that is to be demanded, but should any portion, however small or large, of goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties will be levied.

Written on the 2nd day of July 1834, corresponding with the 24th of Suffer 1250 A. H.

(Sd.) W. C. Bentinck.

,, Frederick Adam.

, W. Morison.

,, Ed. Ironside.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Ootacamund on 2nd September 1834.

(Sd.) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to Govt of India.

No. CIX.

COMMERCIAL ARTICLES entered into with the GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD, in SINDH, by COLONEL HENRY POTTINGER, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for the affairs of Sindh, in virtue of authority vested in him by the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD AUCKLAND, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA in COUNCIL—1836.

PROPOSAL 1ST.

The coast of Sindh has no hills, and is so low and level that it is very difficult and even sometimes impossible to discover the proper entrance to the mouths of the river. Permission is therefore requested to lay down buoys in the water, and to erect wooden landmarks on the shore at the proper spots, which buoys and marks can be changed when alterations take place in the river.

PROPOSAL 2ND.

Cases will sometimes occur, notwithstanding these precautions, in which from foul winds or storms, vessels intending to come into the river will not be able to do so, and they must in that event seek for shelter in any port they can reach. The examination of the whole of the coasts and harbours of Kutch and Sindh from Mandavee to Kurrachee has therefore been ordered, and His Highness is requested to instruct his officers to this effect. Vessels of war will not be employed on this duty, and when the harbour of Kurrachee is to be examined (which it has not been since the mission of Mr. Smith in the year of the Hegira 1224), the officer will make a special application, through the Agent, for a perwannah to the Nawab of Kurrachee, to furnish a small boat, and one or two experienced men to assist.

Answer 1st.

Agreed.—Beacons may be erected on shore, and buoys laid down in the water, and changed as may become requisite from alterations in the river.

ANSWER 2ND.

Agreed.—A boat and men will be furnished when applied for.

PROPOSAL 3RD.

The anchorage fees (mohoree) on boats at Kikkur varies agreeable to their size. To prevent disputes and to encourage the resort of merchants to that and the other bunders at the mouths of the river, these fees are recommended to be reduced and defined, in order that information thereof may be given to the merchants concerned.

PROPOSAL 4TH.

Syud Azimooddeen Hossein, the Native Agent appointed by the Governor-General to reside at the mouths of the river, has arrived with me and is now about to proceed to his station. It is begged that His Highness will give orders to all the authorities to be kind and attentive to the Syud, and to refer to him in the event of any disputes about the toll on the sea, or river boats, or other matters which are to be strictly guided by Treaty, and any extra duties or demands not authorized by it to be positively prohibited.

PROPOSAL 5TH.

As the best season for sending goods up the river happens to be that at which they cannot be imported by sea, it becomes requisite to make some arrangement on this account. It is therefore to be arranged that all persons bringing goods to carry up the river may land them and place them in a warehouse or stores at Kikkur or Tatta, under the seal of the Native Agent before mentioned, until the proper season for their despatch up the river arrives. portion of such goods if sold at any time will of course be subject to the duties established by Treaty, and after they are once stored, no package is to be removed or opened without the leave of the Native Agent, else the full duties must be paid on such package.

ANSWER 3RD.

The settlement of this matter is left to Colonel Pottinger, and the officers of this government (Hyderabad) will be ordered to levy such anchorage fee as he may fix.

N.B.—Colonel Pottinger decided that each boat should pay half a Rupee in addition to the toll established by Treaty.

Answer 4th.

Agreed.—The officers of this government (Hyderabad) will receive particular instructions to the effect proposed.

Answer 5th.

Agreed.—Goods may be either warehoused, as proposed, at Kikkur or Tatta.

PROPOSAL GTH.

It is the wish of the Governor-General to establish fairs, to be held annually, and to which merchants from all nations would bring their goods and sell or exchange them for those of others. Thus merchants from Bulkh, Bokhara, Toorkistan, Cabool, would bring the production of those countries and exchange them for the produce of Europe, India, etc., which would be brought from India and Sindh by their merchants. If the Government of Sindh would give due encouragement, one of these fairs might be established in its territories, which would be a great source of wealth to the people and increase of revenue to the State. It is intended to propose to Maharajah Runjeet Singh to have one of these fairs held at Methunkote, or some place in that neighbourhood; and should the Ameers of Sindh approve of it, a similar one might be held yearly at Tatta.

PROPOSAL 7TH.

The Governor-General of India directs me to explicitly state that he looks to the government of Sindh to keep the Muzarees in complete check and to suggest how this is to be done effectually. If my advice is required, I will be ready to give it.

PROPOSAL STH.

The Hyderabad government must say distinctly whether it is responsible for the acts of the Kheirpore and Meerpore Ameers, as connected with the river and traffic by it, because if not, it will be requisite to enter into separate engagement with them, a measure which has been hitherto avoided out of respect to the paramouncy of Noor Mahomed Khan.

ANSWER 6TH.

Agreed.—A fair may be established and held either at Tatta or Kikkur.

Answer 7th.

The restraining and punishing of the Muzarees rests with this government (Hyderabad). When the Seikh troops are removed, what power have the Muzarees to disturb the country or molest boats? This government binds itself to be responsible for them.

Answer 8th.

This government (Hyderabad) is responsible as herein described.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Ameer will furnish troops according to his means at the requisition of the British Government, and render it all and every necessary aid and assistance throughout his territory during the continuance of war, and approve of all the defensive preparations which it may make while the peace and security of the countries on the other side of the Indus may be threatened. But the British Government will not covet a dam or deram of the territories enjoyed by His Highness and his heirs, nor the fortresses on this bank or that bank of the river Indus.

ARTICLE 7.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality, nor will any of the Baloches servants, dependants, relatives, or subjects of the Ameer be listened to should they complain against the said Ameer.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to improve, by every means possible, the growing intercourse by the river Indus, Mecr Roostum Khan promises all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may be hereafter thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus.

ARTICLE 9.

In order to further secure the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Kheirpore State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British minister shall reside at the Court of Kheirpore, and that the Ameer shall also be at liberty to depute an Agent to reside at the Court of the British Government, and the British minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his government.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of nine Articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Right Hononrable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and Meer Roostum Khan, on the part of himself, Chief of Kheirpore, the

The support afforded to you by the gnarantee of the British Government will, I am well assured, prove a source of future strength, and, if it be God's will, of continued prosperity, to your country; and I am glad to acknowledge the advantages which I hope to derive from your alliance and support in the warlike operations which I am about to undertake.

Having entered into a Trenty with Your Highness in all honesty and good faith, I should be sorry to find any part of the written agreement between us so worded as to leave either your successors or mine under the supposition that we concluded our compact in a spirit, on the one side or the other, of any thing like jealousy or distrust.

The mention, however, of a previous written agreement, in every instance, as to the temporary character of the occasional occupation of Sindh by the English, is calculated to convey this unpleasant idea.

I have therefore struck it out; and in place of inserting a sentence which casts a doubt on the sincerity of our intentions, I address you this friendly letter, as a lasting assurance of the plain meaning and purpose of the words of the separate Article, namely, that the British shall avail themselves of the fort of Bukker, the citadel of their ally the Meer of Kheirpore, only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present.

I trust that this mode of re-assuring Your Highness will have the double effect of setting your mind at ease and of putting you in possession of a written testimony to my intentions, such as may remain among your records in pledge of the sincerity of the British Government.

I bave, etc.,

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

AGREEMENT with MEER MOBARIK KHAN, of KHEIRPORE-1838.

Whereas Treaties of firm friendship and sincere amity have long been established between the government of the East India Company and that of Kheirpore, in Sindh, at the present time, agreeably to the request and desire of His Highness Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, and for the satisfaction of His Highness Meer Mobarik Khan, Talpore, the following additional agreement has been made through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Governor-General, in virtue of full

powers vested in him by the Right Honourable George Lord Anckland, a.o.n., Governor-General of India, etc., etc., etc.

The East India Company hereby agrees never to covet one real of the revenue of the share of Sindh in possession of Meer Mobarik Khan, nor to

interfere in its internal management.

The said Company further agrees to preserve the same friendly relation towards the said Meer Mobarik Khan and his descendants that it does towards

Meer Roostum Khan, in conformity with the terms of the Treaty now made with His Highness Meer Roostum Khan.

Done at Kheirpore, this 28th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 11th day of Saval 1254 A.H.

(Sd.) A. Burnes.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, Camp Dunowla, on the 16th of January 1839.

(Sd.) H. Torrens,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor-General.

The same to Meer Mahomed Khan and Meer Ali Murad Khan.

No. CXII.

AGREEMENT for the surrender of Kurrachee, February 7th, 1839.

Hassel Ben Butcha Khan, Subadar in the employ of the Governor of the fort and town of Kurrachee, and late Commandant of the fort on the point at the entrance of the harbour, has been this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine sent on board Her Britannie Majesty's Ship Wellesley by the said Governor (Khyer Mahomed) with full powers to treat with the British authorities for the surrender of the said fort and town of Kurrachee, accompanied by Synah Khan, in the service of Meer Noor Mahomed, who had been sent for the same purpose by Ali Rakhi to treat on the part of the civil government of the town.

It is, therefore, this day agreed by the said Hassel Ben Butcha Khan and Synah Khan, in the name of the said two G overnors on the one part, and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, and Brigadier Thomas Valiant, K.H., Commanding the British reserve Military force in Sindh, in the name and on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, on the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

That the full possession of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be this day given up by the aforesaid Governor to the British forces.

ARTICLE 2.

That the British land forces under the command of the said Brigadier Valiant shall this day, or as soon after as the Brigadier may deem it conveni-

ent, be allowed to encamp near the town, and that such boats shall be supplied by the native government as may be required by the British army upon payment of the usual boat hire for them, as also such camels and other means of conveyance as may be hereafter necessary, upon the like terms; as well as that all kinds of provisions and other supplies shall be furnished for the use of the said British forces as they may stand in need of and require, the same being paid for at the usual rates of the country.

In consequence of the fulfilment of these terms, the British officers before mentioned agree, in the name of the Honourable East India Company, that the persons and property of all the inhabitants of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be held sacred, and that they shall be at liberty to carry on their business as heretofore; that their trading vessels shall be allowed to enter the port, and trade as usual without the slightest interruption; and further that the civil government of Kurrachee shall be carried on by the authorities of the place.

In witness whereof we have, this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, set our hands hereunto, on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Wellesley, off Kurrachee.

(Sd.) FRED. LEWIS MAITLAND, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in India.

(Sd.) T. Valiant,
Brigadier, Commanding Reserve
Force in India.

The x mark of Hassel Ben Butcha.

The x mark of Synah Khan.

We, whose signatures are hereunto attached, ratify the above as the acts of our servants, in which we fully concur.

The x mark of Khyer Mahomed.

The x mark of Ali Rakhi.

Witness, this 7th day of February 1839.

(Sd.) J. GRAY,
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.

(Sd.) T. Postans, Lieut., Interpreter to Reserve Force.

No. CXIII.

TREATY between the British Government and the Ameers of Hyderabad, viz., Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan, 1839.

Whereas Treaties of friendship and amity have from time to time been entered into between the British Government and the Ameers of Sindh; and whereas circumstances have lately occurred which render it necessary to revise those Treaties; and a separate Treaty has already been concluded between the British Government and Meer Roostum Khan of Kheirpore; the following Articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan.

ARTICLE . 2.

A British force shall be maintained in Sindh and stationed at Tatta, or such other place westward of the river Indus as the Governor-General of India may select. The Governor-General will decide upon the strength of this force, which it is not intended shall exceed 5,000 fighting men.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Meer Mahomed Khan bind themselves to pay severally the sum of one lakh of Rupees, being three lakhs of Rupees altogether of the Company's currency, or of that called Bakkroo, or Timooree, in part payment of the expense of the British force every year. Meer Sobdar Khan is exempted from all contribution to the expense of this force.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territories now possessed by the Ameers of Hyderabad from all foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 5.

The four Ameers, party to this Treaty, shall remain absolute rulers in their respective principalities; and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into their territories. The officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameers from their subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

The four Ameers, being confirmed in their present possessions by the preceding Article, will refer to the Resident in Sindh any complaint of aggression which one of them may have to make against another; and the Resident, with the sanction of the Governor-General, will endeavour to mediate between them and settle their differences.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of aggressions by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor-General by the Resident, the Governor-General will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameers of Sindh will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; their amicable correspondence with friends and relations may continue.

ARTICLE 9.

The Ameers of Sindh will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a body of 3,000 troops, horse and foot, whenever required; these troops, when employed with the British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces. The Sindh contingent troops, if employed under British officers beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted in the Sindh territories. If the officers of the British Government establish a mint within the territories of the Ameers, parties to this Treaty, and there coin the Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee, the Ameers shall be entitled, after the close of the present military operations in Afghanistan, to a seigniorage on the coinage according to the customs of the country.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the river Indus, from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

ARTICLE 12.

But iny merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country; provided the payment goods sold in a British eamp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

. Anticle 13,

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Goraharee) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best period of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize, either at Goraharee or anywhere else (except at the British cantonment), such inerchant shall pay the usual duties upon them.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by the Governor-General of India on the one part, and the Ameers Meer Moor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Aleer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Mann on the other part, shall be binding for ever on all succeeding governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameers in perpetuity; all former Treaties between the contracting parties not rescinded by the provisions of this engagement remaining in force.

This Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, having been signed in quadruplicate by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, at Bussee, on the 11th day of March 1859, one of these four documents will be separately granted, through Colonel H. Pottinger, Resident, Hyderabad, the negotiator of the Treaties, to each of the four Ameers on his delivering a counterpart engagement, under his seal and signature, to the British Resident in Sindh, Colonel H. Pottinger.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Dated the 11th March 1839.

No. CXIV.

TREATY OF fourteen Articles Detween the British Government and the Amere of Meerpore, Meer Sher Mahomed

KHAN-1841.

Whereas Treaties of amity and friendship have been concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, a separate Treaty on the same principle is now entered into between that power and His

Autiole 8.

The Ameer will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; his amicable correspondence with his friends and relations may continue.

Anticle 9.

The Ameer will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for the purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a proportional quota of troops to that supplied by other Ameers whenever required. These troops, when employed with British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces; the Ameer's troops, if employed beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted into the Ameer's territory.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameer.

Auticle 12.

But any merchandize landed from boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

ARTICLE 13.

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Gorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best season of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize either at Gorabaree or anywhere else, except at the British cantonment, such merchant shall pay the usual duty.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by 'the Governor-General of India on the one part and Meer Sher Mahomed Klian on the other part

to time require.

for every Rupee so coined the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee, and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees so coined for the Ameers shall be delivered to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed officers, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within one hundred yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be named, such a quantity of wood fit for the purpose of fuel at the price of the British Government may from time

ARTICLE 7.

The tollowing piaces and districts are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government: Kurrachee and Tatta, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier; and, moreover, the right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurrachee right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurrachee and Tatta along such line, and within such limits on either side thereof as and Tatta along such line, and within such limits the Major-General Sir Charles Napier may prefer; and within such limits the officers of the British Government shall alone have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 8.

All the rights and interests of the Ameers, or of any one of them, in Subzulkote, and in all the territory intervening between the present frontier of Bhawulpore and the town of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, the ever faithful ally and friend of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

To the Meer Sobdar Khan, who has constantly evinced fidelity to his engagements and attachment to the British Government, is ceded territory producing half a lakh of annual revenue, such eession being made in consideration of the loss he will sustain by the transfer of Kurrachee to the British Government, and as a reward for his good conduct.

ARTICLE 10.

The Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty will, after hearing the several Ameers, finally decide what lands shall be made over to Meer Sobdar Khan, in pursuance of the above Article, by the other Ameers.

ARTICLE 11.

Inssmuch as the territories to be ceded by the several Ameers, under the provisions of this Treaty, differ in annual value, and the amount of the tribute now payable by the several Ameers is not altogether the same, the Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier shall hear the several Ameers as to the annual value of the lands so ceded, and shall declare what payments of money, or what cessions of land in lieu thereof, shall be made by the Ameers, who shall make no cession of lands, or cessions of lands of inferior value, to such as shall make such cessions of higher value under this Treaty, that so the value of the cessions made by the several Ameers (always excepting Meer Sobdar Khan) shall be as nearly commensurate as possible with the tribute to the payment of which each was before liable.

ARTICLE 12.

The remainder of the tribute now payable which shall not be absorbed in the making of such compensations, or lands yielding an annual revenue of equal amount, shall be at the disposal of the British Government, but the British Government will retain no portion thereof for itself.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

DRAFT of TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the AMEERS of KHEIRPORE—1842.

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Bhoong Bhara, and the third part of the district of Subzulkote, and the villages of Gotkee, Maladee, Chaonga, Dadoola, and

Uzeezpore, and all the territories of the Ameers of Kheirpore, or any of them intervening between the present dominions of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore and the town and district of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab.

ARTICLE 2.

The town of Sukkur, with such arrondissement as shall be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and the islands of Bukkur and the adjoining islets, and the town of Roree, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty and of the Treaty to be concluded with the Ameers of Hyderabad shall appropriate the surplus tribute, from which the Ameers of Hyderabad will be relieved by that Treaty (of which an account will be rendered to the Ameers of Kheirpore), or lands of equal value in lieu thereof, first, to the indemnification of such Ameers of Kheirpore, other than Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, as may make cessions of territory under this Treaty, and then, for the benefit of Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, in proportion to the annual value of the cessions made by them respectively under this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Kheirpore having, by the Treaty concluded on the 24th December 1838, agreed, "in order to improve by every means possible the growing intercourse by the River Indus, to afford all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may hereafter be thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus," and the Ameers of Hyderabad having since, by a Treaty concluded in 1839, agreed "that no toll shall be levied on trading boats passing up and down the river Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within their territories, with the proviso that any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, except goods sold in a British camp or cantonment, which goods shall be exempt from the payment of duty," the Ameers of Kheirpore now agree to abide by and observe the above provision, in the same manner and as fully as if the same were inserted in the Treaty concluded by them in 1838.

ARTICLE 5.

The only coin legally current in the dominions of the Ameers of Kheirpore after the 1st January 1815 shall be the Company's Rupee and the Rupee hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government will coin for the Ameers of Kheirpore such number of Rupees as they may require from time to time, such Rupees bearing on one side the effigy of the Sovereign of England, with such inscription as the British Government may from time to time adopt, and on the reverse such inscription or device as the Ameers may prefer.

ARTICLE 7.

Such Rupees, so to be coined for the Ameers, shall contain the same quantity of silver and of the same fineness as the Company's Rupees; and for every Rupee so coined, the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees, so coined for the Ameers, shall be delivered over to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed officer, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 8

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within 100 yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be named, such quantity of wood fit for the purposes of fuel at the price of the as the officers of the British Government may from time to time require.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government renounces every claim heretofore made upon the late Meer Mobarik Khan, or upon Meer Nusseer Khan, or the other sons of the late Meer Mobarik Khan, on account of nuzzerana, in the name of the late Shah Suja, or on account of annual tribute, and the arrears thereof and the interest thereon, on its own behalf.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

No. CXVI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to MEER ALI MURAD KHAN, of KHEIRPORE—1866.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the Government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) J. LAWRENCE.

The 19th March 1866.

XI.-LAPSED STATES.

1. BROACH.

Broach was conquered by the Mahrattas from the Muhammadans in 1685, from which time the Nawabs of Broach continued to hold their territories as subordinates of the Peshwa. In consequence of certain claims against the Nawab of Broach, which were due by right of sovereignty to the Government of Surat, the Bombay Government ordered and subsequently countermanded an expedition against Broach. But the local authorities at Surat persisted and sent a force in 1771 to enforce the demand. The expedition failed, and preparations were being made to renew it when the Nawab came to Bombay, and a Treaty (No. CXVII) was concluded with him on the 30th November 1771. The terms given to the Nawab were not so liberal as he expected, and on his return to Broach he proceeded to treat with great disrespect the chief of the factory there, who was in consequence directed to withdraw to Surat. In the following year the expedition was carried out, and Broach was taken on the 18th November 1772. The right of the British Government to Broach was reeognised by the treaty of Purandhar* and subsequently by the treaty of Salbai, t but the town and district were ceded t to Sindhia in 1783, in consideration of his services in negotiating that treaty.

In the Mahratta war of 1803 Broach was again taken by a British force, and it was finally ceded to the British Government by article 3 of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon. The deseendants of the last Nawab of Broach enjoy hereditary pensions from the British Government.

2. MANDVI.

The early history of this State furnishes a remarkable example of the manner in which the Mahrattas dealt with questions of suecession to dependent Chiefships. If there is no instance in which the Peshwa withheld his sanction from succession by adoption, there is also none in which he permitted it without subjecting the State to a heavy fine, which was also not unfrequently exacted in cases of direct succession.

The State of Mandvi was founded by a Bhil Chieftain whose successors gradually acquired sufficient power to raise themselves to the rank of petty

^{*} See The Peshwa, Vol. VI. † See The Peshwa, Vol. VI. ‡ See Gwalior, Vol. IV.

sovereigns. In 1730 the ruling Chief, Durjan Singh, was deprived of his possessions by Damaji Rao Gaekwar, but about twenty years afterwards he was restored by the Peshwa as a return for military services which he rendered against the Portuguese at Bassein. Durjan Singh died in 1771 and was succeeded by his cousin, Bhagwan Singh, who was required to pay a nazarana of Rupees 1,00,000 to the Peshwa. His distant relative, Guman Singh, who succeeded to the State in 1776, was subjected to a payment of Rupees 1,50,000; and in 1786, on the death of Guman Singh without issue, and on the succession of Nahar Singh, also called Durjan Singh, a nazarana of Rupees 60,000 was levied by the Peshwa.

By the treaty of Bassein the State of Mandvi, erroneously called Nundary came under the British Government and was subjected to a tribute of Rupees 65,000. For seven years, however, the Raja evaded payment of the tribute, and in 1809 the British Government were on the point of reducing their demand to Rupees 25,000, when an insurrection broke out in the country. This rising was headed by a fanatical Musalman named Abdur Rahman, who seized the fort of Mandvi from which the Raja fled, murdered the Raja's minister, and committed depredations in the surrounding country, threatening to carry fire and sword into the British districts if the English officers did not embrace the Muhammadan faith. In his distress the Raja threw himself on the protection of the British Government, to whom he engaged (No. CXVIII) to pay the expenses of military aid and six annas in every rupee of revenue annually. With the aid of a British force the Raja was reinstated, after which, in lieu of a share of the revenues, the Raja agreed (No. CXIX) to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 60,000. In consideration of the exhausted state of the country, the Raja was neither required to pay the cost of the expedition, amounting to Rupees 20,000, nor his arrears of tribute, which had risen to upwards of Rupees 4,50,000.

Durjan Singh died without male issue in 1814, and was succeeded by his cousin Hamir Singh, from whom the British Government demanded no nazarana. This Chief fell into the hands of evil advisers, and they instigated him to hostilities with the British Government, the intention being to put the country under the Peshwa, with whom the British Government were then at war. The overthrow of Baji Rao, however, and the approach of a British force to Mandvi with the view of annexing the country, brought the Raja to reason, and in May 1818 he signed an Agreement (No. CXX) to dismiss his advisers and to make no change in the administration of his affairs without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

On the 13th February 1834 Hamir Singh was succeeded by his son Waje Singh, who was killed on the 19th October 1838 by an explosion of fireworks. His posthumous son, whose succession was recognised, died on the 13th December 1839, and the direct line of succession became extinct. The nearest claimant was forty-two degrees removed from the common ancestor of the family and was moreover imbecile. The State was therefore treated as an escheat and annexed to the British dominions.

3. SURAT.

The first establishment of the English at Surat, which was then included in the Suba of Ahmadabad, took place in 1611. A fleet, which was despatched from England in that year to establish commercial intercourse with the western coast of India, was victorious in a series of actions with a powerful Portuguese fleet, which so raised the reputation of the English as to accelerate the confirmation of a Treaty (No. CXXI) with the Governor of This treaty was afterwards confirmed by a farman from Delhi Ahmadabad. in 1613, granting permission for the establishment of factories at Surat, Cambay, Ahmadabad, and Gogha, with certain commercial privileges. the first settlement effected by the English on the east of India. made the chief seat of the Company's trade in 1629 and continued to be so till 1687, when the position was transferred to Bombay. In 1614 King James I of England sent a letter to the Emperor of Delhi by the hand of Sir Thomas Roe. The result was a farman from the Emperor of Delhi granting the English complete freedom to trade in his dominions (No. CXXII).

No political influence appears to have been acquired at Surat till 1664, when the town was first attacked and partially plundered by Shivaji. The gallant defence which the English made in their factory procured for them in 1667 a new Farman (No. CXXIII) from Aurangzeb, reducing the customs duties and securing the unmolested transit of their goods. Owing to hostilities with Aurangzeb, however, the factory at Surat was seized in 1687, but it was eventually restored. In 1712, in consequence of the exactions of the governor, the English withdrew from Surat, but in 1716 a new Charter was obtained, mainly through the influence of Mr. Hamilton, the Surgeon at the Court of Delhi. From that time the English continued to trade quietly at Surat for some years.

In 1746 Teg Bakht Khan, the Governor of Surat, died, and was succeeded by Safdar Khan, who placed his son Wakhar Khan in charge of the castle, which, under the Mughals, had always been a separate command from the civil administration of the town. But an adventurer named Mian Achan or Mai-ud-din, who had married the daughter of Teg Bakht Khan, being supported by the inhabitants of the town, expelled Wakhar Khan from the fort. By the assistance of the English and of Damaji Gaekwar, to whom he gave up one-fourth of the revenues of Surat, he also succeeded in expelling Safdar Khan from the civil government of the town, in which he continued to rule till 1751, when he was himself expelled by Safdar Khan and Wakhar Khan. In the prosecution of the contest, Wakhar Khan obtained the help of Damaji Gaekwar on the promise of half the revenues of Surat, but when his restoration was accomplished, objections were raised to so large a payment, and it was finally settled that the Gaekwar should receive one-third, which he afterwards shared equally* with the Peshwa.

Kasinath Hari's

Sri Paut Pardhan Chirni Tatpar Kasinath
Hari Narentar.

Seal.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bandar of Surat by reason of Kasinath Hari, Srimant Peshwa Sahib's kamavisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib, Kaim ad-Daula, Bahadar, on account of some Articles of the revenues of the aforesaid Bandar, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which, by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Ramsay, Esq., Chief of the English Factory and Governor of the Mughal's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled that in future in the undermentioned Articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the above-mentioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective faiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

On indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is now somewhat increased, the whole revenue is Rupees 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,251 and 10; mans.

	T_{i}	hirteer	Art	ioles.					
									Rupocs.
Indigo					•	•	•	•	2,700
Tenk-wood	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,625
Umra and Dumas Fisher	Y .			•	•	•	•	•	560
The Chaukis of the That	ia Chai	ırasi	•	•	•	•	•	•	500
The Farm of the boats	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	700
Umra Pottalis or liquor	liops		•	•	•	•	•	•	180
The Dutch Chauki .	٠,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48
Umra Chauki	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Jowel Offleo, Vera		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 600
From the jewel office for	custon	۱.	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
Dhylami in Chaurasi	_		•	•.	•	•	. •	•	90
Batti cleaners in the tha	na of C	haura	sipa	ıy for	BOVOIL	mont	l18 •	•	84
Nakas or customs on cat	tlo .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	324
								•	7,510
									7,010

^{*} TRANSLATION OF AN AGREEMENT between KAIM-UD-DAULA, BAHADUR, NAWAH OF SURAT, BIRL KASINATH HARI, the Preniva's Chaura.

During these dissensions the castle fell into the hands of Sidi Masud of Janjira and Rajpur. The English factory was in great danger, and, through

Tindals, customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year-

Twelve Articles.

Tanksal or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagri from the parganas not more than formerly to go in the certificates, Jagri from the Decean was never included in the certificates, and is not to be.

Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the Chankis in the suburbs, the Chantia's writers to attend.

The customs on surangi (a dye) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on kusumba (a red dye) shall, as usual, be brought to account.

The income from Raniala shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of Rupees I-8 each shall be brought to account.

Artificers to be allowed to the Thana, and not to be taken in belt, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklayers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

From the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib to be given shawls from the Naibat.

Palanquin charges from Khushir.

Kasinath Hari, kamavisdar for the share of Srimant Peshwa Sahib, agrees that if the before-mentioned Nawab Sahib, according to the before-written agreement, gives the just proportion to the Sarkar of the Peshwa, I have not, nor shall have, as is above written any claims upon the Nawab Sahib. In testimony of which two agreements are drawn out; to one copy the seal and writing of the Nawab is affixed, and to the other the scal und writing of Kasinath Hari, kamavisdar of the before-mentioned.

In the Bundar of Surat, the first day of the month Shaban, in the year of the Hijra 1200 corresponding with the 29th of May 1786 of the Christian era.

Written in the Mahratta language by Kasinath Hari.

These twenty-eight Articles are settled between the Nawab Kaim-nd-Danla, Bahadur, and Kasinath Hari, the Srimant Pardhan's kamavisdar at Surat. There was a dispute respecting the Peshwa's share of the revenue, which has been settled by the advice and means of Mr. Ramsay, Chief of the English Factory. The particulars of the Articles are written in Persian, according to which the Nawab of Surat is to give the share yearly when there will be no dispute from year to year. The 1st of Shaban 1200.

Mur^{ut}ab Shud.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between KAIM-UD-DAULA, NAWAR of SURAT, and KASINATH HARI, the Peshwa's Chauka.

The Nawab's Knim-ud-Daula. Scal.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bandar of Surat by reason of Kaslnath Hari, Srimant Peshwa Sahib's kamavisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib, Kaim-ud-Daula, Bahadur, on account of some Articles of the revenue of the aforesaid Baudar, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which, by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Rumsay, Esq., Chief of the English factory and Governor of the Mughal's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled that in future in the undermentioned Articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the abovementioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective faiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

the influence of the Dutch, a peace* was negotiated between the Agent at Surat and the Sidi, by which all English troops were to be withdrawn

The Nawab Kaim-ud-Daula, Bahadur, agrees that the sixth share of the undermentioned Articles shall in future be given to the Sarkar of Srimant Peshwa Sahib according to what is right

On indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is somewhat now increased, the whole revenue is

Rupecs 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,351 and 101 annas.

	Thir	rteen .	Articl	las.						-
Indigo										Rupees.
Tcak-wood	•	•	• •	•	•	•				2,700
	. ,	•	•	•		•			·	1,625
Umra and Dumas F	isnery	•		•	•					560
The Chaukis of the		Thaur	ısi	•						500
The Farm of the box								•	•	700
Umra Pettahs or liq	uor shor	os .					•		•	180
Tho Dutch Chauki		•	·			•	•	•	•	48
Umra Chauki .		-	Ī	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Jewel office, Vera	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
From the jewel office	a for and	tom	•	•	•	• ,		•	•	600
Phulsari in the Char		COTT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
		e or	٠.	•	. •	•	•	•	•	90
Batti cleaners in the	Thana	or Cha	aurası	—pay	for so	ven m	onths		•	84
Nakas or customs on	cattle	•	•	•	•	•	•			324
			-							
							Tor	ΑĿ	•	7,510

Directions have been given to the karbharis (clerks) that they go on agreeable to former customs.

Tindals customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year-

Twelve Articles.

From the tindals of ships, Rupees 10 a year, tanksal or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagri from the parganas not more than formerly to go in the certificates.

Jagri from the Deccan was never included in the certificates, and is not to be.

Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the Chaukis in the suburbs, his writers are to attend.

The customs on surangi (a dye) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on Kusumba (a red dye) shall, as usual, be brought to account. The income from Raniala shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of 1-2 each should be brought to account.

It was usual to allow one artificer from each trade on his account; two of each shall be. allowed, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklayers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

Written by the Nawab.

By reason of the decrease in the revenue these have been stopt.

From the Nawab's Sarkar should be given shawls from the Naibat.

Palanquin charges from the Khuski. Dated the 1st of the month Shaban, in the year of the Hijra 1200, corresponding with the 29th of May 1786 of the Christian era.

*[Declared null and void by the Honourable the President in Council, Bombay, on the 22nd November 1751.

TREATY between Mr. Lambe and Council and Safdar Khan and Sidi Masud.

ARTICLE 1.

As soon as the peace is concluded the English are to take all the soldiers from the castle that are in their service, as well Europeans as Indians, and send them on board the ships at the Bar; at the same time all the Batteries belonging to Masud Khan are to be dismantled.

and the establishments reduced to the footing on which they stood in time of peace. This treaty was repudiated by the Bombay Government, and in the following year, 1752, a new Treaty (No. CXXIV) was made, under which the English were to receive compensation for losses and to trade according to their farman.

Quarrels soon broke out between Safdar Khan and the Sidi, and the former opened negotiations with the English in 1757 to put them in possession of the fleet on condition of their expelling the Sidi from the fort; but the offer was not accepted. In the meantime Safdar Khau died in 1758, and Sidi Ahmad, who succeeded his father Sidi Masud in the government of the castle, made himself the enemy of the English by his close alliance with the Dutch and the piracies which he committed. He was so detested by the people of Surat that they offered to make over to the English the command of the fleet and the castle, with funds for their support, if they would expel the Sidi. A Treaty (No. CXXV) was accordingly concluded in 1758 with Faris Khan, in which it was agreed that he should be put in possession of the government of the town, the English taking the government of the castle and continuing to enjoy all their commercial privileges. The fear of provoking the Mahrattas, who at this time were supposed to have designs on Surat, prevented this enterprise from being carried out.

ARTICLE 2.

The soldiers in the factory, of what denomination soever, are to be sent away, reserving only the same number as usual in times of tranquillity.

ARTICLE 3.

That all the ships and goods now at Bombay are to have leave to go to their respective ports of Mecca, Jedda, Bengal, or anywhere else that they may be bound to.

ARTICLE 4.

After the peace is concluded, there is to be no more fighting either in the city or at the Bar.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company are to pay yearly the same sum as is agreeable to their farmans, with the charges thereon.

ARTIOLE 6.

The English are not to protect or take into their factory any goods but what belong immediately to them.

We, the under-written Chief and Council for the Company of England at Surat, declare that we approve of the Articles of this present Treaty of peace from our full and entire will, and promise to conform to them and execute them according to their tenor.

(Signed by Mr. Lambe and Council.)

Witnessed by the Dutch Secretary.

Subsequently, at the invitation of the people who were tired of bad government and afraid of the interference of the Mahrattas, a force from Bombay, under Captain Maitland, successfully bombarded the town and, as the result, a Treaty (No. CXXVI) was concluded with Mian Achan on the 4th March 1759, which confirmed that made with Faris Khan in the previous year, and appointed Faris Khan to be Deputy at Surat under the government of Mian Achan, an office which was abolished in 1777. These engagements were in the same year confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi.

From the time when they obtained possession of the castle of Surat and the command of the fleet, the power of the British Government at Surat greatly They were, in fact, the rulers of the country, while the Nawab became merely a titular Chief with the government of the town. In February 1763 Nawab Mian Achan died. There were four competitors for the succession: Mir Kuth-ud-din; his eldest son, Faris Khan; the Deputy, Ali Nawaz Khan; and Nur-ud-din Ali Khan. The British Government declared in favour of Kuth-ud-din, who was installed on the 14th April 1763. He died in March 1790, and it was then proposed to obtain from the Emperor of Delhi a sanad investing the British Government with the sole administration of Surat, so as to remove the inconvenience of a double government. But the Governor-General in Council thought it inexpedient to do so, because the Nawab's eldest son, Nizam-ud-din Khan, had a claim to the office of Nawab by right of inheritance, and the Emperor was then a puppet in the hands of Sindhia. Application was made to the Emperor for a sanad of investiture in favour of Nizam-ud-din Khan, who paid a nazar of Rupees 20,000. No sanad, however, was furnished, and in December 1792 Nizam-ud-din Khan was installed by order of the British Government, and the Nawab afterwards declined to receive a sanad from Delhi, and expressed his desire to be dependent solely on the British. In 1798 negotiations were commenced for a treaty with the Nawab, under which he was to pay a lakh of rupees a year towards the expenses of the management of the castle and town of Surat; but before the agreement was brought to a final conclusion the Nawab died on the 8th January 1799.

The succession of the Nawab's brother Nasir-ud-din was recognised on his signing a Treaty (No. CXXVII) vesting the entire administration of the city and its revenues in the hands of the British Government, who were to pay to the Nawab Rupees 1,00,000 yearly, and one-fifth of the annual revenues after deducting all charges and expenses of collection. In lieu of this variable

allowance, the Nawab in 1817 agreed (No. CXXVIII) to accept a fixed provision of Rupees 1,50,000. The Nawab died on the 23rd September 1821, and was succeeded by his son Mir Afzal-ud-din, on whose death, on the 8th August 1842, without male issue, the titular dignity and office became extinct. A provision of Rupees 52,800 a year was settled on his son-in-law Jafar Ali Khan and two grand-daughters. The pension to the family was raised in 1857 to Rupees 1,00,000, to be continued till the death of the survivor of the three grantees. Jafar Ali Khan died on the 21st August 1863; and one grand-daughter, the wife of Mir Ghulam Baba Khan, on the 13th July 1886.

4. KOLABA.

The first Angria, Kanhoji, was a servant of Shivaji, and gained a considerable principality under him and his descendants. This territory was divided between his two sons, Sakhoji and Sambhaji, the latter holding Savarndurg. The family were notorious pirates, and one of the earliest engagements* which the British Government made with the Peshwa had for its object the suppression of the outrages which they committed at sea. On the ascendancy of the Peshwa, Tulaji, the son of Sambhaji, was stripped of his possessions and died in prison. Sakhoji died in 1733 without male issue, and Manaji, the eldest of Kanhoji's three illegitimate sons, acknowledged the stipremacy of the Peshwa, by whom his son Raghuji was invested in the year 1766. On Raghuji's death in 1793 internal disturbances broke out, which led the Peshwa to occupy the whole territory. But in 1796 the State was restored to Raghuji's son Manaji, who, however, was deposed in 1799, by the Peshwa Baji Rao, at the instigation of Sindhia, in favour of Babu Rao, Sindhia's near relative. This Chief was succeeded by his nephew Sambhaji. But the Peshwa again set aside this line, and restored the old family in the person of Manaji, grandson of the Chief of the same name, who was deposed in 1799. Manaji died in 1817, and his son Raghuji had not been invested when the hostilities between the British Government and the Peshwa broke out. The peculiar connection which had subsisted between the principality of Angria and the Peshwa rendered it necessary that a treaty should be concluded with Raghuji after the conclusion of the war, recognising the rights which he enjoyed, and embracing certain exchanges of territory to secure a well-defined boundary. The Treaty (No. CXXIX) was concluded in 1822. It guaranteed the territory of Kolaba against external attack; prohibited the Chief from

political intercourse with other States; bound him to subordination to the British power; and defined generally his relations with the British Government. The exchanges provided for in article 3 of the treaty were not effected till 1827.

Raghuji Angria died on the 26th December 1838. On the 28th January 1839, however, a posthumous son was born; and his succession, under the name of Kanhoji Angria, was recognised. This boy died on the 9th April 1840, and with him the direct and legitimate line of claimants to the Chieftainship became extinct. The widows of Raghuji Angria wished to adopt a son. The succession was also claimed by Sambhaji Angria, grandson of Yesaji, the second illegitimate son of the first Kanhoji. But after full deliberation both claims were rejected, and the territory of Kolaba was annexed to the British dominions. Life pensions, amounting to Rupees 53,560, were settled on the different members of the Angria family.

5. SATARA.

After Shahnji, the grandson of Shivaji, had been released from captivity and had recovered his rights* as head of the Mahratta power, he left the control of his affairs entirely in the hands of his Minister Balaji Biswanath. Previous to his death he adopted Ram Raju, a grandson of his aunt Tara Bai of Kolhapur, a younger branch of Shivaji's family, and gave to the Peshwa a deed bestowing on him the entire control of the Mahratta confederacy, on condition of his maintaining the dignity of the house of Shivaji in the person of Ram Raja and his descendants. From that time the Rajas of Satara remained either puppets or prisoners of the Peshwa, until the overthrow of the Peshwa's power in 1817. After the conclusion of the treaty of 1756 with the Peshwa,* a commercial Treaty (No. CXXX) was concluded with Ram Raja.

At the commencement of the war of 1817 Pratap Singh was Raja of Satara. He had succeeded his father, the second Shahuji, the adopted son and successor of Ram Raja. Pratap Singh was kept a close prisoner by the Peshwa Baji Rao, who had given orders that the Raja and his family should be put to death rather than allowed to fall into the hands of the British. In the proclamation issued by Mr. Elphinstone on the 11th February 1818,† the intention was declared of placing the Raja of Satara at the head of a separate State

This he refused to do, and was therefore removed to Benares; where he was allowed a pension of Rupees 10,000 a month. He died at Benares in 1847, leaving no male issue, but having, it is said, adopted his first cousin Bala Sahib Senapati a few years before his death.

On the deposition of Pratap Singh, his brother Shahuji or Appa Sahib was placed in power, and a new Treaty (No. CXXXIII) was concluded with him on the 4th September 1839. Soon after his accession Shahuji prohibited the practice of sati and abolished all transit duties in his State. He was an intelligent and popular ruler. He died on the 5th April 1848. During bis illness he adopted a collateral relative, Venkaji Raje, descended from Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta empire. But Government refused to recognise the adoption, and decided that the Satara territory had, by failure of heirs, lapsed to the power that bestowed it. The Ranis remonstrated against the resumption of the State, and refused the provision offered to them. Eventually, however, they acquiesced in the arrangements made, receiving for themselves and their adopted son their lands and the private property left by the Raja, together with a liberal allowance from the British Government for life. Venkaji Raje died in 1864, and in the following year the eldest and only surviving Rani was granted permission to adopt a son, Rajaram, on the understanding that he would only succeed to her private property, personal and real. The Rani died in 1874, when half her pension, amounting to a sum of Rupees 2,500 per mensem, was continued to Rajaram for life, and it was in contemplation to provide him with a suitable

Third.—That Balwant Rao Chitnavis be dismissed from Your Highness's Councils and not permitted to reside within Your Highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

Fourth.—The persons whose names are inserted in a separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description as the same stood in July 1836. This guarantee is to be binding on Your Highness and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by Your Highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government; all complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment.

The above are the terms to be agreed to by Your Highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the Treaty of the 25th September 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by Your Highness; and while it is announced to Your Highness that there can be no modification in these terms as Your Highness's sincere well-wisher, the British Government, offers them in the confidence that Your Highness's penetration will recognise their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected also that the elemency of the British Government in preserving your State [Raj] will be duly appreciated by Your Highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce Your Highness for the future scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence by acting up to the provisions and principles of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab will not engage in any war with any of his neighbours without the consent of the President and Council; but in all wars which he shall engage in with their consent, or if he shall be suddendly attacked in his territories, they shall give him effectual support and assistance, he paying the troops on the following terms:—

N.B.—The commissioned officers of the Company and the superior officers of the Nawab to be paid at the discretion of the party assisted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party assisting.

ARTICLE 7.

The Nawab agrees to pay unto the Honourable Company, in consideration and acquittal of all demands to this day, the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, which the Honourable the President and Council agree to accept in full for their claim on him for the phoorza and exactions of customs on British merchants, on condition he shall inviolably adhere to the terms herein contained; and on failure hereof, it is hereby declared that the above sum of four lakhs shall be deemed and taken to be for repaying the expense incurred by the expedition only; and the Honourable the President and Council in such case hereby declare themselves at free liberty to pursue the most effectual means for the recovery of any demands which they or their allies have or may hereafter have upon him. The said four lakhs of Rupees are to be paid within two years and a half from the date hereof, at the following stated periods, viz.:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One lakh more within twelve months from the first payment; and the

One lakh remaining in the following year; for which he will enter into a bond, binding himself and his heirs, and mortgaging his whole territories.

ABTICLE 8.

In case any expedition shall be hereafter undertaken, and suggess about it, the Honourable the President and Council will take care that the Mawab of Baroach shall have a recompense adequate to the assistance is new afford.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the friendship established between the Company and the Nawab, he shall have firm friendship with a tree liberal and allies, particularly the Nawabs of Surat and Campay and vinorabe shall enter into a Treaty, and shall consider all their experience of anyther shall consider all his enemies as theirs. For the tree price angular tracks, we, on the parts of the Flanch, of the parts of the Sandy, of

Bombay Cartle, 30th November 1773.

No. CXVII.

ARTICLES for a TREATY of PEACE and FIRM FRIENDSHIP between the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, and the Nawab Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, of Baroach, etc.—1771.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship to subsist uninterrupted in future between the Honourable Company and the Nawab of Baroach, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

All British subjects, or persons trading under the protection of the Honourable Company's sealed passes and colours, shall pay no customs at Baroach, etc., places in the Nawab's country, except such as the Honourable the President and Council shall impose, which shall be levied by such persons as they shall appoint on account of the Honourable Company; and the Nawab engages, for himself and successors, that no fees, duties, or exactions of any sort shall be levied on the said trade by himself or them on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the President and Council shall have free liberty to settle a factory wherever they think proper; and a suitable portion of ground for building the said factory on, or a convenient house, shall be allotted for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

The Dutch have already a factory at Baroach; but in future no other European nation shall be permitted to settle a factory at Baroach without the consent of the Honourable the President and Council.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab engages never to assist the enemies of the English nation, but obliges himself to assist the Honourable Company in the wars they may be engaged in with one thousand private sepoys and three hundred cavalry, with their officers, or such larger number as they may want and he can spare, at the following rates, viz:—

or at such rates as it shall appear they stand him in.

SEPARATE ARTICLE entered into with the NAWAB of BAROACH.

You, the Nawab Saheb Imtyazood, Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, may live at the port of Baroach, freely believing us your friends for ever. We have given up the demands of phoorza, its produce for forty years, overcharge in the customs on goods belonging to the merchants under the Honourable Company, and charge of the expedition sent against you. Our hearts are quite cleared, and we have made a friendship agreeable to your wishes. No demands nor answer now remain to make with you. We have given you this acquittance, in full for all demands, as above mentioned.

We shall get paid yours and your subjects' just debts, from any persons or place under your government, on being proved. We shall admit no information against you; we look upon Baroach as ours and Bombay as yours. This protection paper is granted you from the part of the Honourable Company, with their word as well as our word and honour, that we shall not fail in our friendship and assistance of force and ammunition upon occasion, for which purpose this everlasting protection paper is given you. All the counsellors are bound that no difference will be either with you or your children, and the friendship shall be daily increased more and more. You may, if you choose, come to Bombay with your family. For your coming and going, as well as for the performance of all the conditions herein above mentioned, this agreement will serve you as a voucher, which we agree to perform with the Honourable Company's word and honour. Should any merchants of Baroach, or the persons under your protection, choose to trade for Bombay, we agree to their doing it freely, and paying the usual customs of this place, without hindrance on the part of the Honourable Company.

TRANSLATION of the NAWAB'S BOND to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Know all men that I, Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, Nawab of Baroach, have this day agreed and acknowledged myself indebted unto the Honourable United English East India Company the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, current money of Bombay, for the payment of which to be well and truly made unto the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, at the following stated periods, I hereby bind himself, my heirs, and successors, and mortgage my whole territories, to be at the disposal of the said Company, in case of failure:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within eighteen months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within two years and six months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, etc., etc., in presence of my brother, my uncle, my codjee, my moonshee, my vakeel, who have also signed to this bond as witnesses of its being my act and deed.

ARTICLE 6.

That all petty and pedlerly ware be free of custom, provided that it exceed not in value ten rials of eight.

ARTICLE 7.

That we shall have ten manu for our manuda carried from the water's side to Surat, and after the same rate back again: and for carts we are to repair to the mookuddum of Swally to send for Surat, and at Surat to repair to the broker for carts down again.

ARTICLE 8.

That if any of our men die in those parts, that then neither the King, nor Governor, nor under-officer shall make title or challenge to anything that to the dead belonged, nor demand fees, nor any kind of taxes, nor customs.

ARTICLE 9.

That if all our men die here in these parts, between the times of the coming of our ships; that then, by some officer thereto appointed, just and true inventory, notice, and knowledge be taken of all such monies, goods, jewels, provisions, apparel, and what else to our nation belongeth, and the same shall safely preserve and keep, and deliver to the General, Captain or merchants of the first ships that shall after here arrive; and to receive a discharge from the General, Captain, or merchants, to whom such goods and monies shall de delivered.

ARTICLE 10.

That they secure our men and goods upon the land, redeeming all such, both goods and men, as shall happen to be taken upon the land by the Portugals; and shall deliver both men and goods again to us free of all charges, or the value of our goods and men instantly.

ARTICLE 11.

That as in all kingdoms there are some rebels and disobedient subjects, so in our nation there may be some pirates and sea-robbers, which may import to come into these parts, and here may rob and steal; if any such shall happen, then will not we, by our trade and factory here, he had so an area able for such goods so taken, but will aid them with our test neare that are so grieved by justice to our king, for redress and restitution with them.

Aericle 12.

That all such provisions of vietnals as shall as such as the state of that our ships shall remain here in the Rhote of the space of the state of custom, provided it do not amount outcases a fixed of the state of t

No. CXXI.

The ARTICLES agreed upon and sealed by the Governor of Amadanar and the Governor of Surat, and four principal Merchants, and to be confirmed by the seal and firm of the Great Moghul within forty days after the former sealing, or else to be void, for the settling of trade and factories in the cities of Surat, Cambay, Amadanar, Goga, or in any other part or parts of this country within the Great Moghul's dominions. Witnessed under our hands and seals the one and twentieth of October 1612.

ARTICLE 1.

In primis, that 'all which concerneth Sir Henrie Middleton be remitted, acquitted, and cleared to us; that they shall never make seizure, stoppage, nor stay of our goods, wares, and merchandizes to satisfy for the same.

ARTICLE 2.

That they shall procure from their King, the Great Moghul, at their proper cost, his grant and confirmation of all the Articles of Agreement under the great seal of his hand, and shall deliver the same unto us for our security and certainty and perpetual amity, commerce, and dealing with them, within forty days after the sealing hereof.

ARTICLE 3.

That it shall be lawful for the King of England to keep and continue his ambassador at the Court of the Great Moghul during the time of the said peace and commerce there to compound and end all such great and weighty questions as may any way tend to the breach of the said peace.

ARTICLE 4.

That at all times upon the arrival of our ships in the Rhode of Swally there shall be proclamation in the city of Surat three several days together, that it shall be free for the country people of all sorts to come down to the water side, there to have free trade, dealing, and commerce with us.

ARTICLE 5.

That all English commodities shall pay custom, according to the value or price that it beareth at the time that it is put into the custom house, after the rate of three and a half the hundred.

A COPY of the GRAND MOGHUL'S letter to the KING.

Unto a King rightly descended from his ancestors, bred in military affairs, and clothed with honour and justice.

A Commander worthy of all command, strong and constant in religion, which the great Prophet Christ did teach, King James, whose love hath bred such impression in my thoughts as shall never be forgotten, but as the smell of amber, or as a garden of fragrant flowers whose beauty and odour is still increasing, so, be assured, my love shall grow and increase with yours.

Your letter which you sent me in the behalf of your merchants I have received, whereby I rest satisfied in your tender love towards me and desire you not to take it ill for not having writ unto you heretofore; for this my present letter I send to renew our loves, and herewith do certify you that I have sent forth my firmaus through all my countries to this effect, that if any English ships or merchants shall arrive in any of my ports, my people shall permit and suffer them to do what they will freely in their merchandizing causes, aiding and assisting them in all occasions of injuries that shall be offered them, and that the least cause of discourtesy be not done unto them; as also that they be as free and freer than my own people. And as now and formerly I have received from you divers tokens of your love, so I desire your mindfulness of me by some novelties from your country as an argument of friendship between us, for such is the custom of Princes here.

As for your merchants, I have given express order through all my country to suffer them to sell, buy, transport, and carry away at their pleasure, without the let or hindrance of any person whatsoever, all such goods and merchandize, or other things as they shall desire to buy, and let this my letter as fully satisfy you in the desired peace and love as if my own son had been the messenger to ratify the same. And if any in my country not fearing God, nor obeying their king, or any other void of religion should endeavour, or be an instrument to break this league of friendship, I would send my son Sultan Coronne, a soldier approved in the wars, to cut him off, that no obstacle may hinder the continuance and increasing of our affections.

No. CXXIII.

FIRMAN granted by SHAH AURUNGZEB to the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, dated the 25th June 1667.

Be it known to the Governor, Prefects, and Officers of Affairs of the Port of Surat, present and to come confiding in our Royal favour, that at this present time, joined to bappiness, certain notice is come to our ears, that whereas formerly the rate for customs of goods belonging to the mer-

ARTICLE 13.

That in all questions of wrongs and injury that shall be offered unto us and to our nations, that we do receive from the judges, and those that be in authority, present and speedy justice according to the quality of our complaints and wrongs be done us, and that by delays we be not put off and wearied either by time or charges.

No. CXXII.

The King's letters sent to Selim Shagh, the Great Moghul, in the year 1614, by Sir Thomas Roe.

James, by the Grace of Almighty God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, etc.

To the high and mighty Monarch the Great Moghul, King of the Oriental Indies, of Chandahar, of Chismer and Corazon, etc., greeting.

We, having notice of your great favour toward us and our subjects, by your great firman to all your Captains of rivers and officers of your enstoms, for the entertainment of our loving subjects the English nation with all kind respect, at what time soever they shall arrive at any of the ports within your dominions, and that they may have quiet trade and commerce without any kind of hindrance or molestation, etc., as by the Articles concluded by Suc Suff, Governor of the Guzerats, in your name, with our loving subject, Captain Thomas Best, appeareth, have thought it meet to send unto you our ambassador, which may more fully and at large handle and treat of such matters as are fit to be considered of, concerning that good and friendly correspondence which is so lately begun between us, and which will without doubt redound to the honour and utility of both nations. In which consideration, and for the furthering of such laudable commerce, we have made choice of Sir Thomas Roe, Knight, one of the principal gentlemen of out Court, to whom we have given commission, under our great Seal of England, together with directions and instructions, further to treat of such matters as may be for the continuance and increase of the utility and profit of each other's subjects, to whom we pray you to give favour and credit in whatsoever he shall move or propound toward the establishing and enlarging of the same. And for confirmation of our good inclination, and well wishing toward you, we pray you to accept in good part the present which our said ambassador will deliver unto you. And so do commit you to the merciful protection of Almighty God.

No. CXXIV.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and Seedee Masood Khan and Sufdar Khan of Surat.

Original ARTICLES of PEACE executed by SEEDEE MASOOD KHAN and SUFDAR KHAN, being written with the latter's hand in Persian, and sealed with the former's seal, dated the 17th March 1752.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace made by Mr. Lambe and Council to be void and of no effect, and the papers to be torn, and a new receipt given for the customs.

ARTICLE 2.

Two lakes of Rupees to be paid the Honourable Company for the expenses they have been at, and what lost in the Latty; the whole sum to be paid in ready money.

ARTICLE 3.

For the Company's sake creditable posts must be given to Meah Atchuud's sons.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company's garden, cows, coaches, or any thing else taken from us to be returned.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company's business to go on agreeably to their firman privileges, and all goods to pass by the Moolah's gate.

ARTICLE 6.

Mr. Lambe and the rest of the Company's people that are in town are not to be hindered from coming to us.

Answer.

Agreed that it be void, and a new receipt shall be given as soon as the year is expired.

Answer.

Whatever the people think proper must be done to satisfy them.

Answer.

Agreed for the Company's sake to give them the post of Lord Mayor.

Answer.

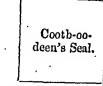
Agreed that the cows, coaches, horses, etc., he returned, and a receipt taken.

Answer.

According to custom every thing will go on, and nothing unjust will be done, and perhaps better than before.

ANSWER.

From the government no hindrance or harm will happen to them. which you must send a counterpart of Whatever the Honourable Comthis writing, with the Honourable pany have demanded I agree to.



A counterpart of the above articles was sealed with the Honourable Company's seal, and sent to Atchund, the 4th of March 1759.

PERWANNAHS granted in 1759, relating to the Castle and Tanka at Surat.

Be peace and happiness with the renowned Mr. John Spencer, Captain of the Factory in the city of Surat. By the hands of your vakeel, your present and arzee (or request) have been received, and the purport and particulars thereof are understood, and your arzee (or request) to His Majesty has been delivered. The pains you have taken, and the success you have met with in keeping open the door of Mecha, and delivering our subjects from oppression, we are pleased and satisfied with. As to the firman for the government of the castle, and Sunnud for the fleet, which are requested in the name of the English Company, I have given your vakeel an answer, who will particularly advise you thereof. Let the peshcush on this account be quickly remitted, that it may be presented to His Majesty, and your request thereby granted. In the meantime it behoves you to carry on affairs with alacrity, and be assured that herein nothing on my part shall be wanting to countenance you.

A REPRESENTATION made to the Moghul by Mr. John Spencer, in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company.

That by virtue of royal firmans of Your Majesty's predecessors, the English hitherto enjoyed favour at Surat, and carried on their business in a reputable manner, till in these days that the Scidy, usurping an undue authority in the town, used it to the ruin of the city in general, the lives and properties of Your Majesty's subjects being made light of by them, and they even proceeded so far as to take away the lives of our people, in direct breach of Your Majesty's firman; and, in short, instead of being the protectors of the place, became the oppressors of it, to such a degree that the just orders of Your Majesty were no ways regarded in this city, by their means; and things were come to this pass, that though, in consideration of the Tanka,

tion from rovers and pirates. The firman for the government, and perwannah for the fleets, being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from Court.

No date.

PERWANNAH under the COOCHUCK (or small) SEAL of the NAWAB VIZIER UL MAMULIK NIZAM-UL-MULCK BAHADOOR, to MR. JOHN SPENCER.

High and renowned, the tohod, or sums usually remitted from Surat, are now much wanted at court, and His Majesty is pressing for them. As yet what money the renowned Moynadeen Khan may have sent is not received, therefore Perwannahs have been wrote to hasten him in that respect; but it likewise behoves you to press him on this head, and procure the remittance of the tohod by bills as soon as possible. Look upon this as absolutely necessary.

FIRMAN under the GREAT MOGHUL'S SEAL, and under-sealed by the VIZIER, for the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S holding the GOVERNMENT of the CASTLE of SURAT.

> Torah, or Verses, from the Koran, in Arabic.

The Grent Seal of the Kings' Names in Persian.

Let the renowed among the people, the English Company, hope for His Majesty's favour; and be it known unto them that in these happy and victorious times His Majesty has been pleased, out of his great grace and favour, to grant unto them the Killedaree, or Government of the castle of Surat, on its being taken from Mauphez Ahmed Khan: it therefore is requisite that they should be very grateful for the His Majesty's favour, and look particularly to the welfare of the castle, keeping proper order and discipline among the troops, and having provisions, stores, and ammunition always in readiness, as has been usual, which is strictly and especially required of them by His Majesty.

Given on the 11th day of Maharim, and in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, or 4th of September 1759.

At the back of the firman is the Grand Vizier's Seal, and all his titles wrote at length.

No. CXXVII.

TREATY with the NAWAB of SURAT, 1800.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INF COMPANY and their successors and the NAWAB NUSEER-OG DEEN KHAN, etc., etc., and his heirs and successors, for the better Administration of the Government of the City Surat and its Dependencies, concluded on the 13th M 1800, or the 19th of Zilhuj 1214 of the Hegira.

Whereas the Honourable the English East India Company have be subjected to a heavy expense for the protection of the city of Surat, whereas the existing system of internal government in the said city been found inadequate to the protection of the persons and property of inhabitants; and whereas the Right Honourable the Earl of Morningt Governor-General of the British possessions in India, and the Nav Nuscerooddeen, etc., are mutually desirous of providing more effectually the external defence of the city of Surat, and for the security, case, a happiness of the inhabitants, the following Articles of Agreement are coluded on behalf of the Honourable English Company and their successed by the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, vested we full powers for that purpose by the said Governor-General on the one parant by the Nawab Nuscerooddeen, and his heirs and successors on the otipart:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company at the Nawab Nuseercoddeen Khan, etc., is hereby strengthened and confirm and the friends and the enemies of one shall be considered to be the friend and the enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab Nuseerooddeen agrees that the management and collect of the revenues of the city of Surat, and of the territories, places, and of dependencies thereof, the administration of civil and criminal justice, a generally the whole civil and military government of the said city and dependencies, shall be vested for ever entirely and exclusively in the Hono able English Company.

ARTICLE. 3.

It is agreed that the Nawab shall be treated on all occasions with a same respect and distinction as his predecessors.

Dated the 25th of Maharim, and sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, or 18th of September 1759.

On the back of this perwannah is the Vizier's seal, and the zimra, or certificate, from the several officers and registers at court, setting forth as is above related in the perwannah, and that the Vizier had given orders for registering the arzees and orders given thereon.

AN HUSBULHOOKUM, under the SEAL of the NAWAB VIZIER-UL-MAMULIK BAHADOOR to the English Company, accompanying the Firman.

May His Majesty's favour ever remain upon the brave and noble English Company. It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto you the office of Killedar (Castle Governor) of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by his dismission of Manphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of the said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yaccood Khan; therefore, agreeable to his order, you are now directed to take particular care of the proper execution of the above offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of the merchants, etc., on the high seas, keeping them castle and preservation of the maje infest them. This is positively required of you.

HUSBULHOOKUM, under the VIZIER'S SEAL, to MR. RICHARD BOURCHIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto the brave and noble English Company the office of killedar of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by the dismission of Mauphez Ahmed Khau, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet sion of Mauphez Ahmed Khau, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yakood Khan. Therefore, of said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yakood Khan. Therefore, agreeable to his order, this is wrote you to direct that, according to the directions and advice of the said Company, you take all the care in your power for the proper execution of said offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of trade and merchants on the high seas from pirates and other rovers. Of this you are required to be very careful.

Husbulhookums similar to the above from the Vizier to the address of Mr. Spencer, the Chief at Surat, and to Sciad Moynadeen Khan, Governor of Surat, reached that place from the Court of the Mogliul on the 7th November 1759.

integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government relinquishes in favour of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, nuzzur nuzzurana, as received or claimed by the late Peishwa and his successors, but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud. And the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British courts of justice, laws and regulations, shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba against the will of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides, and the Chieftain aforesaid in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors hereby engages, for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding enam and surinjam lands up to the present time, under the Sunnuds of the Peishwa or the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the said Raghojee Angria has solicited (vide A) that the Honourable Company would guarantee to Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee and his associates certain villages and lands, of the value of Rupees 15,001, as per annexed list (vide B), the whole have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services, together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee (vide C, D, E), not exceeding Rupees 2,28,287-3-183, and that the said Dewanjee shall not unjustly be molested by the Colaba State. Whereas the Honourable Company's government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee, and to his heirs and successors, together with certain other persons therein named, Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee; and in failure thereof, he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere, when occasion renders it necessary, with a view to compel the said Raghojee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation, by allotting specific funds for that purpose; but it is to be understood that on the discharge of the said debts, any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof will revert to the said Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, on their former footing. With respect to the abovementioned debt, such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid. In case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties, as to its being of a greater or less amount, in the event of their not being able to come to an amicable private settlement between themselves, the Honourable Company's

No. CXXIX.

TREATY with RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, of COLABA, June 1822.

Whereas, by the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his government are now transferred to that of the Honourable East India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria, the following Articles have been agreed upon:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the Honourable East India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed, and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba against the attacks of any other State.

ARTICLE 2.

Raghojee Augria, in consideration of such protection, engages, on his part, not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, nor to allow such foreigner to reside within his dominians without the permission of the British Government; and in the event of any such person arriving within his dominions, to report the appearance of such person to the British Government; neither will be enter into any treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the Native States, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government in the enjoyment of his rights. And for securing the objects of this stipulation, it is further agreed that no communication or correspondence shall be holden by the State of Colaba with any other Potentate or State without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Honourable Company's government, but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Junjeera, Sucheo Punt, and other unuldars on the border of the Coluba districts, respecting disputes which arise in the mehals and dependencies.

ARTICLE 3.

The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary, with a view to the attainment of that object, shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba. And the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria, and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the conditions hereafter specified, the

any circumstances shall hereafter give rise to complaints against the said Manajee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Manajee Angria, whilst he continues to reside within the British dominions, and also as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the continuance of his said stipend of Rupees 250.

ARTICLE 12.

Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territory, there are several villages, umuls, lands, wuttuns, and places belonging to it, both above the ghâts and below them, in turruff Nagota, talooka Soodhagur. These, whatever on enquiry they may appear to be, will, after due deliberation, be continued as heretofore, a detailed Schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this Treaty.

(Sd.) Hastings.

J. Adam.

J. FENDALL.

W. B. BAYLEY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 16th day of August 1822.

(Sd.) G. SWINTON, Secretary.

A.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA of COLABA to the Honourable M. Elphinstone, at Poona, dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, or 4th April 1818.

After compliments.—Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having eminently served the State of Colaba under the administration of the late Manajee Angria, and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams were granted to him and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate Memorandum, and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs, without objection, even though the said Dewaujee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts, and he is to be duly protected by it, whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Honourable Company's government will satisfy him on this point.

government will, on investigation, decide on any such disputed point, and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights, immunities, and indulgences as to fields, salt, batty-fields, pal, etc., now held by the Dewanjee and his associates as mentioned in the annexed Memorandum (vide F), may be affected by the exchange of territories, the said Company engages to continue them to the said Dewanjee and his associates, to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government, as before under that of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 7.

All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment the parties shall be given up.

ARTICLE 8.

All guns, stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged, are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

ARTICLE 9.

Raghojee Angria hereby agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded within the limits of his possessions to any public offenders, or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's court of justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

Raghojee Angria doth hereby engage on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, to prohibit the import and export, as well as the transit of opium, within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 11.

And whereas the British Government hath bound itself to protect Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, against the attacks of any other State, and to secure to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon Colaba; and whereas it is incumbent upon Raghojee Angria and his successors to make permanent provision for the support of Manajee Angria now residing on the island of Bombay, on a stipend of Rupees 250 per mensem, allowed to him by the State of Colaba, the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to continue payment of the said stipend of Rupees 250 per month to the British Government, as heretofore, for the purpose above stated, whilst the said Manajee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the government of Colaba, as now established; if

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 \mathbf{B}_{\bullet}

MEMORANDUM of ASSIGNMENTS made by the COLABA STATE to VENAICK PURSRAM, Dewan, and to his dependants, Anno Sunnut Seman Ushurah-wu-Myatein wu-Ulf, A.D. 1817-18.

Sunnut Seman Ushurah-v	vu-Myate	in wu-	Ulf, A.D	_
To Venaick Pursiam, for himself Villages granted in the district of Manickghur for	• •,		 Rs. a. 8,002 0	Rs. a. 10,002 0 p. 0
The whole village of Koprolee, in the district of Assurwulee, as enam, the batty is fixed at the rate of Rs. 16, as per Sunnud. Villages granted as nemnook, as per Sunnud, to the amount of 1 The village of Oolwa 1 Ditto Furg 1 Ditto Dapo 1 Ditto Johu 1 Ditto Sawla 1 Ditto Pirke	hur. blee. r. ay. onay.	a. p. 0 0 0 2 0 0		•
The amount of which Deduct the amount granted separately, viz To Pandoorung Nursurweed 200 To his dependants	7,54	,		
Payable from the Treasury in cash as nemnook To his dependants, as nemnook, Rupees 4,2 To Bapoojee Bullab, Rupees 1,872. Villages to the amount of Rupees 1,300, village of Kadhewlee, in the	7,00 260-2-25, viz.	02 0 0	8,002 0 2,000 0	0 0

528 O O

1,300 . 0 . 0

district of Manickghur, granted for defraying the expenses of a

palanquin

- B. It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.
- C. It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.
- D. It is the custom to receive ten loads of sajhay from each person, in
- E. For the Junum Ustamee in the month of Shravun, there may be about six or seven pots of buttermilk, and it is the custom to receive half a Rupee as the price of each pot.
- 2. I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the nugde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and nugdi begah oathaulee (sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firstrans (presents of fowls, fruits, etc.) have been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground and fields and gardens.
 - 3. We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

Schedule of the Exchange of Territory lately concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, Chief of the State of Colaba, under the 3rd Article of the Treaty, 16th August 1822.

In the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, the Chief of Colaba, as ratified by the Governor-General on the 16th August 1822, and by the Chief on the 12th Ramzan Soor Sun Isuney Ishreen Myatein wu-Ulf (3rd June 1822), it is stated that the territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British. Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba; and the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Hon'ble Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the condition hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision; agreeably to which Commissioners having met, and having settled the following exchanges and adjust-

Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company—(concluded).

•	Co	NSISTI OF	NG.	Revenu	io as'fi	nally	
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	se	tiled.		
				Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the northward of the Apti River—	h			٠			
Mouza Dewlolee Boozoorg ,, Sawulee ,, Kambo	} 4 	•••		2,675	1	97	•
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Deegar Praut Turuf Wurerce—	ו						
Mouza Tulnoro							•
Furuf Sonale—		1					
Mouza Dowrooug							
furuf share—	li		, 				
Mouza Amburzo]				
Furuf Bare—			•				
Mouza Jambewlee	}14 		•••	6,319	3	45	
Noeth Konkan.		 					
Turuf Tulojee—							
Mouza Neetale							
Luruf Bortee—	li						
Mouza Khopuolee							
Angria's share of customs of the Praut Kurnale.			•••	4,363	1	3	
Aumednuggur District.							
Villages in the Perguunah of)						
Mouza Soolianpore Degamber Baboolwur	3		•••	381	3	70	
				46,400	3	60	

Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company.

	Co	NSIST OF	ng.	Revent	ie as fi	nally	
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	86	ettled.		
SOUTH KONKAN. Angria's half share of the kharr Dolvee in the Conderee talooka. Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the southward of the Apti River—		1		Rs.	Qrs.	Reas. 07	This place is situated in the east- ern side of the Nagotna river.
Mouza Sowne Kasup Chowdolee Sawe Myre Ghorsuwanei Banmolee Jamlaoulee	5 9	•••		3,555	0	79	
Angria's share of villages of the Humrapore Mehal— Mouza Wurvee Seetale Sow Kharr Dadur Dadur Dabul Dolvee Kusha Humrapore— Mouza Johe Doorsuet Muzre Kopur Dadur Ardhel Kharr Baber Kopur Goverle Sandawa Khoontepara Koonveerkotah Borly	8	13		14,124	0	23	These villages and kharrs be longed wholly to Angria and have been wholly made over to the Houourable Company. Of these villages and kharrs Angria possessed a half shar which has been made over the Honourable Company.
Doobig Sarr Kharr Lucknoor Untra Camda Boozoorg Tule Kharr Bhandar Kelume Zovee Poonare Parungee Nandarr Perrkone Tulband Peerkone Sangpale Kharr Tulekharut Mouza Kopur Kopurwole Takwur Kopur		22		13,000	0	36	

ARTICLE 2.

Goods landed between Bancote and Dasgom, and passing through any part of Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay the same radarage as goods that go from Goregom and Rajahpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Salt going from Dasgom up-country, Bugwunt Rao to collect at Maar 1 Rupee and a quarter for ten oxen (every ten oxen of salt the customs of only-eight to be collected).

ARTICLE 4.

Salt to be disposed of in the following manner: if any quantity of salt is laying at Maar, the English are not to dispose of more than that quantity until it is sold, but then they have liberty to sell any quantity remaining until a fresh parcel is landed at Maar, and then the above method to be again observed, and vice versa, in regard to Dasgom.

ARTICLE 5.

The English to fix the price of salt at Dasgom, and the Maar Government to sell their salt there at an advance on that price at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per candy.

ARTICLE 6.

All other goods whatever, excepting the Honourable Company's, to pay 8 annas per ox, with an allowance as usual.

ARTICLE 7.

Merchants landing goods at Dasgom, and afterwards choosing to carry them to Masr, the English to collect Rupees 33 per anna on salt, and 2½ per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 8.

The customs at the Sciddee Chowkie on goods which may go to Maar to be as usual, namely, Rupees 2½ per anna on salt, and 1½ per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 9.

Elephants, horses, camels, and slaves, sold by the English at Dasgom, and passing through Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay radarage as usual to the Circar.

ARTICLE 10.

The straw, grain, etc., which may come to Maar from Bugwunt Rao's country and what may go from thence to any part of his country, the same as with Nana's agreement at Poonah with the English, but in case any merchants purchase goods from any person under the Maar Government, if it passes through Dasgom, either by land or water, to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs.

1828.

ABSTRACT.

Made over by	the H	ากอนา	able	Compa	iny to	Angri	z Rs.	Qrs	. Reas	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
South Konkau	•	•		•	•	• .	. 44,919	2	86			
North Konkau	•	•	•	•	4	•	. 1,547	1	40	,		
										46,467	0	2 6
Made ov er	by An	gr i a t	o H	onoura	ble C	ompany						
South Konkan		•	•	•	•	•	.19,628	1	9			
North Konkan	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 26,387	2	81	,		•
Ahmednuggur	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 384	3	7 0			
								 -		46,400	3	60
			Lea⊽	ing a b	alance	in favo	our of Ang	gria	of .	66	0	66

The above exchange and adjustments of territory are accordingly recognised and declared binding.

Attested at Rutnagheree on the 4th of September A.D. 1828, in the year Teesa-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf 23rd of Suffer A.H. 1244, the 11th of Shravun Vud, Shuke 1750, in the year named Surwudharee.

(Sd.) L. R. Reid,

Collector and in charge of Political Duties
in the Southern Konkan

MEMORANDUM.—The above exchanges and adjustments of territory were approved and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 26th November

No. CXXX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made between WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, ESQUIRE, CHIEF OF FORT VICTORIA, on the part of the Honourable United English East India Company, and VITTUL RAO, ESWUNT RAO, and BUGWUNT RAO, CASNESS and POETNESS to HIS SERENE HIGHNESS the Sou RAJAH.—1757.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever merchants carry salt to Maar, the Company to collect, on account of Bancote customs, exclusive of the Sciddee Chowkie at Ambat, at Rupees 3\frac{3}{4} for every anna, and on other goods 2\frac{1}{2} per cent.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghiredars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above Articles rendered subject to His Highness' authority; with all the above persons His Highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connection or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to His Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for His Highness' family, or for any similar purpose) His Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent.

This Article is a fundamental condition of the present Agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said Agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now coded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquest of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will for the present remain in the hands of the British Political Agent. That officer will, however, conduct the government in the Rajah's name; and in consultation with His Highness, and in proportion as His Highness and his officers shall acquire experience and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British Political Agent shall offer him for the good of his State, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

ARTICLE 7.

The possessions of the jaghiredars within His Highness' territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to His Highness according to established custom.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner all criminals, as above described, who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

ind

VI. Belonging to the Southern Co	oncan, eight villages-
(1) Turruf Sawurdi —	·
 Mouza Waghree. "Pathurpoonj. "Mula. "Kolun. 	5. Mouza Nao.6. "Goware.7. "Dankne.8. "Wulwun.
(2) One village in the turruf of Cl	•
1. Nuzré G	
	t, including the fort of Bhooshungu
1. Pergunnah Khutao. 2. Kuryat Nimsor.	3. Kuryat Maeenee. 4. " Lulgoon.
-	cluding the following turrufs, viz
1. Kuryat Mulonree. 2. Pergunnah Sangolé. 3. , Brumhupooree. 4. , Aklooj. 5. , Bhalownee. 6. , Vélapoor.	7. Kuryat Mhuswur. 8. Of the Kuryat of Atparee, four villages. 9. Kuryat Duheegaon. 10. Kusba Dhurrumpooree. 11. Pergunnah Nazré.
IX. The following villages and I	Umuls in Phultun Pergunnah:
 Mouza Geervee. Mouza Turduf. ,, Dhowle. ,, Oopulvé. 	2. Kusba Tatuora, Umul villages 4. " Waghoshee. 5. Mouza Danowdee. 6. " Wekhree. called Dag, Musinga.
X.—The following turrufs and vil	llages in the Prant of Beejapore, viz.
1.—The following villages and sha	
Vil!	ages.
1. Kusha Beejapore. 2. Mouza Sarwar. 3. ,, Khuteejapore. 4. ,, Kunmoochual. 5. ,, Joomnal. 6. ,, Rumbhapore Ungapore. 7. ,, Boornapore. 8. ,, Kulkunhullee. 9. ,, Chundapore. 10. ,, Alapore. 11. ,, Wangee.	12. Mouza Ueenapore Rusoolpore. 13. , Khanapore. 14. , Goonddhuree. 15. , Huncheenal. 16. , Barutga. 17. , Itungeehal. 18. , Jalgeeree. 19. , Urkeeree. 20. , Bhootnal. 21. , Sheernal. 22. , Jugnal.
23. Mouza	Mudbhavee.

Half Villages.

1,	Mouza Turvee Nowruspore.	1	-	3.	Mouza	Ootnal.
2.	Heetunhullee.	-		4.		Futtehpore.

SCHEDULE of the TERRITORY and REVENUE ceded to His High-NESS MAHARAJAH PERTAUB SHEEAW OF SATARA, by the 1st Article of the TREATY concluded at SATARA on the 25th September 1819, and to which this SCHEDULE is annexed.

The frontier extends from the Kistna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts, or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east, exclusive of jaghires, etc.

- I. That portion of Neerthurce, in the Poona Prant, and that share of Seerwal which lies south of the Neera River.
- II. The whole of the Wace Prant, including the following turrufs and villages:-

1.	Huwelco.	1	5.	Satara.
2.	Wagholee.	1	6.	Módhé.
3.	Neemb.		7.	Purlee.
J.	Koregaom.		8.	Koodal.
		9. Wundun.		

- III. Belonging to the turruf of Roheerkhorie, Prant Mawul:-
 - 1. Mouza Kanowree.
- 2. Umul, in the village of Hatnose.
- IV. The whole of Jaolee Soobah, from the line at which the ghauts join the plain in the Concan, and including the following nine turrufs:—
 - 1. Bara Mooró.
 - 2. Sonat Solse.
 - 3. Tamb.
 - 4. Ategaom.
 - 5. Kedumb.

- 6. Helwak.
- 7. Bamuolee.
- 8. Kandatkhore.
- 9. Jor Khore with the fort of Pertabghur.

But the forts of Wasota, Buhirowgnr, and Pruchitgur are to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during its pleasure, but the lands immediately attached to them and within the line aforesaid are to belong to the Rajah.

- V. The Prant Kurar, including the following turrufs and villages:-
- 1. Turruf Huwelce, including Barsé.
- 2. Oombruz.
- 2. Targaon.
- 4. Naneghol.
- 5. Tarulé.

- 6. Murlee.
- 7. Patun.
- 8. Waroon.
- 9. Kolé.
- 10. Kuryat Ound.

1

10.—Huwellee Meeruj—

Umuls in	the follow	ing villages-
1. Mouza Bamnee. 2. "Neeljee. 3. "Tanug. 4. "Tanklee. 5. "Belwar.		 Mouza Khutao. , Saolee. Mola Koombhoz, belonging to Kusba Koombhoz. Mouza Sawulwaree.
11Kuryat Tasgaon-	•	
1. Mouza Poondee. 2. ,, Chinchnee.		3. Mouza Paré. 4. " Mungrool.
12In Kuryat Sawurdé-		
1. Kusba Sawurdé. 3	. Umul in D	2. Mouza Lode. orlee.
13Kuryat Deshing.		
1	. Mouza Ku	rolee.
XII.—The following turn	rufs and vil	lages in the Prant Panala:-
1. Kuryat Wangee.	3. Kuryat l	2. Turruf Walvé. Béz.
1. Mouza Baonchee.	1	2. Kusba Penth.
3. U1	mul in Kowté	Peeran.
4.—Of Kuryat Wurgaon		
1. Mouza Sheegaon.	1	2. Mouza Koregaon.
5.—Of Kuryat Kodolee-	~	
 Mouza Kurunjowdé. Umu 	{ il in the villag	2. Acetowice Khoord. ge of Chikoorde.
6 Of turruf Huwelee be	elonging to	Kolhapore—
I	Mouza Koorlu	p.
7.—Of Kuryat Tulbeer—	•	
1. Kusba Tulbeer. 2. Mouza Mazgaon. 3. ,, Karowlé.		4. Mouza Moondhé. 5. ,, Oorool. 6. Umul in the village of Wulphul,
8.—Kuryat Kaségaon—	77*11	
1. Kusba Kaségaon. 2. Mouza Yedé. 3. " Tambvé.	Village 	4. Mouza Shenolee. 5. , Retre Hurnax.

British Government or the Putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of the parties concerned.

The Rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, and the jaghiredars subject to his authority as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purposes of consolidating their respective possessions, provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

This Schedule was substituted in 1826 for the original Schedule attached to the Treaty.

No. CXXXII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the Honourable Company on the one part and His Highness the Rajah of Satara on the other, regarding a cession, by His Highness, of certain lands and the village of Paur, on the Mahableshwur Hills in the District of Jaolee, in exchange for the village of Khundala in the District of Waee, dated the 16th May 1829.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honourable Company's Government considering it an object of great importance to establish a Convalescent Depôt at Malcolm Peth, situated on the hills contiguous to, and south of, the village of Mahableshwur in the District of Jaolee; and it being necessary that a tract of ground should be ceded for that purpose, both in reference to the expense which must be incurred by the British Government in forming such an establishment, as well as to induce others to make such outlays on account of buildings as will render the advantages arising from the climate generally accessible to all who may he desirous of availing themselves thereof; and also for the more effectual control and government of the settlement, His Highness the Rajah of Satara hereby makes over, in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, the lands adjoining the said Peth or mart called "Malcolm Peth." which are contained within the red line in the map or plan, and the measurement and bearings of which are particularized in the Schedule,* both of which documents are annexed to this agreement, and the latter of which is denominated a "Statement of measurement of the boundary of the tract attached to Malcolm Peth and the Convalescent Station on the Mahablesh-

^{*} This Schedule being merely a statement of the measurement of the boundaries of this cession, is not included in this compilation.

TIm	uls.
UTIL	1000

- 2. Mouza Nurseempore. 1. Mouza Malkher.
- 9.—Of Kuryat Satré—
 - 1. Umul in the village of Maglé.
- 10.—Pergunnah Sheerala.
- 11.—Umul in the Kusba of Kulédhon. .
- XIII .- The following villages in the Prant Racebag :-
 - 1.-Kuryat Nanduré-

Umuls.

4. Mouza Benduree.

2. Mouza Borgaon.

" Banapore.

- 1. Mouza Khoojegaon. Hatnolee.
- Moralé. 3.
- 2.-Umul in the village of Wariyé.
- XIV .- The following villages in the Prant Kagul :-
 - 1.-Of Kuryat Dingruz-
 - 1. Mouza Dongur Sonee.

Umuls.

- 1. Kusba Dingruz.
- 2.—Umul in the village of Rajapore.
- 3.—Kuryat Manjuree—
 - 1. Umul in the village of Anklee.
- XV.—The following villages in the pergunnah of Hookeree:—
 - 1.—Kuryat Doodgaon-
- 1. Kusba Doodgaon.

Umuls.

- 2. Mouza Bhurkimbe. 1. Mouza Borgaon Doopput.
- 2.—Kusba Saoluz.
- 3.-Kuryat Joogool-
 - 1. Umul in the village of Mungawutee.

The possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, the Punt Pruthee Nidhee, the jaghire of the Duflas in the pergunnah of Jut, the jaghire of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur in the pergunnah of Phultun, and the jaghire of Shaikh Mira Waeekur.

Such villages or umuls as belong to the Putwurdhuns within the boundaries of any of the abovementioned pergunnahs are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit, and in like manner such villages and umuls as belong to the Rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turrufs belonging to the

No. CXXXIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS SHREEMUN MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUT-TERPUTTEE of SATARA, concluded at SATARA, on the 4th September 1839, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, Resident at SATARA, on the part of the Honourable East India COMPANY, and by ESWUNT RAO TRIMBUCK, on the part of · SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUTTERPUTTEE, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty of Satara, dated the 25th September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental Treaty, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

It is hereby explicitly declared that the Raja has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Satara State, as the same are laid down in the Schedule, dated the 29th of March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid Treaty as follows:-

"The frontier extends from the Kistna and Wurna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east."

ARTICLE 3.

In modification of Article 7 of the aforesaid Treaty, and to obviate future disputes, the jaghiredars herein named, viz.-

1. The Raja of Akulcote,

The Punt Suchoo,
 The Punt Prithee Nidhee,

4. The Duflay,5. The Nimbulkar,

6. Sheik Meera Waeekur,

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant being reserved to the Raja.

ARTICLE 4.

The Raja binds himself to pay, through the British Government from the Satara revenues, such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw, the late Rajah and bis family.

wur Hills," the whole tract comprising a space of about 3 square miles, 10 square furlongs, the circumference thereof being about 15 miles.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness further cedes, for the same purposes, and in order to preclude the likelihood of disputes and misunderstandings between His Highness's officers and those of the Honourable Company, the Peth and lands of the village of Paur, with the exception of the Fort of Pertabghur and its established lands; and also such part of the road leading from the boundary of the cession specified in the preceding Article to the top of the Paur Ghaut, as may not be within the limits of the village of Paur, and a space of two hundred yards (English) on each side thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

For the better defining of the lands, as well as the line of two hundred yards on each side of the road (as specified in the 2nd Article) now ceded by His Highness to the Honourable Company, landmarks will hereafter be put up with the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4.

In exchange for the above cessions, and in consideration of His Highness's finishing the road now making to the Paur Ghaut, the Honourable Company hereby cedes in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the village of Khundla situated at the bottom of the Kamatkee Ghaut in the district of Wace, with all the lands, revenues, and rights of the Honourable Company in the same.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to levy no duties on the sale or transit of commerce on the line of road or in the tract of the country now ceded, with the exception of the Bazar duties, which now are and have always been levied in the Peth or village of Paur, and His Highness agrees to remove from the top of the Paur Ghaut his station for collecting duties; establishing the same at such place or places within his own limits, on the interior of the tract now ceded, as may be most convenient.

- (Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.
 - " THOMAS BRADFORD.
 - JOHN ROMER.
 - WILLIAM NEWNHAM.

Dated Malcolm Peth, 16th May 1829.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th October 1829.

This supplemental Treaty, consisting of four Articles, being this day, the 4th of September 1839, settled and concluded at Satara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland; Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) C. Ovans,

Resident at Salara.

Ratified and confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India at Simla, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Sd.) Auckland

No. CXXXIV.

TERMS granted by the Honourable East India Company to Sidojee Rao Naik Nimbalkur, regarding the lands which he held from the Government of His Highness the Peishwa for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., which are now comprised with the rest of the country in the Territories of the British Government, and are graciously granted to him, bearing date a.d. 1820.

ARTICLE 1.

There was formerly a jaghire in your possession for contingent, etc. The talooks of Chickodee and Manowlee have been given to others by the British Government; these have been deducted. The grants in the old jaghire, and in lieu of the mokassa and other items of revenue in the Nawah's country, with the jaghire now fixed to be granted by the British Government altogether for personal allowance and establishment, amount to Rupees 50,000; Rupees 12,000 is allowed in addition to support the dignity of Sir Lushkur, in lieu of what has been discontinued under this head. With the exception of this sum of Rupees 62,000, the rest of jaghire is held for the support of a contingent of horse. In the Tynat Zabita the contingent required is of the three kinds; the maintenance of these would be more than you could perform. The service of the British Government is throughout the whole year, without The horses are required to be good and effective. The amount of contingent at the rate of Rupees 300 per horse is 1,107; three-fourths of these were relinquished, and a fourth of the contingent was fixed, amounting to 277 horse. You have requested to have 27 horse further reduced, and have agreed to furnish 250; this is accordingly granted as you wish.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the Government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the Government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the Government officers, you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them.

The above 12 Articles are agreed to this 14th June 1820, Ramzan 5th, Jestmas.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your suringam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewashthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipend), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the Government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

ARTICLE 8.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE 9.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall hold no connexion nor correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdars or suwasthans, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.



SUBJECT.	PAGE
Akalkot, Satara Jagir—	-
Assistance to be rendered by the jagirdar of —— in case of disturbances	
British control over possessions of the jagirdar of	130
British guarantee to the jagirdar of	403
Charitable and religious grants to be respected by the jagirdar of	132
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the jagirdar of	131
Criminals to be surrendered by the jagirdar of	130
Foreign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter into relations with —	132
Jakat (Pune Panch-mahal). Amount received by — from Government on	ib.
account of —	
Justice to be administered by the jagirdar of —	124
Walou's maladministration of	131
Military corries commented to a recommend	124
Mokasbab. Amount received by —— from Government on account of —	ib.
Railway (G. I. P.) lands Cogion by Africal administration	ib.
Railway (G. I. P.) lands. Cession by — of civil and criminal jurisdiction	.,
Revenue survey and settlement introduced in —	ib.
Satara Rain's agreement with the incident of	ib.
	133
Shahuji, the present Chief of ——	124
Territorial exchanges to be agreed to by the jagirdar of —	132
Territorial possessions restored to the jagirdar of ——	130
Transit duties abolished in ——	124
Troops not to be entertained by the jagirdar of —	131
KIWAT—	C 905
Kolhapur's cession of ——	205 207
MELIARU in Rutch —	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of ——	23
Criminals not to be sheltered by the Thakur of	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed	24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	24
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of —	ib.
Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding —	23
representation and the second	
MEBICANS—	•
Hyderahad Amir's engagement not to permit — to form settlements in their	000
territory	309
Kutch Rao's engagement to prohibit the passage through his territory of troops	3.5
belonging to the	15
Kutch Rao's engagement not to permit the establishment of — in his territory	11
Mandvi Diwan's engagement not to permit the —— to form settlements in his	10
territory	12
Sind Amirs' engagement to the same effect	309
See "Foreigners."	
Kutch Rao's deed of cession of the fort and villages of	17
Kutch Rao's engagement for the payment of a pecuniary equivalent on the	
Kutch was a sugardent for one balancia of a because of a single sugardent of a single su	26
restoration of —	iò.
Restoration of —— to the tas of Rusea	
ABIA—	42
Kutchis residing in — . Jurisdiction over —	175
MS—	00
Kutch Rao's engagement not to import	20
•	
SOMBIA in Kutch—	35
Infanticide to be renounced by the Jareja Chief of ——	
,	

Subject.	PAGE
BHIMASIR in Kntch-	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	23
Criminals not to be refused by the Thakur of ——	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed	24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	24
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	<i>ib.</i> 23
Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding —	20
Внов, Satara Jagir—	100
Abkari administration of — assimilated to the British system	125
Abkari revenue of —. Management of the — transferred to the British Gov-	ib.
Account of the jagir of	124
Adamston count conformed on	129
A ammagainus mat ta ha aammittad har	137
Aggressions not to be committed by	141
Agreement with Chimnaji Raghunath on his succession to the Chicfship of —	147
Allowances of the members of the family to be paid by the	148
Bankers' debts to be paid by ——	ib.
British coins to be current in the jagir of —	ib.
British control over the possessions of —	403
British guarantee to the terms granted by the Satara Raja to	137
British subjects' trial for offences in the jagir of Evidence to be pro-	
duced for —	147
Charitable and religious grants to be respected by —	138
Compensation to be granted to parties having a lieu on transit duties	148
Criminals to be surrendered by —	137
Debts not to be contracted by —	148
Torsion States to encomment not to enter interpolations with	137
Taninin Danna of the Olive of	124
Tagir necessions rectored to the Chief of	136
Jurisdiction in villages in Poona and Ahmadnagar ceded by	147
Justice to be administered in his jagir by the Chief of	137
Karbhari to conduct the administration of the jagir of	148
Kbandesh, Revenues of — from —	125
Nazarana paid on succession by the Chief of	ib.
Opinm agreement of the Chief of	149
Opium agreement with —. Renewal of the —	125
Particulars of the exchange of territory with	144
Police to be assisted in the jagir of	147
Pursuit of criminals in the jagir of —	146
Revenues of the territorial exchanges with —	137
Satara Raja's engagement with —	139
Shankar Duck anganasian as Chief of	125
Stolen property to be restored by the Chief of —	137
Taxation. No new — to be imposed by the Chief of — without the consent	
of Government	125
Taxes or imposts on import, export, and measurement of commodities other than	
snuff, sulphur, and poisonous drugs abolished in	ib.
Territorial exchanges effected with —	141
Territorial exchanges to be agreed to by	137
Transit duties abolished in the jagir of	148
Tribute from —	125
Troops not to be entertained by '	137
British troops to occupy the fort of —	27

,	777	
	1.0	
١.	4.	
•		

	Subject	r.				Pagi
Designation Supply Agency	```	.	,			telle-so-the la
BANSDA in Surat Agency— Account of the Chiefship	of				ļ	84
Adoption sand granted to	the Reig of -		•••	•••	***	•
Adoption sanad granted to	o British Gove	mmont A	mount of	the —	***	i
Chauth paid by —— to the Chauth Zakat farmed to the	he Pain of			U11 5 —	"	12
Chauth Zakut farmed to the	ment recording			•••		il
Customs duties. Arrange	nene regarding		-••	•••		8
Gulab Singh's succession t	o the Kajor —		•••	•••		1
Jurisdiction exercised by t			•••	•••		i
Mahratta chauth from		•••	•••	•••		
Pratap Singh, present Raj	a or ——	•••	•••	•••	***	il
Transit duties. Arrangen	ients regarding	- Olice -	for th	o abolition	of	i
Transit duties. Compens	ation paid to th	e Cuter or	TOP CO	ic aboution	U	i
Transit duties abolished in	the — State	3 	mount of	tha	***	i
Tribute paid by — to the	ie British Gove	rnment.	I III O I III O I	the	•••	ið
Tribute paid by the Raja	of ——	•••	•••	***	***	• •
BAVDA, a feudatory of Kolhapur						• 0.
Account of the petty Chie	fship of —	•••	•••		•••	150
	•				1	
BEXT in Okhamandal —	-to notation to					;
Administrative arrangeme	ents remained to		•••		\	- 4
Division of the revenues of)[madina —	•••			i
Garrisoning of — . A	rrangement re	աւսաբ —	•••	•••		
BHARWATIAS OF CRIMINALS -						
Ambliaru Thakur's engage	ement not to all	ford an asy	lum to —		•••]	ī
Ausir Thakur's	ditto	Citor	v	•••	•••	
Bhimasir Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••]	
Chiri Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	***	i
Chitror Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••	
Giria Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••	il
Hamirpur Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	***	i
Jattawaro Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	•••	i
Jessura Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	••••	
Kammar Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	••	i
Kammar Thakur s	ditto	ditt	0	•••	***	·
Kanthkot Thakur's	ditto	ditt	o	•••	***	į
Karianagar Thakur's	ditto	ditt	ю.	•••	[i
Kumbhardi Thakur's	ditto	dit	o	•••		
Kutch Rao's	ditto	dit	to	***	•••	i
Lakria Thakur's	ditto	dit	o	•••	•••	
Mowanu Thakur's	ditto	dit		•••	•••	•
Palaswa Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	1
Rori Thakur's	ditto	dit	0	•••	•••	
Shranya Thakur's	ditto	ditt	io	•••	• • •	
Sudram Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	,
Trammu Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	: ;
Vijpasir Thakur's	ditto	dit	lo	•••	•••	. 1
Waghela Chiefs'	ditto	dit	o	•••	•••	
Waudia Thakur's		riminals."			ř.	
	See C	timitume.			i	
					1	
BHAU MAHARAJ of Kolhapur-	•					\$ 20 20 20
as the mentantion quaran	itsed to		***	,	•	
British Protection Pane		327	•••	•••	*** }	27
Kolhapur Raja's engage	nent not to mor	cas —	•••		,	
A 75 13 *						
BHAUNAGAR in Kathiawar-		at an in at	ries of -		***	ú
Cambay Nawab's engage	ment not to int	eriere in al			3	
					į	: : :
BHAUNG BARRA in Sind-						

Subject.			Page
CAMBAY in Bombay—			,
Custom House to be built by the Nawab of ——			58
Custom House to be repaired by the Nawab of -	•		61
Customs collections in Interference in the	- abaudoned by	the British	
Government			51
Customs collections in Right of resumin	g direct contr	ol of the -	
reserved by the British Government	·	•••	ib.
Customs duty to be paid at		•••	60
Customs tariff (British) adopted by the Nawab of -			51
Customs tariff to be revised at	•••		62
Customs tariff to be revised at —— Description of articles to be taxed at ——	•••		59
Distribution of sea customs duties and anchorage fe	es at ——		63
Duties to be paid at the Custom House at —			60
Duty to be levied on import and export of goods fro		•••	58
Expenses of British troops to be defrayed by the N	awab of —		54
Free Trade. Nawab's agreement for the renewal	or all restriction	s on — in his	
State Husain-Yawar Khan's succession to the masnad of	•••	•••	74
Jafar Ali Khan, the present Nawab of —		•••	51
	***	•••	<i>ib.</i>
Jurisdiction exercised by the Nawab of ———		•••	52
Misgovernment of the State of		•••,	61 52
Nawab's arrangements for the protection of goods i		•••	58
Nawab's share in transit duties levied at ——		•••	ib.
Nur-ud-din's usurpation of the masnad of		•••	49
Opium. Nawab's engagement to prohibit the culti		onny and the	70
manufacture of — in his State			68
		•••	55
Payment for the farm of the Peshwa's chauth	•••	•••	1 . 56
Peshwa's chauth farmed to the Nawab of	•••		55
Piracy to be suppressed by the Nawab of —	•••	•••	53
Political supervision of —— placed under Kaira	•••	•••	52
Provisions exempted from duty at	•••	•••	61
Rate of duty to be levied on goods at			59
Rate of sea customs duty and anchorage fees to be	levied at	•• ••	62
Revenues made over towards payment of the f	fort of Talaja b	y the Nawab	
of	•••	•••	54
Riot in ——. Order restored by British troops	•••	•••	52
Riot in —— and flight of the Nawab	•••	•••	5 L
Salt agreement of the Nawab of —— Salute allowed to the Nawab of ——		•••	69
Shamrao N. Land, late Diwan of ——, declared	inaligible for	convios in the	52
State	mongible for a	ervice in the	
Smuggled goods scized at ——. Disposal of —	•••		ib. 61
Succession sanad conferred on the Nawab of		•••	51
Talaja fort. Bhaunagar's engagement with r	egarding —	•••	260
Transit collections in Agreement relating to	the division of -		63
Treaty for the sale of Talaja to the Nawab of -	•••		53
Tribute paid by the Nawab of	•••		50
CHIKORI PARGANA-			
Kolhapur's cession of	•••		204
-			
CHINCHNI, S. M. Jagir — Lapse of the estate of ——	***		188
CHIRI in Kutch—		ļ	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	lann of	•• •••	23
Criminals not to be afforded an asylum by the Tha	war or —— .	••	ib.
Forts belonging to the Rao of —— to be destroyed Girasia Chief's plundering excursions to be prevent	ed by the Thaku		24
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutel	h by the Thakur	of	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$
. a amaganar had mente hrompen to one may or man	,		£r#

Sunje	CT.		·		PAGE
Buuj —		· <u></u>			-
Kutch Rao's engagement regarding the	fort of —		•••		. 27
Kutch Rao's engagement to indemnify t	ue Britisl	lı Govern	ment for e	expenses in	1
BIDRA in Kutch -		•••	•••	•••	· ib.
Infanticule to be renounced by the Jare	ja Chief o	f	•••	•••	35
Bombar — English seat of Government removed to					
Kutch Rao to be permitted to have a fa-	ctors at —	•••	•••	***	339
Broach-	cco1) Ht —		•••	•••	3
Account of the lapsed State of -	•••		,		1
Aggressions not to be committed by the	Nawab of		•••	•••	337
British factory permitted to be established	ed ut	•••	•••	•••	351 350
British factory withdrawn from —	***	•••	***	/	337
British protection guaranteed to —— Capture of —— by the British	•••	***	***]	352
Dutch factory permitted to remain at —	•••	•••	•••		337
Expeditions sent against		***	•••	••• [350
Expenses of British troops sent to the a	ssistance (of	to be pai	d by the	337
Nawab	••	·			351
Foreign European factories not to be peru	itted in -		•••		350
Indemnity to be paid by the Nawab of —		***	•••		351
Military service to be rendered by the Nav Nawab's bond for payment of indemnity	viio or —		•••	•••	350
Pensions allowed to the descendants of the	Nawah of		•••	•••	352
Privileges of trade granted to British subje			• • •	••• }	337 350
Sindhia's cession of — to the British Go			•••		337
Trenty of peace concluded with the Nawab	of	•••	•••		350
okkur Fort in Sind—	Pata a la la				-
. Khairpur Amir's engagement relating to Brit	isu occupta	ion of —		•••	322
Khairpur Mir's cession of the ——				-	334
Attantipus and a constitution of the	•••	***			993
_					
MDAY in Bombay—					
Abkari revenue of Leaso of the to	the Britis	sh Gover	nment		51
Account of the Chiefship of	•••	•••	•••	•••	49
Administration of ——. Reformation of the Administration of —— placed under the con		nacial off	•••	•••	52' ib.
Agreement for the distribution of the transit	t collection	peciai om		***	63
Agreement for the establishment of an Engli	sb factory	at Gogba			54
Agreement for the levy of customs duty ou	goods impo	orted and	exported		, '
from	••	***	•••	∫	57
Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ad			eustoms d	epart-	C.I
ment and the levy of rahdari and transit			•••	•••] :	64 60
Anchorage fees to be paid by vessels in the p Arrangements for the levy of customs duty a		•	•••	•••	ib.
	-	•••	•••		51
Bondo Ali Khan's succession to the masuad	•	•••	•••		52
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masnad Bankruptcy. State of —— in a condition of				`	55
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masned Bankruptcy. State of —— in a condition of Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement no	t to interf	ere in —	•••	1	000
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masned Bankruptcy. State of —— in a condition of Bhaumgar affairs. Nawab's engagement no British factory to be established at ——	t to interf	ere in — 	•••	}	339 54
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masned Bankruptcy. State of —— in a condition of Bhaumgar affairs. Nawab's engagement no British factory to be established at —— British troops to be assisted by the Nawab of	t to interf	ere in — 	•••	} .	54
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masned Bankruptcy. State of ———————————————————————————————————	t to interfer	••• ••• • .	•••		54 51
Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masned Bankruptcy. State of —— in a condition of Bhaumgar affairs. Nawab's engagement no British factory to be established at —— British troops to be assisted by the Nawab of	t to interfer	•••	•••	} .	54

ù

						
	Subj	ECT.				Page
Delhi—		***************************************				
Sidis' oppressions at S				•••		366
Surat castle and fleet			the Court of		•••	369
Surat tribute demande	ed by the Court	of ——	•••	•••	•••	370
DHARAMPUR in Surat Agency	· 					
 Abkari administratiou 	of assimila	ited to the B	ritish system	•••	•••	81
Account of the State		•••	•••	***	•••	ib.
Adoption saund confer	red on the Raja	of	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Agreement relating to			•••	•••	•••	89
Chauth farmed to the				•••	•••	<i>ib</i> .
Customs duty. Arran				od in Pos		90
Extradition and trial India. Arrangen					- 1	81
Jurisdiction exercised	by the Chief of	···	•••	***		ib.
Mahratta chauth from		•••	•••	•••		ib.
Mohandev, the present		•	•••	•••		ib.
Opium. Arrangement	regarding smug	gled - pass	ing through			90
Transit duties renoune		•••		•••		ib.
DWARKA in Kathiawar-	•					
Division of the revenu	es of —			•••		3
Garrisoning of		garding —	•••	•••		ib.
5	J	• •			ļ.	
		E			İ	
EUROPEAN DESERTERS-		-				
Kolhapur's engagemer	it to surrender -					195
			•••	•••		i 260
· Sawantwari Chief's en	igagement to sur	тепист —	•••	***	••• }	262
		F				
FARADI in Kutch-		.			Ì	
Infanticide to be renou	inced by the Jar	eja Chief of		•••		35
Fine Fund in Kathiawar— Hothi tribes' establish	ment of —	•••	•••	•••		38
FOREIGN MERCENARIES— Kutch Rao's engageme	nt not to enterta	in			'	20
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS—			•••	•••		
Kuteh Rao's engageme	ent not to nermit	the establish	hment of -	- in his t	arritory	11
Sind Amirs' engageme					- 1	309
Foreign States-			•••	***		
Akalkot Jagirdar's en	aggament not to	anter into re	lations with		1	132
Aundh Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	155
Bhor Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			137
Hyderabad Mirs'	ditto	ditto	ditto			327
Jatlı Jagirdar's	ditto	ditto	ditto			163
Kolaba Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			376
Kutch Rao's	ditto	ditto	ditto			20
Mirpur Mirs'	ditto	ditto	ditto		••••	330
Mudhol Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	250
Nargund Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	247
Nipani Jagirdar's Phaltan Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	٠	•••	406
Ramdurg Chief's	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto		•••	169 247
Satara Raja's	ditto	ditto	ditto	•		39 2
Sawant wari Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			267
Wai Shaikh's	ditto	ditto	ditto			176

W 121 W 200 W 20 W 20		SUBJECT.	-			PAGI
						-
Curur in Kutch-	pe rendered	to the Ruo of Ki	utah hu ika 1	TIL I O		
Military service	to ercepted by	the Thakur of -	—	makur of .		24
t muderers to p	o mpesponsibility	regarding -	•••	• • • •	•••	ib.
Stolen property	. 1		•••	•••	•••	23
Chirnon in Kutch-	ites of the T	hakur of —	·			
Arbitration in d	isn(refuged by t	ha Thatan at	···	• • •	•••	23
Crommas not fo	r boll baktir of	- 40 1 1 . 4	1	•••	•••	ib.
rorts belonging	TO THEFTINE EXCENS	Signa to be		Thakur of	•••	24
						23
	TOTAL TOTAL ENGINEERING TOTAL	O LIMP ROMAT KO	frais is an Ali /i	hakur of -	_ :::	$egin{array}{c} 24 \ ib. \end{array}$
Military service Plunderers to be				•••		ib.
Stolen property.	Hecaponatomicy	regarding —	•••	•••		23
CRIMINAIS-	1		•		ł	
Akalkot Jagirda	engagement t			•••		132
Aundh Chief's	r's ditto ditto	ditto	•••	•••		155
Bhor Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••		137
Jamkhandi Chief		ditto ditto	•••	***	{	240
Jath Jagirdar's	ditto	ditto	•••	***	••• }	163
Kolaba Chief's	ditto	ditto	***	•••	••• }	378
Kolhapur Raja's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	202
Kurundwad Chief	fagements regard	ling the surrende	r of	•••		240
Kutch Rao's arra	njets' engagemen	it not to afford a	n asylum to	 ,	:::	23
Kutch Wagher C			•••	***		240
Miraj Chiefs' Mudhol Chief's	ditto	ditto ditto	•••	•••	}	250
Nargund Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	• • •	247
Nipani Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	{	407
Raundurg Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	••• }	247
Sangli Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	***	•••	230 392
Satara Raja's	3 ditto	ditto	•••	•••	***	267
Sawantwari Chief'		ditto	•••			240
Shedbal Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••		}	236
Tusgaou Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	176
Wui Shaikh's Cunnaghwahry in the I	leccan—					
	Dee - Ki	anaghwari."				
Customs Dues— Kutch rules to exf	unpt distressed v	essels from —	•••	•••		31 '
. ,		D				
DABHA in Sind—						292
Battle of —	tu Chiafahin af			•••		
Account of the p			•••	•••		186
Bhor Chief's rove	ues from certaiu			• • •		125
Farman of the Epr	peror of —— fix cent		•••	nglish good 		359
Surat at 2 nof	England, addres	sed by the Empe	eror of ——	•••		ib.
James 1st. King Of	England. Lette	er from — to the	Emperor of			358
James 1st, King s) Roe's (Sir Thoma	mission to the E	mperor of ——		···		ib.
				4		

PAGE

Anchorage fee on the Iudus. Arrangement regarding the levy of — Anchorage fee on the Iudus. Arrangement regarding the levy of — Arbitration in disputes of the Amirs of — British coinage to be current in the territory of the Amirs of — British finister to resident the Court of — British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of — Char Yar. Interpretation of the term — Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of — Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary force Duties to be lovied on merchandise by the Amirs of — Brairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of — Fatch All's division of power in — Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigns States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in —, Amir's engagement not to permit — Foreigners on to be permitted to sottle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in — in the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sons of the Chir Yar Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of — Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Merchandise landed from boats ou the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Money to be coloued for the Amirs of — Money to be coloued for the Amirs of — Money to b
Arbitration in disputes of the Amirs of
Armed vessels not to proceed up the rivers in
British coinage to be current in the territory of the Amirs of — British jurisdiction not to be extended to the possessions of the Amirs of — British Minister to resident the Court of — British profection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British profection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of — Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of — Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contingent of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary force Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of — English merchants not to section — Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of — Fatch All's division of power in — Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Froeign States. Amirs' engagement not to permit — Gbuham All's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sons of the Char Yar Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of — Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Amirs of — Karachi ceded by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Merchandise landed from boats on the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Maryari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Maryari or Naviva Agent to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tells on the Indus of the Indus Engagements of the
British jurisdiction not to be extended to the possessions of the Amirs of — British Minister to resident the Court of —
British Ministor to resident the Court of — British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of — Char Yar. Interpretation of the term — Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of — Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of — Commany's Rupes to be the current coinage — Conditions of the treaty offered to the Amirs of — Contilugent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary force Duties to be levied on uncrehandise by the Amirs of — English merchants not to settle in — Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of — Fatch All's division of power in — Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in — Amir's engagement not to permit — Gbulam All's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sous of the Char Yar Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of —
British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of —
British policy opposed by the Amirs of — British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be mutatined by the Amirs of —
British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Amirs of — British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of —
Char Yar. Interpretation of the term —
Chur Yar. Interpretation of the term —
Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of
Company's Rupees to be the current coinage Conditions of the treaty offered to the Amirs of
Company's Rupees to be the current coinage Conditions of the treaty offered to the Amirs of
Conditions of the treaty offered to the Amirs of — Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary force — Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of — English merchants not to settle in — Contribution of power in — Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of — Statch All's division of power in — Forcign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Forcigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in — Amir's engagement not to permit — Ghuham All's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sons of the Char Yar — Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of — Marandi ecded by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Marandise landed from boats ou the fudus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Masir Khan's intrigues — Native Ageut to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tolls on the Indus Military service to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tolls on the Indus Muhammad's disposition of the territory of — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Provice of military stores in British territory by the Government of — Arrangement agarding —
Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service by the Amirs of — fore Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary foree —
Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of the British subsidiary force Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of —
Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of —
Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of ———————————————————————————————————
English merchants not to settle in — Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of —
Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of Fatch Ali's division of power in Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in —. Amir's engagement not to permit — Gbuham Ali's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sous of the Char Yar Hostility exhibited by tho Amirs of — Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Amirs of — Karachi eeded by the Amirs of — Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazuri depredations to be suppressed by the Amir of — Merchandise landed from boats ou the Indus to be subject to local daties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Mint arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be colued for the Amirs of — Masir Khan's intrigues Native Agout to be the referce in disputes relating to the lovy of tolls on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Arrangement regarding —
Fatch Ali's division of power in — Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in — Amir's engagement not to permit — Gbuham Ali's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sous of the Char Yar — Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of — Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Amirs of — Karachi ecded by the Amirs of — Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Mazuri depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Merchandise landed from boats ou the Indus to be subject to local daties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Minut arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Marad Ali, ruler of — Nasir Khan's intrigues Native Ageut to be the referce in disputes relating to the lovy of tolls on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into relations with — Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of — Freuch settlements in —. Amir's engagement not to permit — Gbuham Ali's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with — Government of — divided among the sons of the Char Yar Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of — Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Amirs of — Karachi eeded by the Amirs of — Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Merchandise landed from boats ou the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Minut arrangements with the Amirs of — Murad Ali, ruler of — Nasir Khan's intrigues Native Ageut to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tolls on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of — Arrangement regarding —
Foreignors not to be permitted to settle in the territory of —
Foreignors not to be permitted to settle in the territory of —
Freuch settlements in — . Amir's engagement not to permit —
Gbulam Ali's overtures to the British Government for the restoration of friendly relations with —
relations with —
Government of — divided among the sous of the Char Yar Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of —
Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of —
Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Amirs of — Karachi ecded by the Amirs of — Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amir of — Merchandise landed from boats on the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Mint arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be colued for the Amirs of — Masir Khan's intrigues Native Agent to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tolls on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Karachi ecded by the Amirs of —
Karachi ceded by the Amirs of —
Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Amirs of — Mazari depredations to be suppressed by the Amir of — Merchandise landed from boats on the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Mint arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Murad Ali, ruler of — Nasir Khan's intrigues Native Agent to be the referce in disputes relating to the levy of tolls on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Amirs of
Mazuri depredations to be suppressed by the Amir of
Merchandise lauded from boats ou the Indus to be subject to local duties Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Mint arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of —
Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of — Mint arrangements with the Amirs of — Money to be coined for the Amirs of — Murad Ali, ruler of — Nasir Khan's intrigues Native Agent to be the referee in disputes relating to the levy of tells on the ludus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of — Passports to be obtained by English merebants visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Mint arrangements with the Amirs of —
Money to be coined for the Amirs of
Murad Ali, ruler of —
Nasir Khan's intrigues Native Ageut to be the referee in disputes relating to the levy of tells on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of — Passports to be obtained by English merebnuts visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Native Agent to be the referce in disputes relating to the lovy of tells on the Indus Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of —
Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of — Passports to be obtained by English merebnuts visiting — Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of eoining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of — regarding the — Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of —
Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of —
Passports to be obtained by English merebants visiting —
Passports to be obtained by English merebants visiting —
Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of — Privilege of equing money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of — Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of —
Purchase of military stores in British territory by the Government of ——.
Arrangement regarding -
Reduction of duties on tradic agreed to by the Amirs of —
Seton's (Captain) treaty with — not ratified by the Supreme Government
Sobdar Khan exempted from contributing towards the expenses of the British
Substitute France
Subsidiary Force
Sobhdar Khan promised lands as a reward for his fidelity
Supplemental treaty concluded with the Amirs of
Tariff of duties to be promulgated by the Amirs of —
Tatta ceded by the Amirs of —
Territorial cession by the Amirs of

Subject.				PAG
PANTICIDE				
Mohtara Chief's engagement to renounce				. 3
Mothalle Chief's engagement to suppress	•••			3′
Nungerecha Chief's engagement to renounce the practic	e of ——			3
Nalia Chief's engagement to suppress			[3
. Nariya Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of				3
Register of births and deaths to be kept			• • • •	3
 I	•••	•••	•••	5 3
Roha Chief's engagement to renounce	•••	***	•••	3
Rotari Chief's engagement to renounce			• • •	3
Sandau Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of				il
Sondhau's Chief's engagement to suppress	•••	•••	•••	3
	•••	•••	•••	5 3
Sutri Chief's engagement to suppress ——	•••	•••	•••	3
Terah Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of		•••		§ 3
				(3
Vannoti Chief's engagement to suppress	***	•••	•••	3
Vinjan Chief's engagement to suppress ——	••	•••	•••	il
. J				
Mes, 1st, King of England—				
Letters exchanged with the Delhi Emperor by	•••		***	35
MEHANDI, Southern Mahratta Jagir-				(35
Abkari revenue of —. Agreement for renewing the	longs of th	- to (3	
	tense of cu	e co (*Overn	00
'ment Agreement for the lease of t	ho to C	***		22
	ne 10 G	Overmnei	٠ ا	21
Account of the jagir of Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of	•••	•••	•••	19
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of ——	•••	•••	•••	24
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief	of	•••	•••	24
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of		•••	•••	ib
	•••	•••	•••	ib
British protection guaranteed to the Chief of ——	 . Object of	•••	•••	23
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the			•••	ib
Conduct during the mutinies of the Chief of		···	***	18
Coutingent of horse furnished by the Chief of	countracea	to a pec	sumary	6.4
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of	•	***	•••	24
		***	•••	240
Contribution in lieu of service from the Chief of	•••	****	•••	19
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of ——	n action	•••	•••	240
Family peusion to be granted to officers of — killed in		***	•••	23
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the	MARCH OT-		***	22/
Justice to be administered by the Chief of ——————————————————————————————————	•••	•••	•••	240
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of ———	•••	•••		239
Opium agreement of the State of	***	***		218
Partition of the estate of	•••	•••	••• [188
Ramchandar Rao Gopal, the present Chief of —— Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of ——	•••	***	***	190 240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of ——	•••	•••	***	239
See "Southern Mahratta Jagirda	rs."	•••		20
njira in Bombay—				
A maritime power	100 100 L 11	. n		107
Abkari revenue of ——. Management of the — made	over to th	e Britisl	,	
ernment	***	•••		110
Abdur Rahman not to interfere in affairs of ——	•••	•••	••• }	115 ib
Abdur Rahman's allegiance to				

Subject.		PAGE
JATH, Satara Jagir—		
Amrit Rao Daphle deprived of authority for misgovernment of his State		127
Assistance to be rendered by the Jagirdar of —		161
Aundh's tribute from	•••	127
Bowaji, the present Chief of		ib.
British control over the possessions of the Jagirdar of]	403
British guarantee to the terms granted to the Jagirdar of		161
British interference in the pecuniary affairs of the Jagirdar of	•••	12δ
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Jagirdar of	•••]	162
Chief of — made Joint Administrator of the State	•••	127
Civil and criminal jurisdiction. Jagirdar deprived of -	•••	126
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Jagirdar of ——	•••	161
Criminals to be surrendered by the Jagirdar of —		163
Foreign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter into relations with -	•••	ib.
Jagir of — restored on certain conditions to Renuka Bai Dapule		160
Satara Raja's agreement with the Jagirdar of	•••	164
Territorial exchanges to be agreed to by the Jagirdar of	•••	163
Tribute paid by the Jagirdar of	•••	127
Troops not to be entertained by the Jagirdar of	••• }	162
JATTAWARO in Kutch -		
Arbitration in disputes of —		23
Criminals not to be refuged by the Tbakur of	l	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed		24
Girasin Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of —	,.	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of		24
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of -	\	ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of —	,	ib.
Stolen property. ——'s responsibility regarding —		23
Tomore to position		
JAUHAR in Bombay—		
Abkari Act (Bombay) the law of — as regards Abkari	•••	96
Abkari agreement with —. Renewal of the —	•••	97
Abkari revenue of — farmed to the British Government	•••	96
Account of the jagir of	•••	95
Administration of —— assumed by the British Government Administration under a Karbhari	•	$^{6}6$
Adaption normitted to the family of	••• (ib.
Adoption permitted to the family of	••••	ib.
Agreement for the succession of Patang Shah to the Chiefship of	••• }	ib.
Allowances assigned to the members of the ruling family of	•••	98
Detachment of British troops to be stationed for the preservation of	*** }	ib.
Dh. h. Da. Mulanda Mamanasa from	***	99
Extradition and trial of — subjects for offences committed in Portu		98
. India	- 1	0#
Malhar Rao's adoption as heir to the Raj of	•••	97
Narayan Shah's adoption as heir to the Raj of —	•••	96
Nazarana from — remitted on the succession of Patang Shah III	***	ib.
Nazarana on succession paid by		ib. $ib.$
Nazarana rules applicable to —	,]	
Opium agreement entered into by the Raja of	:::	ib. 97
Patang Shah IV, the present Raja of	1	96
Peshwa's Government. Subordination of — to the —		95
Peshwa's levy of nazarana from —		ib.
Peshwa's tribute from —		ib.
Powers of the Raja of		96
Rani invested with the administration of		98
Road (Talauli-Dahanu Station). British Government to construct and ke	ep in	
repair the		97
Succession disputed iu		95

Karlanagar in Kntch— Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — 24 Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of — 32 Krainfur in Sind— Account of the Amirs of — 28 Account of the partition of the territory of — 289 Acgressions not to be committed by the Amir of — 321 Ali Murad Khan. Purishin relations to be muintained with — 324 Ali Murad Khan. Purishin relations to be muintained with — 324 Ali Murad Khan. Purishing of — 324 Ali Murad Khan subsidiary engagement — 324 Ali Murad Khan subsidiary engagement — 324 Ali Murad's recognition as amir of — 324 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amirs of — 329 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amir of — 320 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amir of — 321 Alekland's (Lord) letter of assurance regarding the fort of Bukur to the Amir of — 321 Baliawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of — 322 Baliawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of — 321 British puridiction not to be extended to the territory of — 321 British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement mot to enter into relations with — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 325 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 326 Ful depôts to be established on the Indus by the Amirs of — 328 Intripues of the Amir of — 328 Mubarak Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement Mahammad Khani's subsidiary engagement Mahammad Khani'	Subject.	PAGE
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of —	KARIANAGAR in Kntch-	
Stoleu property. —'s responsibility regarding —	Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	
Account of the Amirs of —	Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	1
Account of the Amirs of —	Stolen property. ——'s responsibility regarding —	23
Account of the Amirs of —	Khairpur in Sind-	
Aecount of the partition of the territory of 289	Account of the Amira of	288
Aggressions not to be committed by the Amir of —	Account of the partition of the territory of —	980
All Murad Khan. Punishueut inflicted on — for fraud	Aggressions not to be committed by the Amir of ——	391
Ali Murad Khan. Punishmeut inflicted on — for fraud Ali Murad's subsidiary engagement		324
Ali Murad's defeat of the Amirs of —		292
Ali Mirad's defeat of the Amirs of —		324
Allegiance of the Amir of —	Ali Murad's defeat of the Amirs of	289
Allegiance of the Amir of —	Ali Murad's recognition as Amir of Causes which led to	
Arbitration in disputes of the Amir of — 321		320
Amir of —	Arbitration in disputes of the Amir of ——	821
Samualpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of —	Auekland's (Lord) letter of assurance regarding the fort of Bukkur to the	
Behavalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of	Amir of	322
British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of	Bahawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of ——	
British protection extended to the territory of —	British jurisdiction not to be extended to the territory of	
Bukkur Island eeded by the Amirs of —	British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of	
Duties to be lovied on the Indus. Arrangement regarding —	British protection extended to the territory of —	
Engagement subsidiary to friendly allance concluded with the Amir of — 320	Bukkur Island eeded by the Amirs of ——	,
Poreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 320	Duties to be lovied on the Indus. Arrangement regarding —	
Finel depôts to be established on the ludus by the Amirs of —	Engagement subsidiary to friendly alllaneo concluded with the Amir of ——	
Hyderabad. Government responsible for the Amirs of —	Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with —	
Intrigues of the Amir of	Fuel depôts to be established ou the Indus by the Amirs of ——	1
Jurisdiction exercised by the Amir of	Hyderabad. Government responsible for the Amirs of —	
Military assistance to be rendered by the Amir of —		
Money to be coined for the Amirs of	Jurisdiction exercised by the Amir of ——	
Mubarak Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the		
Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —		
Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —		1
Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of —	Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement	1
Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of —	Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —	
Rupeo to bo the current coin in —	Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of ——	
Rustam Ali, the Chief of — at the time of the annexation of Sind 290 290 290 291 292 293	Privilege of coming money to be renounced by the Amirs of	
Rustam Ali's deed of resignation of Turban lands	Rupeo to be the current coin in ——	
Saluto allowed to the Mir of —		
Separate article relating to the fort of Bukknr concluded with the Amir of Sohrab's (Mir) bequest of — to his son Mir Rustam		
Sohrab's (Mir) bequest of — to his son Mir Rustam	Saluto allowed to the Air of	
Sohrab's (Mir) seizure of —	Scharke article relating to the fort of Burkin's concluded with the Aunt of ———————————————————————————————————	
Sukkur ceded by the Amirs of —	Schools (anr) bequest of —— to his son hir fustam	
Territorial cessions by the Amirs of —	Sublem add by the Aring of	1
Tolls on the Indus not to be levied by the Amirs of —		333
Treaty between Rustam Khan and Ali Murad Khan of —	Talls on the Indus not to be levied by the Amirs of —	334
Treaty for the cession of land in commutation of tribute concluded with the Amirs of —		289
Amirs of —	Treaty for the cession of land in commutation of tribute concluded with the	
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Amir of —		333
Tributary payments. Amirs relieved from —		
Turban land dispute Vakil on the part of the Amir to reside in British territory KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	Treaty of alliance concluded with the Amir of —	
Turban land dispute	Tributary payments. Amirs relieved from	
KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —		(
KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —		321
Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	•	
KHIROI in Kutch—		105
22,22,23,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,	Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	125
22,22,23,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,	Vyrnor in Vutch —	25
intanticide to be renounced by the dareja Onier of	= :	J. 30
	intanticle to be renounced by the sareja Chief of	

Subject.	_			PAGE
Jaunar in Bombay-		•		
Transit duties and tolls on British commodities po	assing along	the Tal	auli-	•
Dahanu Station road. Abolition of -	•••	•••		97
Tribes inhabiting — Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raj	· · ·	•••	•••	ib.
Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raj	a or —	***	•••	96
JESSURA in Kutch—			,	23
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of ———————————————————————————————————	•••	•••		ib_{*}
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed		•••		24
Giragia Chiefe' plundering excursions to be prevented by	the Thakt	r of —		23
Tamahandi nayments promised to the Kao of Kutch by	tne Thakur	01 ~	•••]	24
Military sarvice to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by 1	tne Tnakur	of —	••• ,	ib. ib.
Plundarars to be intercented by the Thakur or		••		23
Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding —.		••	**	-
JUNAGARH in Kathiawar -	gogeolg onto	sing the no	orts	
Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed	Vessels entre	prio p	,	33-
of ··· ··· ···	'	•••	- 1	
			{	
ĸ			. }	
			· [.	
KAGAL in Kolhapur-			ſ	186
	•••	•••	•••	201
	of 10	•••	***	207
				204
Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to —		•••		
Transport of Transport				23.
A 11 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	•••			ib.
Criminals not to be refuged by the Land he destroyed		•••	·••],	24
Forts belonging to the linker of	by the Thak	ur of	• •••	23 24.
Girasia Chicis' plundering excursions Book Watch by	the Thakur	of —	•••	<i>ib</i> .
	the Thakur	OI	:::	ib.
	•••	•••		23.
Stolen property. ——'s responsibility for —	•••	•••		
• TP +-1-				23:
KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	•••			ib.
Oning to the refugeu by the zero.		•••		24
Toute helenging to the linear of	v the Thaku	r of	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$
Cinagia Chijofa' nilinucring Caouratania	tha Thakur	of —	***	ib.
Jamabaudi payments produced to the Rao of Kutch by	the Thakur	or —		ib.
Military service to bo sounded by the Thakur of	•••	·••		23
Plunderers to be intercepted by old lity for — Stolen property. ——'s responsibility for —	•••	•••		
A1				186
KAPSHI in Kolhapur— Account of the petty Chiefship of ——	•••	p. 1 4		
				324
Agreement for the surrender of the fort of	•••	•••		287
Agreement for the surrender of the fort of Bombay force fired at from the fort of Bombay reserve force	•••			ib.
Bombay force fired at 1rom the reserve force Capture of —— by the Bombay reserve force Capture of —— by the district of ——		•••		332
Capture of — by the Bombay reserve Technology Hyderabad Amirs' cession of the district of ——	*			69 ·
	•••	•••		23 ib.
KARIANAGAD III	•••	•••	•••	24
Arbitration in the disputes of the Thakur of —— Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of —— to be destroyed		<u>.</u> e	***	23
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Thakur of The to be destroyed grown to be prevented by Third all the transfer of the tr	y the Thaku	r or —	:::	24
Criminals not to be readed of to be destroyed Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by	the Thakur	OI /		
Tamahandi nayments promised to				

•	Subject.		PAGE
Kot	HAPUR in Bombay—		-
	Chikori district surrendered to the Peshwa by the Raja of		199
	Chikori restored to —	***	183
	Chikori Zamindars' rights to be respected by the Raja of		202
	Chima Sahib's imprisonment for being concerned in the mutinies	,	184
4	Commercial privileges granted to the English in territory of	•••	195
	Compensation to be paid to certain injured parties by the Raja of	•••	208
	Compensation to be paid to jagirdars by the Raja of	• • •	205
•	Compensation to individuals for injuries sustained from aggressions of ——Compensation to merchants for losses sustained from ——	-	203
	Contests of — with other Mahratta powers	•••	197
	Convention concluded for the settlement of the debte due by	100	182
	Council of Regency formed at —	•••	196
	Courts for administering justice in —	•••	210
	Criminals to be surrendered by the Raja of ——	•••	202
	Daji Krishna Pandit appointed Minister of ——		183
	Darbar's correspondence with other courts to be conducted through Po	olitical]
	Agent		210
	Definitive treaty concluded on the restoration of friendly relations wi	th the	
	Raja of	•••	206
	Districts ceded by the Raja of		{ 204
	Dimon Salibala maladministration of affairs of	•••	207
1	Education of the late Rajas Rajaram and Shivaji of ——	•••	183
	European desertors to be surrendered by	••• }	184 195
4	Expeditions sent against —	{	183
,		*** {	£ 205
	Expenses of British garrison to be defrayed by the Raja of ——	•••	208
	Expenses of detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse to be paid by		210
	Feudatory Chiefs of ——. List of —		, 186
	Foreigners not to be entertained in the service of ——	••• {	195
1	Forts dismantled in		183
	Forts to be delivered to	•••	194
	Free trade agreement of the Raja of	••• {	185
	Guns and carriages to be restored to ——	••• }	194
	Indemnity for war expenses agreed to be paid by —	••• }	$183 \\ 194$
	Interest on debt due from ——. Arrangement regarding —	***	197
	Jagirdars' criminal powers		211
	Jagirdars' military service commuted to a pecuniary payment		185
	Jurisdiction over jagirdars of —		210
	Kagal. Succession to the Raj of — of the eldest son of the Chief of —		184
	Kagal villages restored by the Raja of	15	204
		16	207
	Lands not to be alienated by the Raja of ——		210
	Lands transferred to —— in commutation of revenue assignments on f	orts	959
	of Sawantwari		$\begin{array}{c} 253 \\ 210 \end{array}$
	Local Corps. Strength of — to be maintained by the Raja of ——		ib.
	Local force to be organised for ——		183
	Mahratta Powers. Struggles of —— to retain the supremacy among the —		181
,	Malwan ceded by the Raja of]	199
	Management of —— assumed by the British Government		183 '
	Manauli ceded by —	{	204 207
	Manauli district surrendered to the Peshwa by the Raja of	16	199
	Manauli restored to		183
	Manauli Zamindars' rights to be respected by the Raja of	:::1	202
	Manohargarh Fort. Agreement relating to revenues to be paid to -	10	272
	for—	- , ,	

				1	
Subject	•				Page
C Palempur—				ŀ	
Hydernbad Mirs' engagement to assist in	the the su	ppression o	of the depre	dations	<pre>{ 309 { 313</pre>
of the — Sind Amirs' engagement to suppress the d	cpredation	s of the -	→		309
				-	
Account of the lapsed State of	•••	•••	•••		345 <i>ib</i> .
A family noted for their pirities	•••	•••	•••	•••	346
	•••	•••	4.4		ib.
	***	•••	***		377
British jurisdiction not to be extended to the Chief	of	•••	•••		376
British protection guaranteed to the Chief British protection guaranteed by the Chief Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief	~~	•••	•••		378
Division of property on the capture of —	-	•••	•••		112 376
44 CLALAS THINT & PHILLIPPE CONTROL INC.	,	to relations	with —	133	ib.
Ti		•••	•••	•••	377
Inom lands to be continued by the Chief o	f —	- c	***		111
- to the second of the action of the transfer	ATC	or ——	•••		346
The state of the s	ш.Р	•	. •••		378
Manaji Angria assigned a stipend by	r Daitich Go	vernment	•••		377
Manaji Augria assigned a stipend by the Nazarana from — relinquished by the	ha import	and export	of —		378
		•••	•••	•••	346
		•••	•••	••• ;	384 376
o talle of fortitorial cacherine			•••,	41. 41.0	310
Territorial exchanges with Trenty concluded for defining the relation	s of the E	British Gov	ernment wi	th the	ib.
Chief of	***	•••	•••	•••	6 377
Vinayak Rao Parsuram Diwanji's claims	on —	•••	- ···	•••	į 383
	•			ļ	182
KOLHAPUR in Bombay—		•••	***	•••	181
Aha Samio s succession	•••	•••	•••	•••	184
Account of the State of placed under Bri	tish manag	gemeut	•••		209
Administration of practical the Raja of Administration transferred to the Raja of	f ——	•••	•••		184
Administration transferred to	•••	•••	•••		89
Adoption permitted in Adoption sauad granted the Raja of Adoption sauad granted the Raja of		•••	•••		212
A CENTINEDR IN DO COMMITTED	4 Y	witted by th	ne Raja of -		200
Agency exponsion on neighbouring Chiefs not	to be come	relations	with —	•••	201
Aggressions on neighbouring Chiefs not Aggressions on neighbouring Chiefs not Agreement concluded on the restoration	OI Ittenati	***	·••		. 198
Agreement concluded with the Raja of	on the res	toration of	the adminis	tration	209
Agreement concluded on the Raja of - Agreement concluded with the Raja Agreement concluded with the Raja	•••	•••	•••		(205
of —		•••	444	•••	207
Akiwat ceded by	•••	•••			200
as the write maigniful bould	ig States	•••	•••		199
Arbitration in disputes with height Armed vessels not to be fitted out at —— Armed vessels not to distressed v	,,, -I- in m	orts of			196
Armed vessels not to be fitted out at Armed vessels not to be rendered to distressed vessels are to be restored to	easera in h	0103 02	•••	•••	194 183
Assistance to be rendered to Augustus, Fort, to be restored to Augustus, Fort, augustion to the Raj of —		•••	•••	•••	201
Augustus, Fort, to be restored to Bawa Sahib's succession to the Raj of —	,,,		•••		209
			•		195
British advice to be attended to be establish factories permitted to be established at Malv	hed in ter	ritory of —		•••	. 198
British factories permitted to be stated	van	,***	•••	•••	205
British factories permitted to be established at Malv British factory to be established at Malv British garrisons to be admitted into for British jatenforance refused to —— in i	ts of —	_:4h the A	Tahrattas		182
British garrisons to refused to —— in 1	ts contests	MICH THE D	408	•••	200
British interference americanteed to	•••	•••	•••	***	208 210
			•••	• • • •	. 204
British products to garrison forts in Capital sentences to be confirmed by Bri	tish Gover	•••	•••	•••	

Sui	uicr.				PAGE
ornaves in Bambay-	The second second				-
Military assistance to be rendered by					
Military demonstrations against	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••		196
Military force of dishanded	•••	•••	•••	•••	183
Minister's appointment to rest with t			•••	•••	ib.
the state of the s	ne oritian	Governmen	·	•••	206
Minister's choice to be left to the Raj	a of ——	•••	***		208
Nar wan Bao Bhonsle's adoption und	er the pam	o of Shivaji	(3rd) as Ra	in of—	184
Nazarana paid to — by jagirdars of Nipanikar and —. War between —	6 641U AJLILIAY	•••			185
Nivanikar Claims upon the room	 	a	•••	•••	182
Nipanikar. Claims upon the - renor Opium agreement of the Raja of -	inced by th	e Rajn of 🗕		•••	199
Padamgarh ceded by	•••	•••	•••	••• }	185
Padramdrug Fort to be restored to -	•••	•••	•••		199
Payment of the debt due by A	***	1 - (*			194
Peshwa. Restoration of territory seize	rrangemen:	t relating to	the —		197
l'olice to be assisted in pursuit of crin	single in the	- by the -	•••	••• {	199
Political Agent appointed President of	f the Cours	rritory or -		•••]	202
Powers of the Nyayadesh Court in -		11 116	•••	••• }	185
Preliminary agreement relating to the	— . raduation	of the mi		-6 45	210
Raja of	reduction	or the in	illary force	or the	0
Prisoners of war to be restored to -	- •••	•••	•••	••• }	203
Provisions to be supplied to British fa			•••	••• }	196
Pursuit of criminals in territory of -		***	***]	198
Raja to be guided by the advice of the	British Ge	···	•••	}	202 209
Ruja's powers as regards sentences	***	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•••	***	210
Rajar in's (linja) departure on a tour t	hrough En	rone	•••	}	184
Rajaram's succession to the Itaj of -		•••	•••	•••	ib.
Rajkot colled by	•••	***	•••		199
Rajkot Fort to be restored to	***	•••	•••	:::	194
Rangua Fort. Agreement relating to a		be paid to			270
Recovery of debts due to British subject		•••	•••		195
Reduction of his army by the Raja of -		•••	•••		201
Regency council formed for the admini			***		183
Repairs of public buildings. Expenses	of — to be	defrayed by	·		211
Right to search armed vessols in ports of	of ——	•••	•••	[199
Right to wrecks renounced by	•••	***	•••	•••	196
Sainto allowed to the Raja of -		•••	•••	•••	185
Sambhaji's widow's maladministration of	of alfairs of		•••		182
Sarjakot ceded by	•••	•••	•••		199
Sarjakot fort to be restored to	***	•••	•••		194 252
Sawantwari's aggressions on —	tarial araba	mana with	•••		274
Sawantwari's agreement regarding terri Sawantwari's agreement with — reg	mezine rav	annes to be	resid to the	a fort	272
	muing rev	enues, co oc	part to the	3	273
of Manchargarh Sawantwari's agreement with —— rega	 edino reven	nes to be	paid for th	o fort	
of Rangna (Nangue)			parte to: v.		270
Sawantwari's rights to be respected by t	he Rain of		•••		202
Seizure of armed vessels in ports of		•••	•••		199
Shahu II. Yeshwantrao's assumption of	tho title o	£	•••		184
Shivaji Raja. Insanity of —	•••	•••	•••		ib.
Shivaji's (2nd) succession to the Raj of		•••	•••		183
Shivaji's (3rd) succession to the Raj of -		•••	•••	***	184
Sthalbharit (an oppressive impost) abolis	hed in		*** ,		185
Sthulmod (un oppressive impost) abolishe	a in	***	•••		ib.
Strength of the military force to be main	ntained by 1	the Raja of			204
Suppression of piracy. Security given by	y for -		•••	*** •	199 . 183
Territorial rewards conferred on	•••	•••	•••	•	20 8
Territorial security given by —— for pa Territorial security given by —— for pa	yment of co	mpensation	• • • • •	***	205

Sonject.	PAGE
Китен in Bombay	
British territory to be respected by subjects of	1.
Causes which led to British interference in the affairs of	3
Charitable and religious grants in territory ceded by — to be respected	17
Chiri Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	25
Chitror Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	ib.
Compensation for piracles committed on vessels from the ports of	1.1
Compensation to be paid by the Rao on the restoration of Anjar Confiscation of wrecks prohibited in ports of ————	26
-	14
Criminals. Rao's arrangements regarding the surrender of	1 9
Deed of cession executed by the Rao of	16
Desil Rao allowed to take part instransacting public business	5
Desal Rao's attachment to the British Government, noticed	ib.
Desalji entrusted with the management of the administration of	29
Devalji's succession to the Raoship of	~ 19
Destruction of pirates. Assistance to be rendered for the	3
Duty to be levied on export and import of British goods in	ib.
English factory permitted to be established in — Estates alienated from — Arrangement regarding —	ib.
	15
t. mailto mit	
Factors at Rombas. Rag of allowed to establish a	6
Fatch Mahamand's assumption of the administration of	3 2
Fees to be levied from distressed vessels in —	31
Foreign factories not to be permitted in	3
Foreign mercenaries not to be employed by	20
Foreign States. Rao's engagement not to enter into relations with	21
Foreign troops to be denied a passage through	15
Foreigners not to be permitted to have an establishment in	11
Funds for the payment of the British force to be stationed in	20
Gackwar's territory to be respected by subjects of	1.4
Girasias' allowances in ceded territory to be continued by the British Gov-	
Giria Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of —	17
Hamistan Thakne's dayl of allegiance to the Rac of	25 ib.
Importation of arms into —, prohibited	20
Indemnity to be paid by for Wagher aggressions	14
Infanticide. Darbar held responsible to prevent a revival of - in	6
Infanticide. Jareja Bhayad's engagement to renounce	3.5
Infanticide fund. Abolition of the grants made from the	6
Infanticide fund. Discontinuance of the contributions from the Ruo of	
and the British Government to the —	ib.
Infanticide fund. Institution of an — in — Infanticide fund. Refusal of the Government of India to renew the contribu-	ib.
tions to the from Transpiral community	27.
Infanticide to be connected by the Dag of	ib. 23
Jam Rawal's usurpation of ——	1
Jamabandi payments of Wugher Chiefs to	$2\overline{4}$
Jareja Bhayads promised British guaranteo of their rights and possessions	21
Jaroja Chiefs' engagement to renounce infanticide	34
Jureja Chiefs' estates confiscated by the Rue of	-1
Jarejas said to be a branch of the Samma tribe	1
Jarejas said to have emigrated from —	25
Jattawaro Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	ib.
Jessura Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of —— ,	ib.
Kammar Thakur's allegiance to the Rao of Kanthkot Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	24
Karianagar Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rag of	ib. 25
Khengarji's succession to the Chiefship of	1

Separation of the Control of the Con	====
Sumeer.	PAGE
Kununnwau, Senior Branch-	-
Abkari revenue of Agreement for renewing the lease of the to Course	
	1 001
Alkari rerenue of Agreement for the lease of the _ to Government	010
Chintaman Rao, the present Chief of	701
Contribution in lieu of service of the Chief of	ib.
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the State of —	ib.
Voign refrement of the state of	227
***	215
Keren in Hombay—	
Abrogation of the 20th article of the treaty of 1819 regarding supplies for	1
Construct of Confes	5
Account of the State of —	1
administration to be entrusted to the Rao of	30
Adoption sanad granted to the Rao of	44
Agreement concluded with the Bao of	11
Agreement relating to the constitution of a Blayad Court in	38
Ahmadabad Nawab's heatowal of the title of "Rao" on the Chief of	1.
Allegiance of the Bhayads of —	23 95
Ambliaru Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	25 15
American troops to be denied a passage through the territory of	11
torion three modernities in	15
Aniar to be metared to the Pan of	26
Annual psyments to be made by the Rao of	28
Annulment of urticle 10 of the treaty of 1816	26
Arab mercenaries to be prohibited admission into	15
Arab merchants to be prohibited leaving their followers in	ib,
Arab Sibandia' retention in the service of the Rao limited	ið.
Arabs not to be employed by the Rao of	20
Arbitration in disputes of the Rao with neighbouring Chiefs	21 24
Ausir Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	4
Bharmalji's cruelties and uggressions noticed	19
Bharmalji's deposal from the Chiefship of	ib.
Ministration is this branching in a peace brancher as many in	4
Bharmalji's succession to the Raj of	16
Bluyad Court. Constitution of a — in —	8
Bliayad Court. Rules of procedure for the conduct of business in the	40
Rhayad's disputes with the Rao of	7 ib.
Blinyad's estates. Customs relating to the sub-division of	ib.
Bhayad's jurisdiction	6
Bhayad's relations with the Rao of	7
Bhayad's service to the Rao of ——	25
	4
Review of withinking in Leville of bitacies of any bare and	16
British Agent to reside at the capital of the Rao of — British aid to be given to — for the settlement of Wagar	ib.
British force moved into ——	4
	20
British force's reduction or withdrawal from —— vested in the british	iō.
mant	4
British interference solicited by Jareis Chiefs of	21
British interference to be limited to administrative foldation	ib.
	4
British officer deputed to —— to secure companies with standy	21
British ports open to vessels of	20
British protection guaranteed to the Rao of	22
Ditaing regident to tough the paril	===

Subject.	PAGE
KUTCH in Bombay— Sundarji appointed the medium of communication between the two Governments	3 18 2 2 22
through Bhuj to Mandvi	ib.
Transit duties abolished in Wagar by the Rao of	145 9 14 26 19 2
with — Treaty with the Rao for the modification of existing treaties with — Tribute paid by the Rao of — Tribute remitted to the Rao of —	27 28 18 (15
Tuna Bandar eeded by the Rao of —	15 31 25 21 24
BHAYAD COURT— Jurisdiction in estates of the — Rao's agreement for the constitution of the —	39 38 39
Kutchis, residing in Arabia— Jurisdiction over —	42
L	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	23 ib. 24 23 24 ib. ib. 23
M	
Mahableshwar Hills— Satara Raja's cession of the —	401

Subject.	Pagi
MIRAJ, Southern Mahratta Jagir—	
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of	248
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of	ib.
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of —	
British protection guaranteed to the Chief of	1 000
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Chief of	
Conduct during the mutinies of the Chief of	100
Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief commuted to a pecuniary	payment 242
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of	} and
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of	940
Family pensions to be granted to officers of — killed in action	990
Justice to be administered by the Chief of	9.0
Lapso of two sbares in the estate of	1 100
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of	920
Sangli Chief's reunneiation of claims on	1000
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of	240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of	ยาก
, Junior Branch Abkari revenue of Agreement for renewing the lease of the	- to Gov-
ernment	221
Abkari revenue of —. Agreement for the lease of the — to Gover	
Account of the Chiefship of	190
Contribution in lieu of service from the Chief of	• 7
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of - in the State of -	
Karbbaris (Joint) appointed to conduct the administration of —	190
Lakshman Rao, the present Chief of	
Opium agreement of the State of	215
- Productive of 120 British OF 111	
, Senior Branch-	
Abkari revenue of Agreement for the lease of the to Gove	rnment 221
Account of the Chiefship of	189
Contribution in lieu of service from the Chief of	
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the State of —	• 226
Gangadhar Rao, the present Chief of	189
Irrigation works. Land taken from — for —	
Opium agreement of the State of	215
26 1 01 1	
MIRPUR in Sind—	000
Account of the Mirs of	282
Aggressions. Arrangement relating to	329
British eoin to be current in —	
British jurisdiction not to be extended to the possessions of the Mir of	of 329
British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Mir of	ib.
Foreign States. Mir's engagement not to enter into relations with -	
Hyderabad Government responsible for the Mirs of	318
Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Mir of	330
Mir Thora's bequest of — to his son Sher Muhammad	282
Mir Thora's seizure of	281
Mir to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government	330
Pensions to the descendants of the Mirs of	293
Sher Muhammad, Chief of — at the time of the annexation of Sin	d 282
Subsidy for the expense of a British force to be paid by the Mir of -	329
Transit duties. Arrangement regarding levy of —	330
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Mirs of	328
Troops to be furnished for service by the Mir of	330
Warehonsing of goods. Arrangement relating to the	ib.
Marrier to Watch	
MOHTARA in Kntch-	35
Infanticide to be renounced by the Jareja Chief of	

	Sveje	CT.		•		PAG
Mahrattas—	<u></u>					
Kolhapur family's struccles	for sunrem	gev amone	u tha			1
ALOMODUL TELUSEU DITURNI NAN	ነገ ነበ ነተፈ ውለቱ	stanta milk	41	•••	•••	181
Kolhapur's hostilities with of	her Mahra	tta nowers	рие —— ,	`•••	•••	182
MAJORITY-		Tour powers	•••	•••	•••	ib
Kutch Rao's — fixed					•	1
Malwan-	•••	***	• • • •	` •••	•••	29
	. 3 . 6					1
Kolhapur's cession of the isla	na of ——	•••	•••	•••	***	199
Manauli—						[
Kolhapur's cession of		•••	•••			204
Mandvi in Bombay —		•			•••	
Abdur Rahman's fanatical pro	oceedings a	t	•••			338
Account of the lapsed State of	f			•••	′ ***	337
Agreement for the aid of Brit	tish troops	concluded v	vith the Ch	nief of		353
Agreement for the payment of	t tribute by	the Chief	of ——		i	ib.
Agreement relating to admini	strative ref	orms concl	uded with	the Chief of		355
British force moved against -			•••	2	i	338
Expenses for the assistance	of British	troops a	greed to be	e paid by th	e Chief	
of —— Gaekwar's seizure of ——	•••	4	•••	••• 3		353
	. •••	***		•••	· ·	338
Hamir Singh's hostile proceed	lings	•••	•••	•••		ib.
Lapse of Minister's appointment in	•••	•••	•••	•••		339
Pashwaia areation of manual	-		•••	•••		355
Peshwa's exaction of nazarana Peshwa's restoration of ——————————————————————————————————	on success			* •••	•••	337
The bellion in		•••	• •••	•••	••• {	338
Revenues assigned by the Chie	f of 4	a the Briti	ah Gararn	manit	• •••	<i>ib.</i> 354
-			ish Governi	Tiene	• •••	338
Tribute to be paid by the Chie	er of ——	•••	•••	***	***	354
MANDVI in Kutch—					1	
Agreement concluded with Div	wan Hansus	i of		,	• [12
Americans not to be permitted				•••	' ::: }	\ddot{ib} .
British Agent to reside at			***	•••		13
British troops, on emergency,	to be sent f	or the prot	ection of -			ib.
Company's warehouses and off	ices permit	ted in —	•••	•••		. 3
Expenses of British troops to			•••	•••		13
Fees to be levied from distress				•••		31
Foreigners not to be permitted	to have es	tablishmen	ts in	•••		12
Hansraj Diwan's engagement:	not to inter	fere in the	affairs of	the country	lying	• • •
between Kutch and the B	Ran	•••		 C -1		ib.
Kutch Rao's proclamation for	the suppres	ssion of the	e importati	on or sinve	s into	31
the ports of	•••	3.4		i mbaning the	norta	OL
Kutch rules exempting from pa	ayment of c	inty distress	seu vesseis e	entering the	ports	ib.
of	•••	•••	•••	•••	}	13
Nazarana to be paid by	Dimon Un	nergi of		•••		12
Paper of requests presented by	Diwan of	naraj or	•••	•••		13
Piracy to be suppressed by the Private dwelling-houses to be b	Diwan or	the walls	of	400		3
	Juii Juii Jui	5 0120 171-1-15			j	
Ianohargarh Fort —	47		be mild t	o fron	a the (272
Kolhapur's agreement regardi		venues to	ne para o		{	273
district of Manohar	ing the rev	onues to be	naid to		}	253
Sawantwari's agreement regard	rng me 164		. Part of		.	
IIANI in Sindh—		•				292
Battle of ——	•••		•••	•••		
IIBAJ, Southern Mahratta Jagir—					-	186
· Account of the Chiefship of -		***	•••	•••	••• .	245
Adoption sanad conferred on the						

SUBJECT.		PAGE
NARGUND in Kolhapur—		
Contingent of horse. Chief exempted from furnishing	•••	246
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —— Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to enter into relations with —	•••	$\begin{vmatrix} 247 \\ ib. \end{vmatrix}$
Justice to be administered by the Chief of —	•••	ib.
Manson (Mr.), Political Agent, murdered by the Chief of	•••	192
Payment for the jagir of Konur to be continued by the Chief of ——	•••	246
Peshwa's graut of lands granted to Venkat Rao of — Pursuit of criminals iu —	•••	192 247
Pursuit of criminals in ——	•••	246
NARIYA in Kutch—		
Infanticide to be renounced by the Jareja Chief of	•••	35
NAUNAHAR in Siud— Treaty between Ali Mnrad and Rustam Khan Talpur		290
NAWANAGAR in Kathigwar—		ı
Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels enteri	ng the	
ports of		33
Kutch claims on —. Arrangement relating to —	•••	11
NAZABANA RULES—		0.0
Jauhar Chief subject to —	•••	96 13
Sawantwari Chief subject to —	:::	254
NIPANIKAR, Southern Mahratta Jagirdar—		
Account of the lapsed Chiefship of Nipani	{	349
Agreement concluded with the		404
British buarantee to the possessions of the —	•••	405 406
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Contingent of horse to be furnished by the		404 404
Criminals to be surroudered by the —	}	407
Forcign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter into relations with -		406
Kolhapur Raja's renunciation of claims on the	•••	$\frac{199}{182}$
Kolhapur's conclusion of a peace with the	:::	349
Military assistance to be rendered by the —		405
Pursuit of criminals in the jagir of the		407
Troops not to be entertained by the ——	•••	406
0		
Dhanamus Raja'a agreement regarding —	- 1	90
Dharampur Raja's agreement regarding —— Kolaba Chief's cugagement to prohibit the import and export of ——	(378
Southern Mahratta Jagirdars. — agreement of the —		{ 214
		(215
OUTRAM, MAJOR SIR JAMES— Sind Amirs' attack on ——		292
	}	
P		•
PADAMGARH—	- }	
Kolhapur's cession of —	•••	199
	i	
PALASWA in Kutch—		23
PALASWA in Kutch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed		23 $ib.$

Subject.		•		PAG
Morvi in Kathiawar—				-
Kayanji established in the principality of — MOTHALLE iu Kutch—		o of Kutch		1
Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Ch	nief of	. ***		37
Mowanu in Kutch— Arbitration in the disputes of the Thakur of -				00
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of		•••	•••	23 <i>ib</i> .
Forts belonging to the Thakur of to he d	Pertrand	•••	•••	24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be pre	evented by the	Thakur of -		23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of I Military service to be rendered to the Rao of E	Lutch by the	Thakur of ——	→]	24
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	Lucen by the	thakur of ——	}	ib.
Stolen property. — 's responsibility regardi	ne —	•••	•••	ib. 23
AUDHOL, Sonthern Mahratta Jagir—		•••	*** }	20
Abkari revenue of — Agreement for renew	ring the lease	of the to	Garal	
erument	ing one rease	or one to	- 1	221
Abkari revenue of Agreement for the le	ase of the — t	o Government		218
Account of the Chiefship of	•••	***	}	193
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of -		•		245
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of	of	•••	[249
Agreement containing terms concluded with the	e Chief of	,.,	••• {	248
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of —— Charitable and religious grants to be maintained	ha tha Chiaf		•••	250 249 '
Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief of	i by the Chief	ted to a near	miary	270
payment	Commu	oca to a peca		243
Contingent of horse to be furnished by the Chie	ef of ——	•••		248
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of -		•••		250
Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to ente	er into relation	s with —	••• [ib.
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of -	in the State	of	••• }	$\begin{array}{c} 227 \\ 249 \end{array}$
Justice to be administered by the Chief of —	•••	•••	••• }	215
Opium agreement of the State of —— Parsuit of criminals in ——	•••	***	•••	250
Territorial possessions guaranteed to the Chief o	f	•••		249
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of	<u> </u>	•••		ib.
Venkat Rao Raje, the present Chief of -	***	***		193
•				
N				
ALIA in Kutch— Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Chief	of —	***		37
INGERECHA in Kutch— Infanticide renounced by the Jareja Chief of —		•••		35
APPER, SIR CHARLES— Appointment of —— as Governor of Sind and Ba	aluchistan	***	•••	288
PPAR FORT in Cambay —				56
Garrison for the ——	•••	•••		ib.
RGUND in S. M. Country—				101
Account of the netty Chiefship of	•••	•••		191 247
Agamegaione not to be committed by the Uniel UE		:••	• •	ib
Agreement containing terms concluded Will the C	THIEF OF	f		246
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained to	Jy the Care of		***	192
Chief executed for the murder of the Political Age Confiscation of the estate of ———————————————————————————————————	ent	•••		ib.
CONTROL OF FUR ANIMED BY ANIMED AND ANIMED AND ANIMED AND ANIMED			1	

Subject.		PAGE
Q Nil.		
	1	
RAJKOT in Kathiawar— Kolhapur's cession of ——		403
RAMDURG, Southern Mahratta Jagir—	***	402
Abhari revenue of Agreement for roncwing the lense of the to General	ov-	221
Abkari revenue of ——. Agreement for the lease of the — to Government Account of the jagir of ——		218 191
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of		245
Adoption sanctioned in the jagir of		192
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of —— Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of ——	•••	247
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Chief of	• •	246 ib.
Chief exempted from military service		192
Contingent of horse. Chief exempted from furnishing —		246
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —— Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to enter into relations with —	•••	247
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the State of —	***	ib. 226
Haidar Ali's conquest of		192
Justice to be administered by the Chief of]	247
Onium agreement of the State of		192
Payment for the jacir of Konur to be continued by the Chief of	••• [215 246
Peghwa's grant of lands to Ram Rag of		192
Pursuit of criminals in		247
Territorial possessions guaranteed to the Chief of ——		246
Tipu Sultan's capture of —	•••	$\frac{192}{i\theta}$.
	***	10.
RANGNA (NANGNE) FORT — Kolhapur's agreement with Sawantwari regarding revenues to be paid to —— REFUGEES—	}	270
Satara Raja's engagement to surrender		390
REBI FORT—	1	
Capture of — by the British		251
Roe, Sir Thomas-		
Permission to establish factories obtained by from the Delhi Emperor	1	339
Вона in Kutch—	1	L 369
·	- 1	5 35
Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Chief of ——		S 30
Rori in Kntch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of ——	!	23
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of		ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed	•••	. 24
T 1 3' to the Pag of Watch has the Whalean of	•••	23 24
Terry		ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of		ib.
Otal		23
ROTABI in Kutch— Infanticide renounced by the Jareja Chief of —		25

Subject.		
5000101.		PA
Palaswa in Kutch—		
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of	of	1 2
Plunderers to be intercented by the Thakur of		i
blotten property. ——'s responsibility for —	•••	ii
PANNALAGARH— British garrison to be admitted into the fort of ——	•••	2
Persian Gulf—	•••	208
Kutchis residing in the —. Jurisdiction over —		4.5
ESHWA-	•••	42
Janjira Sidi's treaty with the		- 4 4
Jauhar nazarana to the —	•••]	116
Jauhar tribute to the ——	•••	95 ib.
Ratnagiri ceded by Satara to the		181
Sachin Nawab's bond to the		82
Satara. Treaty relating to the partition of		181
Satara not to employ persons inimical to the		182
Satara Raja, a prisoner in the hands of the Satara's engagement to assist the	•••	346
Southern Muhratta Jagirdars' engagement to render military service to t		182
Surat Nawab's agreement regarding ——'s claims on the revenues of the	Rander	228 340
Surat Nawab's agreement to pay a sixth of the revenues to the	Danual	342
SSHWA'S CHAUTH—	•••	, 092
Cambay Nawab's farm of the —		55
Charitable allowances to be continued	• •••	· 57
TALTAN, Satara Jugir—		٠,
Account of the jagir of — ·		127
Administration of — mismanaged by the Chief	***	ib.
Adoption permitted in the family of	:::	· ib.
Adoption sanad conferred on Jagirdar of		129
Agreement containing terms granted to the Jagirdar of		167
British control over the possessions of the Jagirdar of ——	••••	403
British guarantee to the terms granted to the Jagirdar of	•••	167
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Jagirdar of	•••	$\frac{168}{ib}$.
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Jagirdar of Criminals to be surrendered by the Jagirdar of	*** '	169
Exchange of territory to be agreed to by the Jagirdar of		170
Foreign States. — 's engagement not to enter into relations with —		169
Government of —— entrusted to two Joint Administrators		127
Mudhoji Naik. Jagirdar of		ib.
Nazarana paid on succession by the Jagirdar of	14.0	ib. ·
Restoration of —— to the Jagirdar	•••	167 170
Satara Raja's agreement with —— ··· ··· ··· ···	:::	127
Sthalbharit abolished in —		iò.
Sthalmod abolished in Tribute in commutation of military service to be paid by the Jagirdar of		ib.
	İ	
Kutch Rao's engagement to suppress ——		14
	1	
ONA in the Deccan—		147
Bhor Chief's cession of jurisdiction in villages in —		125 .
Bhor Chief s Jagh in ——		
BBANDAR in Kathiawar—		33
de la distriction distriction de la constante	1	
Agreement for exempting distressed vessels from customs dues at	l	
Agreement for exempting distressed vessels from customs dues at		31 42

79

Subject.					Pag
ATARA in Bombay-			•		
Shahuji's (Appa Sahib) succession to the R	aj of	•••	•••		34
Survey of the territory of —		• • •	•••	•••	39
Terms offered to the Raja of —					34
Territorial possessions of the Raja of	•••	•••			39
m 1 - July louighloot		•••	•••		39
Title of Pratinidhi conferred by the Raja o	f — on	Parsuram	•••	•••	12
moneit duties abolished by the Raja or —-	-	•••	•••	•••	34
in the state of the legical on Emphs in Country	ierce	• • •	•••	[38 40
tracety concluded with Shahuri on his acces	RIOH OF THE	c Raj of —-		•••]	
manta obligations violated by the Dulla of -					34
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Raja	of ——	•••	•••	•••	39 34
Wanteri Rajo's adoption, distillowed	• • •	•••	•••		17
Wai Shaikh's engagement with the Raja of	· ——	•••	•••	•••	18
Wargam post to be destroyed by ——	•••	•••	•••	••• [10
Walkin bost to be depreaded and				1	
JAGIRDARS-			•••		12
Adoption sanad granted to the ——	•••	•••	,	•••	40
British control over — ···	· • •		•••		39
British guarantee to possessions of	•••	•••		•	12
Turisdiction excreised by the ——	***				i
Police maintained by the ——	•••				i
Political control of the — Salt (earth). Manufacture of — prohibite	d through	out the estat	tes of the	e —	. <i>i</i>
_		•••	•••		· 34
Satara Raja's engagement to abolish ——	•••				
					27
Abdul Tahriz Khan, the present cares		•••		•••	· it
Account of the Chiefship of —— Civil jurisdiction. Government sanction	required :	for exercise	of —	by the	
At all desired at the Call of	redamon		·	• • • •	i
successors of Abdul Dalit Khan Successors of Abdul Dalit Khan Civil jurisdiction conferred as a mark of fa	wour on N	awab Abdul	Dalil K	han	i
Civil jurisdiction conferred as a mark of the Br	itish Court		•••	•••	i
Family exempt from jurisdiction	hy British	Governmen	t	•••	$i \\ i$
Jurisdiction over — formerly exercised	z Khan's	uccession		•••	i
Jurisdiction over — formerly exercised Nazarana levied from — on Abdul Tabri	22222	•••	• • •	TV	v
Peshwa's grant to	anteed to	the family	of the	Mawao	28
Peshwa's grant to guar Succession to the Chiefship of guar			•••	•••	27
	•••	••	•••		
Tipu Sultan's spoliation of ——	•••				
					25
SAWANTWARI in Bombay—	•••	•••	•••		25
A COULT OF THE CONTRACT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	agement			· }	27
Administration of to be effected by t	he Chief of	t			2
Administration of —— under British man Administrative reforms to be effected by t	•••	•••			. 28
Adoption in		***	al · c · f		(2
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of Aggressions not to be committed on neigh	houring St	ates by the,	Cuier or		¿ 2
not to be committed on neigh		·			20
, 1dod with hite Onice or				•••	20
Agreement concluded with the Regency of	f	with the Chi	ief of -	<u> </u>	20
Agreement concluded the of piracy (oncluded '	ions with th	e Chief o	# ;	2
Agreement for the re-establishment of frie	naly relati	tor conclude	ed with t	he Chier	. 2
A ornoginality off the second of the one of	+ a wiims	UGI COTTO			į z
Agreement for the suppression of phasy agreement on the re-establishment of frie Agreement regarding the appointment of the Agreement regarding the levy of land an Agreement regarding the levy of land an		ma conelude	ed with t	he Chief	2
of the levy of land an	d sea custo	шајостори	•••	•••	2
Agreement regarding the services	 	·		·	2
of the restoration of t	erritory to	oment of -		•••	2
of Agreement regarding the restoration of to Agreement relating to the assumption of	the manag	ещено от	•••	•••	2
Agreement relating to the desired in Ajgam district ceded by	•••	***	•••	•••	1 2

SUBJECT.	PAGE
SHEDBAL in Southern Mahratta Country—	
Account of the jagir of —	187
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of	240
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of	241
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of ——	240
Bruish protection guaranteed to the Chief of	239
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by Chief of	ib.
Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief of - commuted to a pecunia	ry
payment	241
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of	238
	240
	239
	240
Lapse of the estate of	188
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of	5 239
	" 241
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of	240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of	239
Shranya in Kutch—	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	. 23
Criminals not to be harboured by the Thelenr of	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thekny of to be destroyed	. 24
Cinquia Ohi for about sains assurations to be amounted by Theleum of	23
lamphandi narminta aramized to the Dug of Witch her the Mickey of	24
Williams asserting to be wondowed to the Due of Kutch less the Thelens of	ib.
Flundament to be intercented by the Thelens of	ib.
Stolen manneter in mannetability magazine	23
	"]
SIND on the Western Frontier—	281
Akbar's incorporation of — with the Delhi Empire	200
Ammanatan of the manipulation of	900
	210
73 113 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1004
But to be to and tituled of Make and Blubbandon in	001
Dutting for same with Juneau from	- 22
Durit to make a star had be unada anne stra Cartad Amira of	205
Date I wanned to the same with during fance	989
Duly to the second of the state of the state of the second to	300
British Resident undtreated by the Amirs of	997
British vessels exempted from payment of dues in ports of	300
Customs duty to be paid by the English in —	904
Customs privileges granted by Ghulam Shah to the English in -	
Demands made on the Amirs of	995
Dismemberment of the Province of	. 282
Durani conquest of —	. 281
Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of	. 312
English merchants not to be permitted to settle in	. ib.
Fatch Ali Khan's death	
Fatch Ali Khan's order granting certain privileges of trade to the English in -	- 301
Fauzdari fee remitted on customs duty paid by the English in	
Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in	
Foreigners to be excluded from trading in	
French settlements in —. Hyderabad Mirs' engagement not to permit —	1 .
Ghulam Khan's relations with the British Government	
Ghulam Shah's order exempting the English from payment of import dut	7
ÎT	
Ghulam Shah's parwana for the establishment of factories and immunities of	
trade to the British in	
	ì

1			
r –			
1			

being our pleasure to satisfy the said Honourable English Company, therefore the above must be strictly observed, and no new perwannahs demanded.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or 22nd of April 1761.

PERWANNAH granted by GHOLAM SHAH, PRINCE of SINDH, on the 23rd of April 1761.

Be it known to the officers of the customs, or farmers of the revenues appertaining to the zemindaree of Shah-bunder and Cachrawly that at this time Mr. Erskine, Resident for the Honourable English Company in Sindh, has requested that all their vessels might be exempted from paying the Moree of Rupe's 25 on each vessel, formerly paid the Imaum; and we, being willing to grant his request, do therefore exempt all their vessels from paying the said Moree of Rupees 25 on each vessel, and now order you not to demand the same; but if more than the sum of Rupees 25 was formerly paid for each vessel, the overplus is to be recovered.

Let this be strictly observed.

Dated the 17th of Ramzan 1174, or the 23rd of April A.D. 1761.

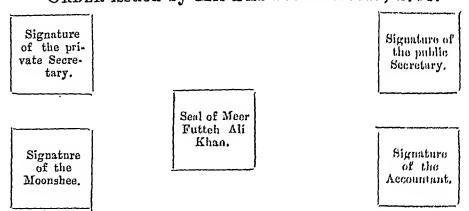
PERWANNAH granted by Gholam Shah, Prince of Sindh, on the 22nd of April 1761.

Be it known to all Fuqueers, Governors, and other officers who now are, or hereafter may be, employed or concerned either in the collecting or farming the customs from the sea to Raree, and all other places within our dominions, that Mr. Erskine, Resident of the Honourable English Company's factory in Sindh, and their other servants and dependants, send boats and camels up and down in our dominions, with trade and merchandize: You are, therefore, on seeing this perwannah, not to demand the usual charges of Moree, Misri, or Goozurbanee or Sooze, and employ them on our business on any pretence whatever; nor is any person belonging to us, on any of the above accounts, to impede or otherwise stop or hinder boats or camels belonging to them, that they may carry on their business without difficulty, and make the customs increase.

Let this be most punctually observed, and no person offer to dispute it.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or the 22nd of April A. D. 1761.

No. CIII. ORDER issued by Mir Faten Ali Knan, 1799.



The collectors and farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the town of Kurrachee, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakcel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the exalted, noble, powerful, renowned English Company Bahadoor, has arrived at our presence and requested the establishment of a commercial factory in the town of Kurraches, and the adjustment of customs on merchandize, export and import to and from foreign ports, and purchases and sales in the territories of Sindh, and other exportations and importations. For the sake, therefore, of the friend-hip of the English Company, one-third in the articles of customs only shall be remitted in the collections of duties on the trade of the English factory, and all the fees levied as usual with the other merchants. It is commanifed that you forego, then, in levying duties on the trade of the English factory, one-third in the article of customs only, collecting all the regulated fees, as usual, amongst the merchants, in order that the agents of the English may with confrience labour to increase our customs and their own trade. On account of weight or measure of their goods, or the inspection of trunks of the Resident's baggage, no molestation must be offered, but his invoice and word The duties on provisions and articles of consumption of the English and the crews of their ships, and the fee of Moree on their ships, versels, and dingers, to be regulated by the custom in use amongst other If hy socident any ship or dingery belonging to the Boglish coming or going with eargo to or from Sinch should be stranded or sonk on the event of Aurmebee, the best assistance is to be rendered towards recover. ligher, and she must without the station he delivered up, the Hoglish Healdelt dividancing the expense of laborates. The dependants of the Resident are not to be present on Government service, not compelled to purchase Gove emmen projecty. A spot of ground for a sometry house to the Howlish factory, and four beggins of ground for a garden, straight of the fort of Kurra, time, are given to the Legislat with exemption from land or ten har, and this commanded that they be delivered to him wherever he may prever, there being to literate revisions of possessins; where briding the house you

will afford assistance, the English Resident paying the expenses. Maistre Suchannad, Collector for the time being, will levy customs on the merchandize of the English and the importations of their ships according to the above written, the garden excepted, and all other fees he will remember agreeably to the purport of this, which is peremptory.

Datad 16th Rubee-nol-Awal in the year of the Hegira 1214, the 18th of August 1799 of the Christian era.

It is repeated that the customs and fees are to be levied in correspondence with the established rates of import underneath detailed.

Customs and fees on all exportations and importations by sea:-

Customs.

Rupees 3 and 1 per cent. on the market price of imports; Rupees 2 per cent. on the amount purchase of exports (one-third excused in this article of customs only).

Luwazime Gutree Rupees 18 on every bale of Tatta piece goods exported.

Moreo upon vessels of all burdens; Rupees 2-3.75 arriving, Rupees 2-1.75 departing.

Khirwara upon wheat, rice, jowaree; Rupees 2-2 the Rhinwar imported or exported; upon barley and paddy Rupee 1-1; the Rhinwar upon white grain Rupee 1-3.

Pees.

Monjduren one pice upon every Rupee in the amount of customs. Foujdaree Rupee 1 qr. 2 rs. 4 per cent. in the amount purchase. Customs and fees on all importations and exportations by land. Customs and fees upon all dealings with the Putan merchants.

Customs.

Rupees 3-1 per cent. upon sales and purchases (not excused.)

Fees.

Booratun Rupee 1 per cent. upon sales and purchases; Moajdurea I pice on every Rupee amount customs; nut 2 pice and ½ on every camel-load.

Customs of Kurrachee upon all dealings of other merchants Rupees 4 and 1 per cent. on all; value of imports above Rupees 4, 3 pice on every Rupee, value below that sum, Rupees 2 per cent. on the market price of exports.

(These are the rates on all articles, but grain, excused.)

Fees.

Booratun Rupee 1 per cent. on the market price of all imports or exports.

Nut 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of grain coming or going; 2 pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of other goods coming or going; Moajdurea 1 pice on every Rupee amount customs.

Dhurtoya 1 seer and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas' weight on each Rhinwar of grain if brought from the country and immediately laden on boats; Choongee 24 seers on each Rhinwar, in the same circumstances.

Rates.

Rates on duty on distinct articles.

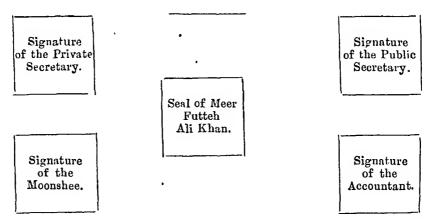
Upon every camel-lead of indigo brought from Khorassan to be exported, if large, Rupees 22, if small, Rupees 15.

Upon assafætida brought from Khorassan to be exported, Rupees 14 per 8 maunds.

Upon all articles besides those brought from up the country and immediately exported, Rupees 2 per cent. (not excused).

Fees.

Upon lead and iron, if purchased in Kurrachee and sent abroad, a fee to the Collector of Rupee 1 on each maund of lead, and on each maund of iron annas 8.



The Jagiredars, Patels, Magistrates, Collectors, and Farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the city of Tatta and of Shah-bunder in Sindh and in Lar, the dominions of the State, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakeel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, dignity, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the noble, powerful, exalted, magnificent Company Bahadoor, the seat of splendor, strength and excellence, has reached our presence and requested an adjustment and settlement of affairs of commerce for the factory of his patrons. Intent, therefore, upon maintaining the friendship of the above-

Shah Kalhora, or by the collections of Sheikh Hussein Zaradar, and fees of appraisement agreeably to the custom of other merchants.

Customs of the mint on stamping copper coins, Rupees 6 Chutney per mannd.

On the valuation of ivory in Chutney Rupees, 9 Tatta Rupees per cent. to be collected from the purchaser.

Customs upon grain of the first sort, 12 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie, 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; on the second sort, 6 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; grain purchased in Tatta and exported, Tatta Rupees 3 duty upon each Rhinwar, and the fee of bales, Rupees 2 and 4, and Choongee from each Rhinwar 3 Togas.

Fees of permission to purchase grain and to export it to Shah-bunder, Tatta Rupee 1 and ½ per Rhinwar on the first sort, and 12 annas per Rhinwar on the second sort.

Chitty, Seelamuty, and Manzillanee fees of passing and shipping, according to the practice in force among other merchants; small grain exported to Shah-bunder to pay Rupees 4 Chutney per cent. valuation.

Customs upon imported goods to be levied from the English at Rupee 1 and ½ Chutney per cent. on the valuation.

Customs upon saltpetre, liquid and crystallized, Rupee 1 and ½ Tatta per cent. valuation.

Fees on boats laden with goods brought from abroad, at Tatta Rupee 1 and 38 pice in full.

Moree upon hired boats to be levied from the owners, according to the custom of the country, and Tatta Rupee 1 upon those the property of the English.

· Customs upon camels, horses, oxen, and other animals, Rupees 5 annas 12 per cent. valuation in full of all fees.

Customs upon burned and lacquered ware, as trays, boxes, etc., Tatta Rupee 1½ per cent. valuation.

Imports upon dried and green fruits, vegetables, pickles, etc., half the usual rates paid by the subjects of the country.

On hay purchased, Rupee 1 Chutney per 16 bundles; Rupee 1 upon eight loads of wood; Rupee 1 soortee upon 6 maunds chunam; and annas 2 per maund on lime burnt at home.

Gum produced in the garden to be sold to the Ziccadur on the same terms as by the husbandmen.

Customs upon timber used in building to be half what is established; Chobar and Rumbeybuney fees Tatta Rupee 1 upon every boat-load of goods coming and going, and Moree upon every hired boat according to custom.

Dutolles upon jukt goods annas 12 Chutney per cent.

Roosum Canoongo fees:—Water carriage from 500 to 2,000 maunds, Tatta Rupees 4; from 300 to 500 maunds, Rupees 3; from 100 to 300

Issued from the presence.

Seal of the Prince Meer Futten Ali Khan.

The killedars and officers of the town of Kurrachee will understand that Mr. Crow, Englishman, being ranked by us amongst our sincere and faithful adherents, therefore, out of regard to him and respect to his patrons, we hereby direct that if he pass in or out of the gates of the fort with arms, you do not on that account offer him any molestation or hindrance, but in all your behaviour observe kindness and cordiality; you will consider this command peremptory.

Dated the 19th of Leckyde, or the 14th of April 1800.

No. CIV.

TREATY with the AMEERS of SINDH, August 22nd, 1809.

Seal of His Highness Meer Gholam Ali.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the British Government and that of Sindh, namely, Meer Gholam Ali, Meer Kurreem Ali, and Meer Murad Ali.

ARTICLE 2.

Enmity shall never appear between the two States.

ARTICLE 3.

The mutual despatch of the vakeels of both governments, namely the British Government and Scindhian Government, shall always continue.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Sindh will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Sindh.

Written on the 10th of the month of Rnjeed-ool Moorujub, in the year of the Hegira 1224, corresponding with the 22nd of August 1809.

(Sd.) MINTO.

Seal.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General at Fort St. George, the 16th of November 1809.

(Sd.)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secretary.

No. CV.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one hand and the AMEERS of SINDH on the other, November 9th, 1820.

The British Government and the Government of Sindh having in view to guard against the occurrence of frontier disputes, and to strengthen the friendship already subsisting between the two States, Mir Ismael Shah was invested with full power to treat with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the following Articles were agreed on between the two parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government on the one hand and Meer Kurreem Ali and Meer Murad Ali on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Mutual intercourse by means of vakeels shall always continue between the two governments.

ARTICLE 3.

The Ameers of Sindh engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any of the subjects of either of the two States should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation; but if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish or compel them to quit the country.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Sindh engage to restrain the depredations of the Khoosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

Seal of the Honourable East India Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1820.

(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE.

In the name of the Merciful God. This is the Treaty which I, Meer Ismael Shah, vakeel of Shah Meer Kureem Ali Khan Rookn-ood-Dowla and Meer Shah Murad Ali Khan Ameer-ood-Dowla, concluded with Mr Elphinstone, Governor of the populous port of Bombay, on Thursday, in the month of Suffer 12:6 Hegira. If it pleases God, there will be no difference to a hair's breadth.

Seal of Ismael Shah.

Note.—The foregoing Treaty was approved by the Supreme Government on the 10th February 1821.

No. CVI.

TREATY with MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, CHIEF of KHEIRPORE.

A Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been concluded on the 2nd Zeekad 1247 a.h., corresponding with the 4th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, Chief of Kheirpore, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Governor-General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

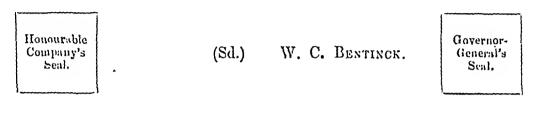
The two contracting powers mutually bind themselves from generation to generation never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having requested the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh for the merchants of Hindoostan, etc., the Government of Kheirpore agrees to grant the same within its own boundaries, on whatever terms may be settled with the Government of Hyderabad, namely, Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Kheirpore agrees to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties to be levied on all goods passing under this Treaty, and further promises that traders shall suffer no let or hindrance in transacting their business.



No. CVII.

TREATY with the GOVERNMENT of HYDERABAD, in SINDH.

A Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having been concluded on the 18th Zechy 1247 and, corresponding with 20th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, ruler of Hyderabad, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, a.c.i. and g.c.u., Governor-General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Sindh remain unimpaired and binding, and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger, envoy, etc., so that the firm connecting and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the house of the above-named Meer Murad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 2.

That the two contracting powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

That the British Government has requested a passage for the merchants and traders of Hindoostan by the river and roads of Sindh, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another, and the said Government of Hyderabad hereby acquiesces in the same request on the three following conditions:—

1st.—That no person shall bring any description of military stores by the above river or roads.

2nd .- That no armed vessels or boats shall come by the said river.

3rd.—That no English merchants shall be allowed to settle in Sindh, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India.

ARTICLE 4.

When merchants shall determine on visiting Sindh, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the said Government of Hyderabad by the Resident in Kutch, or other officer of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Government of Hyderabad having fixed certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize and goods proceeding by the aforesaid routes, shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of merchants and traders may be carried on without stop or interruption, and the custom-house officers and farmers of revenue of the Sindh government are to be specially directed to see that they do not delay the said merchants on pretence of awaiting for fresh orders from the government, or in the collection of the duties, and the said government is to promulgate a Tariff or Table of Duties leviable on each kind of goods, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 6.

That whatever portions of former Treaties entered into between the two States have not been altered and modified by the present one remain firm and unaltered, as well as those stipulations now concluded, and by the blessing of God no deviation from them shall ever happen.

ARTICLE 7.

That the friendly intercourse between the two States shall be kept up by the despatch of vakeels whenever the transaction of business, or the increase of the relations of friendship, may reader it desirable.

> Honourable Company's Seal,

(Sd.) W. C. Bentinck.

Governor-General's Seal.

No. CVIII.

COMMERCIAL TREATY between the Honourable the East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad, in Sindh, dated 2nd July 1834.

Whereas in the 1st Article of the Supplemental Treaty concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the government of Hyderabad on the 22nd day of April 1832, corresponding with the 20th of Zeekad 1247 Hegira, it was stipulated that the government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, etc., and "after that the officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic shall have examined the same statement, should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation and will be confirmed; but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, on hearing from the British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said duties." Now according to the terms of the above stipulation, the contracting States having made due inquiry, hereby enter into the following agreement:—

ARTICLE 1.

In lieu of a duty on goods proceeding up or down the river Indus, in virtue of the 5th Article of the perpetual Treaty of Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the rivers, between the sea and Roopur, a toll on each boat of Tatta Rupees 19 per Tatta khurrar, of which amount Rupees 8 shall be receivable by the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore, and Rupees 11 by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the rivers, namely, His Highness Bhawul Khan, Maharaja Runjeet Singh, and the Honourable the East India Company.

ARTICLE 2.

To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts and consequent altercation and delay, touching the size of boats, the toll is fixed on 30 Tatta khurrars. Be a boat large or small, she will pay toll according to this, and whether she measures 5 khurrars or 100 khurrars, she will be reckoned as one of 30.

ARTICLE 3.

The portion of the toll above described, appertaining to Sindh, and amounting to Tatta Rupees 240 on each boat, shall be levied at the bunder or port of the mouth of the river where the cargoes are transferred from the river to the sea boats, and vice versa, and divided as the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore may think best.

ARTICLE 4.

For the purpose of assisting in the realization of the toll due to Sindh. also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the merchants, bontmen, and others on the questions of hire, etc., as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British Agent (who shall not be an European gentleman), under the authority of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Agent to the Governor-General of India for the affairs of Siudh, shall reside at the bunder or port at the mouth of the river where cargoes are transferred from one description of boat to another; and the British Government binds itself that the said Agent shall neither engage in trade, nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or any other affairs of the Sindh government. It is further settled that, when occasion connected with this Trenty may render it advisable, the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of Sindh shall have the power of deputing one of his Assistants to the above described bunder or port, to settle any discussions that may have arisen; after doing which he is to return to Bhooi.

ARTICLE 5.

For the more perfect fulfilment of this Treaty, it is hereby distinctly stipulated that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description, of the merchandize or goods on board any boat passing up or down the river, be landed for sale by a merchant or merchants, such portion of merchandize or goods, whatever may be its quantity or quality, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties as levied by the respective governments within their own territories; the purpose of the toll agreed to by this Treaty being not to supersede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expense to which the governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the trade in transit on the river. It will be perfectly understood from this 5th Article that the governments have no claim to duties on merchandize merely passing up or down the river, and that the toll is all that is to be demanded, but should any portion, however small or large, of goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties will be levied.

Written on the 2nd day of July 1834, corresponding with the 24th of Suffer 1250 A. H.

(Sd.) W. C. Bentinck.

,, FREDERICK ADAM.

" W. Morison.

,, Ed. Ironside.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Octacamund on 2nd September 1834.

(Sd.) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to Govt of India.

No. CIX.

COMMERCIAL ARTICLES entered into with the GOVERNMENT of HYDERABAD, in SINDH, by COLONEL HENRY POTTINGER, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for the affairs of Sindh, in virtue of authority vested in him by the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD AUCKLAND, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA in COUNCIL—1836.

PROPOSAL 1ST.

The coast of Sindh has no hills, and is so low and level that it is very difficult and even sometimes impossible to discover the proper entrance to the mouths of the river. Permission is therefore requested to lay down buoys in the water, and to erect wooden landmarks on the shore at the proper spots, which buoys and marks can be changed when alterations take place in the river.

PROPOSAL 2ND.

Cases will sometimes occur, notwithstanding these precautions, in which from foul winds or storms, vessels intending to come into the river will not be able to do so, and they must in that event seek for shelter in any port they can reach. The examination of the whole of the coasts and harbours of Kutch and Sindh from Mandavee to Kurrachee has therefore been ordered, and His Highness is requested to instruct his officers to this effect. Vessels of war will not be employed on this duty, and when the harbour of Kurrachee is to be examined (which it has not been since the mission of Mr. Smith in the year of the Hegira 1224), the officer will make a special application, through the Agent, for a perwannah to the Nawab of Kurrachee, to furnish a small boat, and one or two experienced men to assist.

Answer 1st.

Agreed.—Beacons may be erected on shore, and buoys laid down in the water, and changed as may become requisite from alterations in the river.

ANSWER 2ND.

Agreed.—A boat and men will be furnished when applied for.

PROPOSAL 3RD.

The anchorage fees (mohoree) on boats at Kikkur varies agreeable to their size. To prevent disputes and to encourage the resort of merchants to that and the other bunders at the mouths of the river, these fees are recommended to be reduced and defined, in order that information thereof may be given to the merchants concerned.

PROPOSAL 4TH.

Syud Azimooddeen Hossein, the Native Agent appointed by the Governor-General to reside at the mouths of the river, has arrived with me and is now about to proceed to his station. It is begged that His Highness will give orders to all the authorities to be kind and attentive to the Syud, and to refer to him in the event of any disputes about the toll on the sea, or river boats, or other matters which are to be strictly guided by Treaty, and any extra duties or demands not authorized by it to be positively prohibited.

PROPOSAL 5TH.

As the best season for sending goods up the river happens to be that at which they cannot be imported by sea, it becomes requisite to make some arrangement on this account. It is therefore to be arranged that all persons bringing goods to carry up the river may land them and place them in a warehouse or stores at Kikkur or Tatta, under the seal of the Native Agent before mentioned, until the proper season for their despatch up the river arrives. portion of such goods if sold at any time will of course be subject to the duties established by Treaty, and after they are once stored, no package is to be removed or opened without the leave of the Native Agent, else the full duties must be paid on such package.

ANSWER 3RD.

The settlement of this matter is left to Colonel Pottinger, and the officers of this government (Hyderabad) will be ordered to levy such anchorage fee as he may fix.

N.B.—Colonel Pottinger decided that each boat should pay half a Rupee in addition to the toll established by Treaty.

ANSWER 4TH.

Agreed.—The officers of this government (Hyderabad) will receive particular instructions to the effect proposed.

Answer 5th.

Agreed.—Goods may be either warehoused, as proposed, at Kikkur or Tatta.

PROPOSAL GTH.

It is the wish of the Governor-General to establish fairs, to be held annually, and to which merchants from all nations would bring their goods and sell or exchange them for those of others. Thus merchants from Bulkh, Bokhara, Toorkistan, Cabool, would bring the production of those countries and exchange them for the produce of Europe, India, etc., which would be brought from India and Sindh by their merchants. If the Government of Sindh would give due encouragement, one of these fairs might be established in its territories, which would be a great source of wealth to the people and increase of revenue to the State. It is intended to propose to Maharajah Runjeet Singh to have one of these fairs held at Methunkote, or some place in that neighbourhood; and should the Ameers of Sindh approve of it, a similar one might be held yearly at Tatta.

PROPOSAL 7TH.

The Governor-General of India directs me to explicitly state that he looks to the government of Sindh to keep the Muzarees in complete check and to suggest how this is to be done effectually. If my advice is required, I will be ready to give it.

PROPOSAL STH.

The Hyderabad government must say distinctly whether it is responsible for the acts of the Kheirpore and Meerpore Ameers, as connected with the river and traffic by it, because if not, it will be requisite to enter into separate engagement with them, a measure which has been hitherto avoided out of respect to the paramouncy of Noor Mahomed Khan.

ANSWER 6TH.

Agreed.—A fair may be established and held either at Tatta or Kikkur.

ANSWER 7TH.

The restraining and punishing of the Muzarees rests with this government (Hyderabad). When the Seikh troops are removed, what power have the Muzarees to disturb the country or molest boats? This government binds itself to be responsible for them.

Answer 8th.

This government (Hyderabad) is responsible as herein described.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Ameer will furnish troops according to his means at the requisition of the British Government, and render it all and every necessary aid and assistance throughout his territory during the continuance of war, and approve of all the defensive preparations which it may make while the peace and security of the countries on the other side of the Indus may be threatened. But the British Government will not covet a dam or deram of the territories enjoyed by His Highness and his heirs, nor the fortresses on this bank or that bank of the river Indus.

ARTICLE 7.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality, nor will any of the Baloches servants, dependents, relatives, or subjects of the Ameer be listened to should they complain against the said Ameer.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to improve, by every means possible, the growing intercourse by the river Indus, Meer Roostum Khan promises all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may be hereafter thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus.

ARTICLE 9.

In order to further seeme the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Kheirpore State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British minister shall reside at the Court of Kheirpore, and that the Ameer shall also be at liberty to depute an Agent to reside at the Court of the British Government, and the British minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his government.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of nine Articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, g.c.s., Governor-General of India, and Meer Roostum Khan, on the part of himself, Chief of Kheirpore, the

The support afforded to you by the gnarantee of the British Government will, I am well assured, prove a source of future strength, and, if it be God's will, of continued prosperity, to your country; and I am glad to acknowledge the advantages which I hope to derive from your alliance and support in the warlike operations which I am about to undertake.

Having entered into a Trenty with Your Highness in all honesty and good faith, I should be sorry to find any part of the written agreement between us so worded as to leave either your successors or mine under the supposition that we concluded our compact in a spirit, on the one side or the other, of any thing like jealousy or distrust.

The mention, however, of a previous written agreement, in every instance, as to the temporary character of the occasional occupation of Sindh by the English, is calculated to convey this unpleasant idea.

I have therefore struck it out; and in place of inserting a sentence which casts a doubt on the sincerity of our intentions, I address you this friendly letter, as a lasting assurance of the plain meaning and purpose of the words of the separate Article, namely, that the British shall avail themselves of the fort of Bukker, the citadel of their ally the Meer of Kheirpore, only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present.

I trust that this mode of re-assuring Your Highness will have the double effect of setting your mind at ease and of putting you in possession of a written testimony to my intentions, such as may remain among your records in pledge of the sincerity of the British Government.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

AGREEMENT with MEER MOBARIK KHAN, of KHEIRPORE-1838.

Whereas Treaties of firm friendship and sincere amity have long been established between the government of the East India Company and that of Kheirpore, in Sindh, at the present time, agreeably to the request and desire of His Highness Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, and for the satisfaction of His Highness Meer Mobarik Khan, Talpore, the following additional agreement has been made through the agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Governor-General, in virtue of full

powers vested in him by the Right Honourable George Lord Anckland, a.o.n., Governor-General of India, etc., etc., etc.

The East India Company hereby agrees never to covet one real of the revenue of the share of Sindh in possession of Meer Mobarik Khan, nor to

interfere in its internal management.

The said Company further agrees to preserve the same friendly relation towards the said Meer Mobarik Khan and his descendants that it does towards

Meer Roostum Khan, in conformity with the terms of the Treaty now made with His Highness Meer Roostum Khan.

Done at Kheirpore, this 28th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 11th day of Saval 1254 A.H.

(Sd.) A. Burnes.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, Camp Danowla, on the 16th of January 1839.

(Sd.) H. Torrens,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor-General.

The same to Meer Mahomed Khan and Meer Ali Murad Khan,

No. CXII.

AGREEMENT for the surrender of Kurrachee, February 7th, 1839.

Hassel Ben Butcha Khan, Subadar in the employ of the Governor of the fort and town of Kurrachee, and late Commandant of the fort on the point at the entrance of the harbour, has been this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine sent on board Her Britannie Majesty's Ship Wellesley by the said Governor (Khyer Mahomed) with full powers to Ship Wellesley by the said Governor (Khyer Mahomed) with full powers to treat with the British authorities for the surrender of the said fort and town of Kurrachee, accompanied by Synah Khan, in the service of Meer Noor Mahomed, who had been sent for the same purpose by Ali Rakhi to treat on the part of the civil government of the town.

It is, therefore, this day agreed by the said Hassel Ben Butcha Khan and Synah Khan, in the name of the said two G overnors on the one part, and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellence Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellence Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellence Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excellence Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., and His Excelle

ARTICLE 1.

That the full possession of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be this day given up by the aforesaid Governor to the British forces.

ARTICLE 2.

That the British land forces under the command of the said Brigadier Valiant shall this day, or as soon after as the Brigadier may deem it conveni-

ent, be allowed to encamp near the town, and that such boats shall be supplied by the native government as may be required by the British army upon payment of the usual boat hire for them, as also such camels and other means of conveyance as may be hereafter necessary, upon the like terms; as well as that all kinds of provisions and other supplies shall be furnished for the use of the said British forces as they may stand in need of and require, the same being paid for at the usual rates of the country.

In consequence of the fulfilment of these terms, the British officers before mentioned agree, in the name of the Honourable East India Company, that the persons and property of all the inhabitants of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be held sacred, and that they shall be at liberty to carry on their business as heretofore; that their trading vessels shall be allowed to enter the port, and trade as usual without the slightest interruption; and further that the civil government of Kurrachee shall be carried on by the authorities of the place.

In witness whereof we have, this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, set our hands hereunto, on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Wellesley, off Kurrachee.

(Sd.) FRED. LEWIS MAITLAND, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in India.

(Sd.) T. Valiant,
Brigadier, Commanding Reserve
Force in India.

The x mark of Hassel Ben Butcha.

The x mark of Synah Khan.

We, whose signatures are hereunto attached, ratify the above as the acts of our servants, in which we fully concur.

The x mark of Khyer Mahomed.

The x mark of Ali Rakhi.

Witness, this 7th day of February 1839.

(Sd.) J. GRAY,
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.

(Sd.) T. Postans, Lieut., Interpreter to Reserve Force.

No. CXIII.

TREATY between the British Government and the Ameers of Hyderabad, viz., Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan, 1839.

Whereas Treaties of friendship and amity have from time to time been entered into between the British Government and the Ameers of Sindh; and whereas circumstances have lately occurred which render it necessary to revise those Treaties; and a separate Treaty has already been concluded between the British Government and Meer Roostum Khan of Kheirpore; the following Articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan.

ARTICLE . 2.

A British force shall be maintained in Sindh and stationed at Tatta, or such other place westward of the river Indus as the Governor-General of India may select. The Governor-General will decide upon the strength of this force, which it is not intended shall exceed 5,000 fighting men.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Meer Mahomed Khan bind themselves to pay severally the sum of one lakh of Rupees, being three lakhs of Rupees altogether of the Company's currency, or of that called Bakkroo, or Timooree, in part payment of the expense of the British force every year. Meer Sobdar Khan is exempted from all contribution to the expense of this force.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territories now possessed by the Ameers of Hyderabad from all foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 5.

The four Ameers, party to this Treaty, shall remain absolute rulers in their respective principalities; and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into their territories. The officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameers from their subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

The four Ameers, being confirmed in their present possessions by the preceding Article, will refer to the Resident in Sindh any complaint of aggression which one of them may have to make against another; and the Resident, with the sanction of the Governor-General, will endeavour to mediate between them and settle their differences.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of aggressions by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor-General by the Resident, the Governor-General will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameers of Sindh will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; their amicable correspondence with friends and relations may continue.

ARTICLE 9.

The Ameers of Sindh will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a body of 3,000 troops, horse and foot, whenever required; these troops, when employed with the British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces. The Sindh contingent troops, if employed under British officers beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted in the Sindh territories. If the officers of the British Government establish a mint within the territories of the Ameers, parties to this Treaty, and there coin the Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee, the Ameers shall be entitled, after the close of the present military operations in Afghanistan, to a seigniorage on the coinage according to the customs of the country.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the river Indus, from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

ARTICLE 12.

But iny merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country; provided the payment goods sold in a British eamp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

. Anticle 13,

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Goraharee) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best period of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize, either at Goraharee or anywhere else (except at the British cantonment), such inerchant shall pay the usual duties upon them.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by the Governor-General of India on the one part, and the Ameers Meer Moor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Aleer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Mann on the other part, shall be binding for ever on all succeeding governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameers in perpetuity; all former Treaties between the contracting parties not rescinded by the provisions of this engagement remaining in force.

This Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, having been signed in quadruplicate by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, at Bussee, on the 11th day of March 1859, one of these four documents will be separately granted, through Colonel H. Pottinger, Resident, Hyderabad, the negotiator of the Treaties, to each of the four Ameers on his delivering a counterpart engagement, under his seal and signature, to the British Resident in Sindh, Colonel H. Pottinger.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Dated the 11th March 1839.

No. CXIV.

TREATY OF fourteen Articles Detween the British Government and the Amere of Meerpore, Meer Sher Mahomed

KHAN-1841.

Whereas Treaties of amity and friendship have been concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, a separate Treaty on the same principle is now entered into between that power and His

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameer will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; his amicable correspondence with his friends and relations may continue.

ARTICLE 9.

The Ameer will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for the purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a proportional quota of troops to that supplied by other Ameers whenever required. These troops, when employed with British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces; the Ameer's troops, if employed beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted into the Ameer's territory.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameer.

Anticle 12.

But any merchandize landed from boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

ARTICLE 13.

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Gorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best season of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize either at Gorabaree or anywhere else, except at the British cantonment, such merchant shall pay the usual duty.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by the Governor-General of India on the one part and Meer Sher Mahomed Klian on the other part

to time require.

for every Rupee so coined the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee, and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees so coined for the Ameers shall be delivered to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed officers, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within one hundred yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be named, such a quantity of wood fit for the purpose of fuel at the price of the British Government may from time

ARTICLE 7.

The tollowing piaces and districts are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government: Kurrachee and Tatta, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier; and, moreover, the right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurrachee right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurrachee and Tatta along such line, and within such limits on either side thereof as and Tatta along such line, and within such limits the Major-General Sir Charles Napier may prefer; and within such limits the officers of the British Government shall alone have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 8.

All the rights and interests of the Ameers, or of any one of them, in Subzulkote, and in all the territory intervening between the present frontier of Bhawulpore and the town of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, the ever faithful ally and friend of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

To the Meer Sobdar Khan, who has constantly evinced fidelity to his engagements and attachment to the British Government, is ceded territory producing half a lakh of annual revenue, such cession being made in consideration of the loss he will sustain by the transfer of Kurrachee to the British Government, and as a reward for his good conduct.

ARTICLE 10.

The Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty will, after hearing the several Ameers, finally decide what lands shall be made over to Meer Sobdar Khan, in pursuance of the above Article, by the other Ameers.

ARTICLE 11.

Inssmuch as the territories to be ceded by the several Ameers, under the provisions of this Treaty, differ in annual value, and the amount of the tribute now payable by the several Ameers is not altogether the same, the Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier shall hear the several Ameers as to the annual value of the lands so ceded, and shall declare what payments of money, or what cessions of land in lieu thereof, shall be made by the Ameers, who shall make no cession of lands, or eessions of lands of inferior value, to such as shall make such eessions of higher value under this Treaty, that so the value of the cessions made by the several Ameers (always excepting Meer Sobdar Khan) shall be as nearly commensurate as possible with the tribute to the payment of which each was before liable.

ARTICLE 12.

The remainder of the tribute now payable which shall not be absorbed in the making of such compensations, or lands yielding an annual revenue of equal amount, shall be at the disposal of the British Government, but the British Government will retain no portion thereof for itself.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

DRAFT of TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the AMEERS of KHEIRPORE—1842.

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Bhoong Bhara, and the third part of the district of Subzulkote, and the villages of Gotkee, Maladee, Chaonga, Dadoola, and

Uzeezpore, and all the territories of the Ameers of Kheirpore, or any of them intervening between the present dominions of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore and the town and district of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab.

ARTICLE 2.

The town of Sukkur, with such arrondissement as shall be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and the islands of Bukkur and the adjoining islets, and the town of Roree, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Commissioner appointed by Major-General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty and of the Treaty to be concluded with the Ameers of Hyderabad shall appropriate the surplus tribute, from which the Ameers of Hyderabad will be relieved by that Treaty (of which an account will be rendered to the Ameers of Kheirpore), or lands of equal value in lieu thereof, first, to the indemnification of such Ameers of Kheirpore, other than Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, as may make cessions of territory under this Treaty, and then, for the benefit of Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, in proportion to the annual value of the cessions made by them respectively under this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Kheirpore having, by the Treaty concluded on the 24th December 1838, agreed, "in order to improve by every means possible the growing intercourse by the River Indus, to afford all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may hereafter be thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus," and the Ameers of Hyderabad having since, by a Treaty concluded in 1839, agreed "that no toll shall be levied on trading boats passing up and down the river Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within their territories, with the proviso that any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, except goods sold in a British camp or cantonment, which goods shall be exempt from the payment of duty," the Ameers of Kheirpore now agree to abide by and observe the above provision, in the same manner and as fully as if the same were inserted in the Treaty concluded by them in 1838.

ARTICLE 5.

The only coin legally current in the dominions of the Ameers of Kheirpore after the 1st January 1815 shall be the Company's Rupee and the Rupee hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government will coin for the Ameers of Kheirpore such number of Rupees as they may require from time to time, such Rupees bearing on one side the effigy of the Sovereign of England, with such inscription as the British Government may from time to time adopt, and on the reverse such inscription or device as the Ameers may prefer.

ARTICLE 7.

Such Rupees, so to be coined for the Ameers, shall contain the same quantity of silver and of the same fineness as the Company's Rupees; and for every Rupee so coined, the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees, so coined for the Ameers, shall be delivered over to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed officer, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 8

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within 100 yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be named, such quantity of wood fit for the purposes of fuel at the price of the as the officers of the British Government may from time to time require.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government renounces every claim heretofore made upon the late Meer Mobarik Khan, or upon Meer Nusseer Khan, or the other sons of the late Meer Mobarik Khan, on account of nuzzerana, in the name of the late Shah Suja, or on account of annual tribute, and the arrears thereof and the interest thereon, on its own behalf.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

No. CXVI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to MEER ALI MURAD KHAN, of KHEIRPORE—1866.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the Government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) J. LAWRENCE.

The 19th March 1866.

XI.-LAPSED STATES.

BROACH.

Broach was conquered by the Mahrattas from the Muhammadans in 1685, from which time the Nawabs of Broach continued to hold their territories as subordinates of the Peshwa. In consequence of certain claims against the Nawab of Broach, which were due by right of sovereignty to the Government of Surat, the Bombay Government ordered and subsequently countermanded an expedition against Broach. But the local authorities at Surat persisted and sent a force in 1771 to enforce the demand. The expedition failed, and preparations were being made to renew it when the Nawab came to Bombay, and a Treaty (No. CXVII) was concluded with him on the 30th November 1771. The terms given to the Nawab were not so liberal as he expected, and on his return to Broach he proceeded to treat with great disrespect the chief of the factory there, who was in consequence directed to withdraw to Surat. In the following year the expedition was carried out, and Broach was taken on the 18th November 1772. The right of the British Government to Broach was recognised by the treaty of Purandhar* and subsequently by the treaty of Salbai, t but the town and district were ceded to Sindhia in 1783, in consideration of his services in negotiating that treaty.

In the Mahratta war of 1803 Broach was again taken by a British force, and it was finally ceded to the British Government by article 3 of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon. The descendants of the last Nawab of Broach enjoy hereditary pensions from the British Government.

2. MANDVI.

The early history of this State furnishes a remarkable example of the manner in which the Mahrattas dealt with questions of succession to dependent Chiefships. If there is no instance in which the Peshwa withheld his sanction from succession by adoption, there is also none in which he permitted it without subjecting the State to a heavy fine, which was also not unfrequently exacted in cases of direct succession.

The State of Mandvi was founded by a Bhil Chieftain whose successors gradually acquired sufficient power to raise themselves to the rank of petty

^{*} See The Peshwa, Vol. VI. † See The Peshwa, Vol. VI. ‡ See Gwalior, Vol. IV.

sovereigns. In 1730 the ruling Chief, Durjan Singh, was deprived of his possessions by Damaji Rao Gaekwar, but about twenty years afterwards he was restored by the Peshwa as a return for military services which he rendered against the Portuguese at Bassein. Durjan Singh died in 1771 and was succeeded by his cousin, Bhagwan Singh, who was required to pay a nazarana of Rupees 1,00,000 to the Peshwa. His distant relative, Guman Singh, who succeeded to the State in 1776, was subjected to a payment of Rupees 1,50,000; and in 1786, on the death of Guman Singh without issue, and on the succession of Nahar Singh, also called Durjan Singh, a nazarana of Rupees 60,000 was levied by the Peshwa.

By the treaty of Bassein the State of Mandvi, erroneously called Nundary came under the British Government and was subjected to a tribute of Rupees 65,000. For seven years, however, the Raja evaded payment of the tribute, and in 1809 the British Government were on the point of reducing their demand to Rupees 25,000, when an insurrection broke out in the country. This rising was headed by a fanatical Musalman named Abdur Rahman, who seized the fort of Mandvi from which the Raja fled, murdered the Raja's minister, and committed depredations in the surrounding country, threatening to carry fire and sword into the British districts if the English officers did not embrace the Muhammadan faith. In his distress the Raja threw himself on the protection of the British Government, to whom he engaged (No. CXVIII) to pay the expenses of military aid and six annas in every rupee of revenue annually. With the aid of a British force the Raja was reinstated, after which, in lieu of a share of the revenues, the Raja agreed (No. CXIX) to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 60,000. In consideration of the exhausted state of the country, the Raja was neither required to pay the cost of the expedition, amounting to Rupees 20,000, nor his arrears of tribute, which had risen to upwards of Rupees 4,50,000.

Durjan Singh died without male issue in 1814, and was succeeded by his cousin Hamir Singh, from whom the British Government demanded no nazarana. This Chief fell into the hands of evil advisers, and they instigated him to hostilities with the British Government, the intention being to put the country under the Peshwa, with whom the British Government were then at war. The overthrow of Baji Rao, however, and the approach of a British force to Mandvi with the view of annexing the country, brought the Raja to reason, and in May 1818 he signed an Agreement (No. CXX) to dismiss his advisers and to make no change in the administration of his affairs without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

On the 13th February 1834 Hamir Singh was succeeded by his son Waje Singh, who was killed on the 19th October 1838 by an explosion of fireworks. His posthumous son, whose succession was recognised, died on the 13th December 1839, and the direct line of succession became extinct. The nearest claimant was forty-two degrees removed from the common ancestor of the family and was moreover imbecile. The State was therefore treated as an escheat and annexed to the British dominions.

3. SURAT.

The first establishment of the English at Surat, which was then included in the Suba of Ahmadabad, took place in 1611. A flect, which was despatched from England in that year to establish commercial intercourse with the western coast of India, was victorious in a series of actions with a powerful Portuguese fleet, which so raised the reputation of the English as to accelerate the confirmation of a Treaty (No. CXXI) with the Governor of This treaty was afterwards confirmed by a farman from Delhi Ahmadabad. in 1613, granting permission for the establishment of factories at Surat, Cambay, Ahmadabad, and Gogha, with certain commercial privileges. the first settlement effected by the English on the coast of India. made the chief seat of the Company's trade in 1629 and continued to be so till 1687, when the position was transferred to Bombay. In 1614 King James I of England sent a letter to the Emperor of Delhi by the hand of Sir Thomas Roe. The result was a farman from the Emperor of Delhi granting the English complete freedom to trade in his dominions (No. CXXII).

No political influence appears to have been acquired at Surat till 1664, when the town was first attacked and partially plundered by Shivaji. The gallant defence which the English made in their factory procured for them in 1667 a new Farman (No. CXXIII) from Aurangzeb, reducing the customs duties and securing the unmolested transit of their goods. Owing to hostilities with Aurangzeb, however, the factory at Surat was seized in 1687, but it was eventually restored. In 1712, in consequence of the exactions of the governor, the English withdrew from Surat, but in 1716 a new Charter was obtained, mainly through the influence of Mr. Hamilton, the Surgeon at the Court of Delhi. From that time the English continued to trade quietly at Surat for some years.

In 1746 Teg Bakht Khan, the Governor of Surat, died, and was succeeded by Safdar Khan, who placed his son Wakhar Khan in charge of the castle, which, under the Mughals, had always been a separate command from the civil administration of the town. But an adventurer named Mian Achan or Mai-ud-din, who had married the daughter of Teg Bakht Khan, being supported by the inhabitants of the town, expelled Wakhar Khan from the fort. By the assistance of the English and of Damaji Gaekwar, to whom he gave up one-fourth of the revenues of Surat, he also succeeded in expelling Safdar Khan from the civil government of the town, in which he continued to rule till 1751, when he was himself expelled by Safdar Khan and Wakhar Khan. In the prosecution of the contest, Wakhar Khan obtained the help of Damaji Gaekwar on the promise of half the revenues of Surat, but when his restoration was accomplished, objections were raised to so large a payment, and it was finally settled that the Gaekwar should receive one-third, which he afterwards shared equally* with the Peshwa.

Kasinath Hari's

Sri Paut Pardhar Chirni Tatpar Kasinath

par Kasinath

Hari Narentar.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bandar of Surat by reason of Kasinath Hari, Srimant Peshwa Sahib's kamavisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib, Kaim ad-Daula, Bahadar, on account of some Articles of the revenues of the aforesaid Bandar, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which, by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Ramsay, Esq., Chief of the English Factory and Governor of the Mughal's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled that in future in the undermentioned Articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the above-mentioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective faiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

On indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is now somewhat increased, the whole revenue is Rupees 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,251 and 10; mans.

•	T_{i}	hirteer	Art	ioles.					
									Rupocs.
Indigo					•	•	•	•	2,700
Tenk-wood	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,625
Umra and Dumas Fisher	Y .			•	•	•	•	•	560
The Chaukis of the That	ia Chai	ırasi	•	•	•	•	•	•	500
The Farm of the boats	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	700
Umra Pottalis or liquor	liops		•	•	•	•	•	•	180
The Dutch Chauki .	· •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48
Umra Chauki	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Jowel Offleo, Vera	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 600
From the jewel office for	custon	۱.	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
Dhylami in Chaurasi	_		•	•.	•	•	. •	•	90
Batti cleaners in the tha	na of C	haura	sipa	ıy for	BOVOIL	mont	l18 •	•	84
Nakas or customs on cat	tlo .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	324
								•	7,510
									7,010

^{*} TRANSLATION OF AN AGREEMENT between KAIM-UD-DAULA, BAHADUR, NAWAH OF SURAT, BIRL KASINATH HARI, the Preniva's Chaura.

During these dissensions the castle fell into the hands of Sidi Masud of Janjira and Rajpur. The English factory was in great danger, and, through

Tindals, customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year-

Tirelee Articles.

Tanksal or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagri from the parganas not more than formerly to go in the certificates, Jagri from the Decean was never included in the certificates, and is not to be.

Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the Chankis in the suburbs, the Chantia's writers to attend.

The customs on surangi (a dye) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on kusumba (a red dye) shall, as usual, be brought to account.

The income from Raniala shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of Rupees 1-8 each shall be brought to account.

Artificers to be allowed to the Thana, and not to be taken in helt, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklingers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

From the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib to be given shawls from the Naibat.

Palanquin charges from Khushir.

Kasinath Hari, kamavisdar for the share of Srimant Peshwa Sahib, agrees that if the beforementioned Nawab Sahib, according to the before-written agreement, gives the just proportion to the Sarkar of the Peshwa, I have not, nor shall have, as is above written any claims upon the Nawab Sahib. In testimony of which two agreements are drawn out; to one copy the seal and writing of the Nawab is affixed, and to the other the scal and writing of Kasinath Hari, kamavisdar of the before-mentioned.

In the Bundar of Surat, the first day of the month Shaban, in the year of the Hijra 1200 corresponding with the 29th of May 1786 of the Christian era.

Written in the Mahratta language by Kasinath Hari.

These twenty-eight Articles are settled between the Nawab Kaim-nd-Danla, Bahadur, and Kasinath Hari, the Srimant Pardhan's kanavisdar at Surat. There was a dispute respecting the Peshwa's share of the revenue, which has been settled by the advice and means of Mr. Ramsay, Chief of the English Pactory. The particulars of the Articles are written in Persian, according to which the Nawab of Surat is to give the share yearly when there will be no dispute from year to year. The 1st of Shaban 1200.

Mur^{at}ab Shud.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement between Kaim-ud-Daula, Nawar of Surat, and Kasinathi Hari, the Peshwa's Chauka.

The Nawab's Kuim-nd-Danla. Seal.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bandar of Surat by reason of Kaslnath Hari, Srimant Peshwa Sahib's kamavisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sarkar of the Nawab Sahib, Kaim-ud-Daula, Bahadur, on account of some Articles of the revenue of the aforesaid Baudar, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which, by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Rumsay, Esq., Chief of the English factory and Governor of the Mughal's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled that in future in the undermentioned Articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the abovementioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective fuiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

the influence of the Dutch, a peace* was negotiated between the Agent at Surat and the Sidi, by which all English troops were to be withdrawn

The Nawab Kaim-ud-Daula, Bahadur, agrees that the sixth share of the undermentioned Articles shall in future be given to the Sarkar of Srimant Peshwa Sahib according to what is right

On indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is somewhat now increased, the whole revenue is

Rupecs 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,351 and 101 annas.

	Thi	rteen	Articl	as.						-
Indigo										Rupees.
Tcak-wood	•	•	• •	•	•	•				2,700
	,,,	•	•	•		•				1,625
Umra and Dumas E	isnery	•		•	•					560
The Chaukis of the		Chaure	ısi	•						500
The Farm of the bo								•	•	700
Umra Pettahs or liq	uor sho	os.					•	•	•	180
The Dutch Chauki	•	•	·			•	•	•	•	48
Umra Chauki .		-	Ī	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Jewel office, Vera		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
From the jewel offic	a for and	tow	•	•	•	• ,		•	•	60 0
Phulsari in the Cha		COTT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
			٠.	•	. •	•	•	•	•	90
Batti cleaners in the	Tuana	or Ch	aurası	—pay	for so	ven m	onths		•	84
Nakas or customs of	i cattle	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		324
			•							
							Tor	ΑL	•	7,510

Directions have been given to the karbharis (clerks) that they go on agreeable to former customs.

Tindals customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year-

Twelve Articles.

From the tindals of ships, Rupees 10 a year, tanksal or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagri from the parganas not more than formerly to go in the certificates.

Jagri from the Deccan was never included in the certificates, and is not to be.

Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the Chaukis in the suburbs, his writers are to attend.

The customs on surangi (a dye) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on Kusumba (a red dye) shall, as usual, be brought to account. The income from Raniala shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of 1-2 each should be brought to account.

It was usual to allow one artificer from each trade on his account; two of each shall be. allowed, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklayers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

Written by the Nawab.

By reason of the decrease in the revenue these have been stopt.

From the Nawab's Sarkar should be given shawls from the Naibat.

Palanquin charges from the Khuski. Dated the 1st of the month Shaban, in the year of the Hijra 1200, corresponding with the 29th of May 1786 of the Christian era.

*[Declared null and void by the Honourable the President in Council, Bombay, on the 22nd November 1751.

TREATY between Mr. Lambe and Council and Safdar Khan and Sidi Masud.

ARTICLE 1.

As soon as the peace is concluded the English are to take all the soldiers from the castle that are in their service, as well Europeans as Indians, and send them on board the ships at the Bar; at the same time all the Batteries belonging to Masud Khan are to be dismantled.

and the establishments reduced to the footing on which they stood in time of peace. This treaty was repudiated by the Bombay Government, and in the following year, 1752, a new Treaty (No. CXXIV) was made, under which the English were to receive compensation for losses and to trade according to their farman.

Quarrels soon broke out between Safdar Khan and the Sidi, and the former opened negotiations with the English in 1757 to put them in possession of the fleet on condition of their expelling the Sidi from the fort; but the offer was not accepted. In the meantime Safdar Khau died in 1758, and Sidi Ahmad, who succeeded his father Sidi Masud in the government of the castle, made himself the enemy of the English by his close alliance with the Dutch and the piracies which he committed. He was so detested by the people of Surat that they offered to make over to the English the command of the fleet and the castle, with funds for their support, if they would expel the Sidi. A Treaty (No. CXXV) was accordingly concluded in 1758 with Faris Khan, in which it was agreed that he should be put in possession of the government of the town, the English taking the government of the castle and continuing to enjoy all their commercial privileges. The fear of provoking the Mahrattas, who at this time were supposed to have designs on Surat, prevented this enterprise from being carried out.

ARTICLE 2.

The soldiers in the factory, of what denomination soever, are to be sent away, reserving only the same number as usual in times of tranquillity.

ARTICLE 3.

That all the ships and goods now at Bombay are to have leave to go to their respective ports of Mecca, Jedda, Bengal, or anywhere else that they may be bound to.

ARTICLE 4.

After the peace is concluded, there is to be no more fighting either in the city or at the Bar.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company are to pay yearly the same sum as is agreeable to their farmans, with the charges thereon.

ARTIOLE 6.

The English are not to protect or take into their factory any goods but what belong immediately to them.

We, the under-written Chief and Council for the Company of England at Surat, declare that we approve of the Articles of this present Treaty of peace from our full and entire will, and promise to conform to them and execute them according to their tenor.

(Signed by Mr. Lambe and Council.)

Witnessed by the Dutch Secretary.

Subsequently, at the invitation of the people who were tired of bad government and afraid of the interference of the Mahrattas, a force from Bombay, under Captain Maitland, successfully bombarded the town and, as the result, a Treaty (No. CXXVI) was concluded with Mian Achan on the 4th March 1759, which confirmed that made with Faris Khan in the previous year, and appointed Faris Khan to be Deputy at Surat under the government of Mian Achan, an office which was abolished in 1777. These engagements were in the same year confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi.

From the time when they obtained possession of the castle of Surat and the command of the fleet, the power of the British Government at Surat greatly They were, in fact, the rulers of the country, while the Nawab became merely a titular Chief with the government of the town. In February 1763 Nawab Mian Achan died. There were four competitors for the succession: Mir Kuth-ud-din; his eldest son, Faris Khan; the Deputy, Ali Nawaz Khan; and Nur-ud-din Ali Khan. The British Government declared in favour of Kuth-ud-din, who was installed on the 14th April 1763. He died in March 1790, and it was then proposed to obtain from the Emperor of Delhi a sanad investing the British Government with the sole administration of Surat, so as to remove the inconvenience of a double government. But the Governor-General in Council thought it inexpedient to do so, because the Nawab's eldest son, Nizam-ud-din Khan, had a claim to the office of Nawab by right of inheritance, and the Emperor was then a puppet in the hands of Sindhia. Application was made to the Emperor for a sanad of investiture in favour of Nizam-ud-din Khan, who paid a nazar of Rupees 20,000. No sanad, however, was furnished, and in December 1792 Nizam-ud-din Khan was installed by order of the British Government, and the Nawab afterwards declined to receive a sanad from Delhi, and expressed his desire to be dependent solely on the British. In 1798 negotiations were commenced for a treaty with the Nawab, under which he was to pay a lakh of rupees a year towards the expenses of the management of the castle and town of Surat; but before the agreement was brought to a final conclusion the Nawab died on the 8th January 1799.

The succession of the Nawab's brother Nasir-ud-din was recognised on his signing a Treaty (No. CXXVII) vesting the entire administration of the city and its revenues in the hands of the British Government, who were to pay to the Nawab Rupees 1,00,000 yearly, and one-fifth of the annual revenues after deducting all charges and expenses of collection. In lieu of this variable

allowance, the Nawab in 1817 agreed (No. CXXVIII) to accept a fixed provision of Rupees 1,50,000. The Nawab died on the 23rd September 1821, and was succeeded by his son Mir Afzal-ud-din, on whose death, on the 8th August 1842, without male issue, the titular dignity and office became extinct. A provision of Rupees 52,800 a year was settled on his son-in-law Jafar Ali Khan and two grand-daughters. The pension to the family was raised in 1857 to Rupees 1,00,000, to be continued till the death of the survivor of the three grantees. Jafar Ali Khan died on the 21st August 1863; and one grand-daughter, the wife of Mir Ghulam Baba Khan, on the 13th July 1886.

4. KOLABA.

The first Angria, Kanhoji, was a servant of Shivaji, and gained a considerable principality under him and his descendants. This territory was divided between his two sons, Sakhoji and Sambhaji, the latter holding Savarndurg. The family were notorious pirates, and one of the earliest engagements* which the British Government made with the Peshwa had for its object the suppression of the outrages which they committed at sea. On the ascendancy of the Peshwa, Tulaji, the son of Sambhaji, was stripped of his possessions and died in prison. Sakhoji died in 1733 without male issue, and Manaji, the eldest of Kanhoji's three illegitimate sons, acknowledged the stipremacy of the Peshwa, by whom his son Raghuji was invested in the year 1766. On Raghuji's death in 1793 internal disturbances broke out, which led the Peshwa to occupy the whole territory. But in 1796 the State was restored to Raghuji's son Manaji, who, however, was deposed in 1799, by the Peshwa Baji Rao, at the instigation of Sindhia, in favour of Babu Rao, Sindhia's near relative. This Chief was succeeded by his nephew Sambhaji. But the Peshwa again set aside this line, and restored the old family in the person of Manaji, grandson of the Chief of the same name, who was deposed in 1799. Manaji died in 1817, and his son Raghuji had not been invested when the hostilities between the British Government and the Peshwa broke out. peculiar connection which had subsisted between the principality of Angria and the Peshwa rendered it necessary that a treaty should be concluded with Raghuji after the conclusion of the war, recognising the rights which he enjoyed, and embracing certain exchanges of territory to secure a well-defined boundary. The Treaty (No. CXXIX) was concluded in 1822. It guaranteed the territory of Kolaba against external attack; prohibited the Chief from

political intercourse with other States; bound him to subordination to the British power; and defined generally his relations with the British Government. The exchanges provided for in article 3 of the treaty were not effected till 1827.

Raghuji Angria died on the 26th December 1838. On the 28th January 1839, however, a posthumous son was born; and his succession, under the name of Kanhoji Angria, was recognised. This boy died on the 9th April 1840, and with him the direct and legitimate line of claimants to the Chieftainship became extinct. The widows of Raghuji Angria wished to adopt a son. The succession was also claimed by Sambhaji Angria, grandson of Yesaji, the second illegitimate son of the first Kanhoji. But after full deliberation both claims were rejected, and the territory of Kolaba was annexed to the British dominions. Life pensions, amounting to Rupees 53,560, were settled on the different members of the Angria family.

5. SATARA.

After Shahuji, the grandson of Shivaji, had been released from captivity and had recovered his rights* as head of the Mahratta power, he left the control of his affairs entirely in the hands of his Minister Balaji Biswanath. Previous to his death he adopted Ram Raja, a grandson of his aunt Tara Bai of Kolhapur, a younger branch of Shivaji's family, and gave to the Peshwa a deed bestowing on him the entire control of the Mahratta confederacy, on condition of his maintaining the dignity of the house of Shivaji in the person of Ram Raja and his descendants. From that time the Rajas of Satara remained either puppets or prisoners of the Peshwa, until the overthrow of the Peshwa's power in 1817. After the conclusion of the treaty of 1756 with the Peshwa,* a commercial Treaty (No. CXXX) was concluded with Ram Raja.

At the commencement of the war of 1817 Pratap Singh was Raja of Satara. He had succeeded his father, the second Shahuji, the adopted son and successor of Ram Raja. Pratap Singh was kept a close prisoner by the Peshwa Baji Rao, who had given orders that the Raja and his family should be put to death rather than allowed to fall into the hands of the British. In the proclamation issued by Mr. Elphinstone on the 11th February 1818,† the intention was declared of placing the Raja of Satara at the head of a separate State

This he refused to do, and was therefore removed to Benares; where he was allowed a pension of Rupees 10,000 a month. He died at Benares in 1847, leaving no male issue, but having, it is said, adopted his first cousin Bala Sahib Senapati a few years before his death.

On the deposition of Pratap Singh, his brother Shahuji or Appa Sahib was placed in power, and a new Treaty (No. CXXXIII) was concluded with him on the 4th September 1839. Soon after his accession Shahuji prohibited the practice of sati and abolished all transit duties in his State. He was an intelligent and popular ruler. He died on the 5th April 1848. During his illness he adopted a collateral relative, Venkaji Raje, descended from Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta empire. But Government refused to recognise the adoption, and decided that the Satara territory had, by failure of heirs, lapsed to the power that bestowed it. The Ranis remonstrated against the resumption of the State, and refused the provision offered to them. Eventually, however, they acquiesced in the arrangements made, receiving for themselves and their adopted son their lands and the private property left by the Raja, together with a liberal allowance from the British Government for life. Venkaji Raje died in 1864, and in the following year the eldest and only surviving Rani was granted permission to adopt a son, Rajaram, on the understanding that he would only succeed to her private property, personal and real. The Rani died in 1874, when half her pension, amounting to a sum of Rupees 2,500 per mensem, was continued to Rajaram for life, and it was in contemplation to provide him with a suitable

Third.—That Balwant Rao Chitnavis be dismissed from Your Highness's Councils and not permitted to reside within Your Highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

Fourth.—The persons whose names are inserted in a separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description as the same stood in July 1836. This guarantee is to be binding on Your Highness and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by Your Highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government; all complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment.

The above are the terms to be agreed to by Your Highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the Treaty of the 25th September 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by Your Highness; and while it is announced to Your Highness that there can be no modification in these terms as Your Highness's sincere well-wisher, the British Government, offers them in the confidence that Your Highness's penetration will recognise their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected also that the elemency of the British Government in preserving your State [Raj] will be duly appreciated by Your Highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce Your Highness for the future scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence by acting up to the provisions and principles of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab will not engage in any war with any of his neighbours without the consent of the President and Council; but in all wars which ho shall engage in with their consent, or if he shall be suddendly attacked in his territories, they shall give him effectual support and assistance, he paying the troops on the following terms:—

N.B.—The commissioned officers of the Company and the superior officers of the Nawab to be paid at the discretion of the party assisted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party assisting.

ARTICLE 7.

The Nawab agrees to pay unto the Honourable Company, in consideration and acquittal of all demands to this day, the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, which the Honourable the President and Council agree to accept in full for their claim on him for the phoorza and exactions of customs on British merchants, on condition he shall inviolably adhere to the terms herein contained; and on failure hereof, it is hereby declared that the above sum of four lakhs shall be deemed and taken to be for repaying the expense incurred by the expedition only; and the Honourable the President and Council in such case hereby declare themselves at free liberty to pursue the most effectual means for the recovery of any demands which they or their allies have or may hereafter have upon him. The said four lakhs of Rupees are to be paid within two years and a half from the date hereof, at the following stated periods, viz:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One lakh more within twelve months from the first payment; and the

One lakh remaining in the following year; for which he will enter into a bond, binding himself and his heirs, and mortgaging his whole territories.

ARTICLE 8.

In case any expedition shall be hereafter undertaken, and success about it, the Honourable the President and Council will take care that the Mawab of Baroach shall have a recompense adequate to the assistance by may afford.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the friendship established between the Roopmanthe Company and the Nawab, he shall have firm friendship with at their integral and allies, particularly the Nawabs of Surat and Camada with minoralise shall enter into a Treaty, and shall consider all their equals and minoralise shall consider all his enemies as their. For the task particular and appears of the flavor, of the parts of the flavor.

Bombay Cartle, 30th Ngomber 2003.

No. CXVII.

ARTICLES for a TREATY of PEACE and FIRM FRIENDSHIP between the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, and the Nawab Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, of Baroach, etc.—1771.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship to subsist uninterrupted in future between the Honourable Company and the Nawab of Baroach, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

All British subjects, or persons trading under the protection of the Honourable Company's sealed passes and colours, shall pay no customs at Baroach, etc., places in the Nawab's country, except such as the Honourable the President and Council shall impose, which shall be levied by such persons as they shall appoint on account of the Honourable Company; and the Nawab engages, for himself and successors, that no fees, duties, or exactions of any sort shall be levied on the said trade by himself or them on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the President and Council shall have free liberty to settle a factory wherever they think proper; and a suitable portion of ground for building the said factory on, or a convenient house, shall be allotted for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

The Dutch have already a factory at Baroach; but in future no other European nation shall be permitted to settle a factory at Baroach without the consent of the Honourable the President and Council.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab engages never to assist the enemies of the English nation, but obliges himself to assist the Honourable Company in the wars they may be engaged in with one thousand private sepoys and three hundred cavalry, with their officers, or such larger number as they may want and he can spare, at the following rates, viz:—

or at such rates as it shall appear they stand him in.

SEPARATE ARTICLE entered into with the NAWAB of BAROACH.

You, the Nawab Saheb Imtyazood, Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, may live at the port of Baroach, freely believing us your friends for ever. We have given up the demands of phoorza, its produce for forty years, overcharge in the customs on goods belonging to the merchants under the Honourable Company, and charge of the expedition sent against you. Our hearts are quite cleared, and we have made a friendship agreeable to your wishes. No demands nor answer now remain to make with you. We have given you this acquittance, in full for all demands, as above mentioned.

We shall get paid yours and your subjects' just debts, from any persons or place under your government, on being proved. We shall admit no information against you; we look upon Baroach as ours and Bombay as yours. This protection paper is granted you from the part of the Honourable Company, with their word as well as our word and honour, that we shall not fail in our friendship and assistance of force and ammunition upon occasion, for which purpose this everlasting protection paper is given you. All the counsellors are bound that no difference will be either with you or your children, and the friendship shall be daily increased more and more. You may, if you choose, come to Bombay with your family. For your coming and going, as well as for the performance of all the conditions herein above mentioned, this agreement will serve you as a voucher, which we agree to perform with the Honourable Company's word and honour. Should any merchants of Baroach, or the persons under your protection, choose to trade for Bombay, we agree to their doing it freely, and paying the usual customs of this place, without hindrance on the part of the Honourable Company.

TRANSLATION of the NAWAB'S BOND to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Know all men that I, Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, Nawab of Baroach, have this day agreed and acknowledged myself indebted unto the Honourable United English East India Company the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, current money of Bombay, for the payment of which to be well and truly made unto the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, at the following stated periods, I hereby bind himself, my heirs, and successors, and mortgage my whole territories, to be at the disposal of the said Company, in case of failure:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within eighteen months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within two years and six months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, etc., etc., in presence of my brother, my uncle, my codjee, my moonshee, my vakeel, who have also signed to this bond as witnesses of its being my act and deed.

ARTICLE 6.

That all petty and pedlerly ware be free of custom, provided that it exceed not in value ten rials of eight.

ARTICLE 7.

That we shall have ten manu for our manuda carried from the water's side to Surat, and after the same rate back again: and for carts we are to repair to the mookuddum of Swally to send for Surat, and at Surat to repair to the broker for carts down again.

ARTICLE 8.

That if any of our men die in those parts, that then neither the King, nor Governor, nor under-officer shall make title or challenge to anything that to the dead belonged, nor demand fees, nor any kind of taxes, nor customs.

ARTICLE 9.

That if all our men die here in these parts, between the times of the coming of our ships; that then, by some officer thereto appointed, just and true inventory, notice, and knowledge be taken of all such monies, goods, jewels, provisions, apparel, and what else to our nation belongeth, and the same shall safely preserve and keep, and deliver to the General, Captain or merchants of the first ships that shall after here arrive; and to receive a discharge from the General, Captain, or merchants, to whom such goods and monies shall de delivered.

ARTICLE 10.

That they secure our men and goods upon the land, redeeming all such, both goods and men, as shall happen to be taken upon the land by the Portugals; and shall deliver both men and goods again to us free of all charges, or the value of our goods and men instantly.

ARTICLE 11.

That as in all kingdoms there are some rebels and disobedient subjects, so in our nation there may be some pirates and sea-robbers, which new import to come into these parts, and here may rob and steal; if any such built happen, then will not we, by our trade and factory here, he had so an analyable for such goods so taken, but will aid them with our less never that are so grieved by justice to our king, for redress and restitution with them.

Autroug 12.

That all such provisions of vietnals as shall as sever some interest that our ships shall remain here in the Rhote of the severe the symmetry of custom, provided it do not amount only along a fine of the severe than the severe that the severe the severe the severe that

No. CXXI.

The ARTICLES agreed upon and sealed by the GOVERNOR of AMADANAR and the GOVERNOR of SURAT, and four principal Merchants, and to be confirmed by the seal and firm of the GREAT MOGHUL within forty days after the former sealing, or else to be void, for the settling of trade and factories in the cities of Surat, Cambay, Amadanar, Goga, or in any other part or parts of this country within the GREAT MOGHUL'S dominions. Witnessed under our hands and seals the one and twentieth of October 1612.

ARTICLE 1.

In primis, that 'all which concerneth Sir Henrie Middleton be remitted, acquitted, and cleared to us; that they shall never make seizure, stoppage, nor stay of our goods, wares, and merchandizes to satisfy for the same.

ARTICLE 2.

That they shall procure from their King, the Great Moghul, at their proper cost, his grant and confirmation of all the Articles of Agreement under the great seal of his hand, and shall deliver the same unto us for our security and certainty and perpetual amity, commerce, and dealing with them, within forty days after the sealing hereof.

ARTICLE 3.

That it shall be lawful for the King of England to keep and continue his ambassador at the Court of the Great Moghul during the time of the said peace and commerce there to compound and end all such great and weighty questions as may any way tend to the breach of the said peace.

ARTICLE 4.

That at all times upon the arrival of our ships in the Rhode of Swally there shall be proclamation in the city of Surat three several days together, that it shall be free for the country people of all sorts to come down to the water side, there to have free trade, dealing, and commerce with us.

ARTICLE 5.

That all English commodities shall pay custom, according to the value or price that it beareth at the time that it is put into the custom house, after the rate of three and a half the hundred.

A COPY of the GRAND MOGHUL'S letter to the KING.

Unto a King rightly descended from his ancestors, bred in military affairs, and clothed with honour and justice.

A Commander worthy of all command, strong and constant in religion, which the great Prophet Christ did teach, King James, whose love hath bred such impression in my thoughts as shall never be forgotten, but as the smell of amber, or as a garden of fragrant flowers whose beauty and odour is still increasing, so, be assured, my love shall grow and increase with yours.

Your letter which you sent me in the behalf of your merchants I have received, whereby I rest satisfied in your tender love towards me and desire you not to take it ill for not having writ unto you heretofore; for this my present letter I send to renew our loves, and herewith do certify you that I have sent forth my firmans through all my countries to this effect, that if any English ships or merchants shall arrive in any of my ports, my people shall permit and suffer them to do what they will freely in their merchandizing causes, aiding and assisting them in all occasions of injuries that shall be offered them, and that the least cause of discourtesy be not done unto them; as also that they be as free and freer than my own people. And as now and formerly I have received from you divers tokens of your love, so I desire your mindfulness of me by some novelties from your country as an argument of friendship between us, for such is the custom of Princes here.

As for your merchants, I have given express order through all my country to suffer them to sell, buy, transport, and carry away at their pleasure, without the let or hindrance of any person whatsoever, all such goods and merchandize, or other things as they shall desire to buy, and let this my letter as fully satisfy you in the desired peace and love as if my own son had been the messenger to ratify the same. And if any in my country not fearing God, nor obeying their king, or any other void of religion should endeavour, or be an instrument to break this league of friendship, I would send my son Sultan Coronne, a soldier approved in the wars, to cut him off, that no obstacle may hinder the continuance and increasing of our affections.

No. CXXIII.

FIRMAN granted by SHAH AURUNGZEB to the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, dated the 25th June 1667.

Be it known to the Governor, Prefects, and Officers of Affairs of the Port of Surat, present and to come confiding in our Royal favour, that at this present time, joined to happiness, certain notice is come to our ears, that whereas formerly the rate for customs of goods belonging to the mer-

ARTICLE 13.

That in all questions of wrongs and injury that shall be offered unto us and to our nations, that we do receive from the judges, and those that be in authority, present and speedy justice according to the quality of our complaints and wrongs be done us, and that by delays we be not put off and wearied either by time or charges.

No. CXXII.

The King's letters sent to Selim Shagh, the Great Moghul, in the year 1614, by Sir Thomas Roe.

James, by the Grace of Almighty God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, etc.

To the high and mighty Monarch the Great Moghul, King of the Oriental Indies, of Chandahar, of Chismer and Corazon, etc., greeting.

We, having notice of your great favour toward us and our subjects, by your great firman to all your Captains of rivers and officers of your enstoms; for the entertainment of our loving subjects the English nation with all kind respect, at what time soever they shall arrive at any of the ports within your dominions, and that they may have quiet trade and commerce without any kind of hindrance or molestation, etc., as by the Articles concluded by Suc Suff, Governor of the Guzerats, in your name, with our loving subject, Captain Thomas Best, appeareth, have thought it meet to send unto you our ambassador, which may more fully and at large handle and treat of such matters as are fit to be considered of, concerning that good and friendly correspondence which is so lately begun between us, and which will without doubt redound to the honour and utility of both nations. In which consideration, and for the furthering of such laudable commerce, we have made choice of Sir Thomas Roe, Knight, one of the principal gentlemen of out Court, to whom we have given commission, under our great Seal of England, together with directions and instructions, further to treat of such matters as may be for the continuance and increase of the utility and profit of each other's subjects, to whom we pray you to give favour and credit in whatsoever he shall move or propound toward the establishing and enlarging of the same. And for confirmation of our good inclination, and well wishing toward you, we pray you to accept in good part the present which our said ambassador will deliver unto you. And so do commit you to the, merciful protection of Almighty God.

No. CXXIV.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and Seedee Masood Khan and Sufdar Khan of Surat.

Original ARTICLES of PEACE executed by SEEDEE MASOOD KHAN and SUFDAR KHAN, being written with the latter's hand in Persian, and sealed with the former's seal, dated the 17th March 1752.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace made by Mr. Lambe and Council to be void and of no effect, and the papers to be torn, and a new receipt given for the customs.

ARTICLE 2.

Two lakes of Rupees to be paid the Honourable Company for the expenses they have been at, and what lost in the Latty; the whole sum to be paid in ready money.

ARTICLE 3.

For the Company's sake creditable posts must be given to Meah Atchuud's sons.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company's garden, cows, coaches, or any thing else taken from us to be returned.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company's business to go on agreeably to their firman privileges, and all goods to pass by the Moolah's gate.

ARTICLE 6.

Mr. Lambe and the rest of the Company's people that are in town are not to be hindered from coming to us.

Answer.

Agreed that it be void, and a new receipt shall be given as soon as the year is expired.

Answer.

Whatever the people think proper must be done to satisfy them.

Answer.

Agreed for the Company's sake to give them the post of Lord Mayor.

Answer.

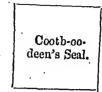
Agreed that the cows, coaches, horses, etc., he returned, and a receipt taken.

Answer.

According to custom every thing will go on, and nothing unjust will be done, and perhaps better than before.

ANSWER.

From the government no hindrance or harm will happen to them. which you must send a counterpart of Whatever the Honourable Comthis writing, with the Honourable pany have demanded I agree to.



A counterpart of the above articles was sealed with the Honourable Company's seal, and sent to Atchund, the 4th of March 1759.

PERWANNAHS granted in 1759, relating to the CASTLE and TANKA at SURAT.

Be peace and happiness with the renowned Mr. John Spencer, Captain of the Factory in the city of Surat. By the hands of your vakeel, your present and arzee (or request) have been received, and the purport and particulars thereof are understood, and your arzee (or request) to His Majesty has been delivered. The pains you have taken, and the success you have met with in keeping open the door of Mecha, and delivering our subjects from oppression, we are pleased and satisfied with. As to the firman for the government of the castle, and Sunuud for the fleet, which are requested in the name of the English Company, I have given your vakeel an answer, who will particularly advise you thereof. Let the peshcush on this account be quickly remitted, that it may be presented to His Majesty, and your request thereby granted. In the meantime it behoves you to carry on affairs with alacrity, and be assured that herein nothing on my part shall be wanting to countenance you.

A REPRESENTATION made to the Moghul by Mr. John Spencer, in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company.

That by virtue of royal firmans of Your Majesty's predecessors, the English hitherto enjoyed favour at Surat, and carried on their business in a reputable manner, till in these days that the Scidy, usurping an undue authority in the town, used it to the ruin of the city in general, the lives and properties of Your Majesty's subjects being made light of by them, and they even proceeded so far as to take away the lives of our people, in direct breach of Your Majesty's firman; and, in short, instead of being the protectors of the place, became the oppressors of it, to such a degree that the just orders of Your Majesty were no ways regarded in this city, by their means; and things were come to this pass, that though, in consideration of the Tanka,

tion from rovers and pirates. The firman for the government, and perwannah for the fleets, being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from Court.

No date.

PERWANNAH under the COOCHUCK (or small) SEAL of the NAWAB VIZIER UL MAMULIK NIZAM-UL-MULCK BAHADOOR, to MR. JOHN SPENCER.

High and renowned, the tohod, or sums usually remitted from Surat, are now much wanted at court, and His Majesty is pressing for them. As yet what money the renowned Moynadeen Khan may have sent is not received, therefore Perwannahs have been wrote to hasten him in that respect; but it likewise behoves you to press him on this head, and procure the remittance of the tohod by bills as soon as possible. Look upon this as absolutely necessary.

FIRMAN under the GREAT MOGHUL'S SEAL, and under-sealed by the VIZIER, for the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S holding the GOVERNMENT of the CASTLE of SURAT.

> Torah, or Verses, from the Koran, in Arabic.

The Grent Seal of the Kings' Names in Persian.

Let the renowed among the people, the English Company, hope for His Majesty's favour; and be it known unto them that in these happy and victorious times His Majesty has been pleased, out of his great grace and favour, to grant unto them the Killedaree, or Government of the castle of Surat, on its being taken from Mauphez Ahmed Khan: it therefore is requisite that they should be very grateful for the His Majesty's favour, and look particularly to the welfare of the castle, keeping proper order and discipline among the troops, and having provisions, stores, and ammunition always in readiness, as has been usual, which is strictly and especially required of them by His Majesty.

Given on the 11th day of Maharim, and in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, or 4th of September 1759.

At the back of the firman is the Grand Vizier's Seal, and all his titles wrote at length.

No. CXXVII.

TREATY with the NAWAB of SURAT, 1800.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INF COMPANY and their successors and the NAWAB NUSEER-OG DEEN KHAN, etc., etc., and his heirs and successors, for the better Administration of the Government of the City Surat and its Dependencies, concluded on the 13th M 1800, or the 19th of Zilhuj 1214 of the Hegira.

Whereas the Honourable the English East India Company have be subjected to a heavy expense for the protection of the city of Surat, whereas the existing system of internal government in the said city been found inadequate to the protection of the persons and property of inhabitants; and whereas the Right Honourable the Earl of Morningt Governor-General of the British possessions in India, and the Nav Nuscerooddeen, etc., are mutually desirous of providing more effectually the external defence of the city of Surat, and for the security, case, a happiness of the inhabitants, the following Articles of Agreement are coluded on behalf of the Honourable English Company and their successed by the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, vested we full powers for that purpose by the said Governor-General on the one parand by the Nawab Nuscerooddeen, and his heirs and successors on the otipart:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company at the Nawab Nuseercoddeen Khan, etc., is hereby strengthened and confirm and the friends and the enemies of one shall be considered to be the friend and the enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab Nuseerooddeen agrees that the management and collect of the revenues of the city of Surat, and of the territories, places, and of dependencies thereof, the administration of civil and criminal justice, a generally the whole civil and military government of the said city and dependencies, shall be vested for ever entirely and exclusively in the Hono able English Company.

ARTICLE. 3.

It is agreed that the Nawab shall be treated on all occasions with a same respect and distinction as his predecessors.

Dated the 25th of Maharim, and sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, or 18th of September 1759.

On the back of this perwannah is the Vizier's seal, and the zimra, or certificate, from the several officers and registers at court, setting forth as is above related in the perwannah, and that the Vizier had given orders for registering the arzees and orders given thereon.

AN HUSBULHOOKUM, under the SEAL of the NAWAB VIZIER-UL-MAMULIK BAHADOOR to the ENGLISH COMPANY, accompanying the Firman.

May His Majesty's favour ever remain upon the brave and noble English Company. It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto you the office of Killedar (Castle Governor) of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by his dismission of Mauphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of the said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yacood Khan; therefore, agreeable to his order, you are now directed to take particular care of the proper execution of the above offices, by looking well to the welfare of the eastle and preservation of the merchants, etc., on the high seas, keeping them castle and preservation of the maje infest them. This is positively required of you.

HUSBULHOOKUM, under the VIZIER'S SEAL, to MR. RICHARD BOURCHIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto the brave and noble English Company the office of killedar of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by the dismission of Mauphez Ahmed Khau, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet sid Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yakood Khan. Therefore, of said Bunder, this is wrote you to direct that, according to the direct agreeable to his order, this is wrote you to direct that, according to the direct tions and advice of the said Company, you take all the care in your power tions and advice of the said offices, by looking well to the welfare of the for the proper execution of said offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of trade and merchants on the high seas from pirates and other rovers. Of this you are required to be very careful.

Husbulhookums similar to the above from the Vizier to the address of Mr. Spencer, the Chief at Surat, and to Sciad Moynadeen Khan, Governor of Surat, reached that place from the Court of the Moghul on the 7th November 1759.

integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government relinquishes in favour of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, nuzzur nuzzurana, as received or claimed by the late Peishwa and his successors, but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud. And the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British courts of justice, laws and regulations, shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba against the will of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides, and the Chieftain aforesaid in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors hereby engages, for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding enam and surinjam lands up to the present time, under the Sunnuds of the Peishwa or the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the said Raghojee Angria has solicited (vide A) that the Honourable Company would guarantee to Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee and his associates certain villages and lands, of the value of Rupees 15,001, as per annexed list (vide B), the whole have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services, together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee (vide C, D, E), not exceeding Rupees 2,28,287-3-183, and that the said Dewanjee shall not unjustly be molested by the Colaba State. Whereas the Honourable Company's government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee, and to his heirs and successors, together with certain other persons therein named, Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee; and in failure thereof, he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere, when occasion renders it necessary, with a view to compel the said Raghojee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation, by allotting specific funds for that purpose; but it is to be understood that on the discharge of the said debts, any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof will revert to the said Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, on their former footing. With respect to the abovementioned debt, such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid. In case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties, as to its being of a greater or less amount, in the event of their not being able to come to an amicable private settlement between themselves, the Honourable Company's

No. CXXIX.

TREATY with RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, of COLABA, June 1822.

Whereas, by the conquest of the territories of Bajes Rao, the late Peishwa, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his government are now transferred to that of the Honourable East India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria, the following Articles have been agreed upon:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the Honourable East India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed, and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba against the attacks of any other State.

ARTICLE 2.

Raghojee Augria, in consideration of such protection, engages, on his part, not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, nor to allow such foreigner to reside within his dominians without the permission of the British Government; and in the event of any such person arriving within his dominions, to report the appearance of such person to the British Government; neither will be enter into any treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the Native States, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government in the enjoyment of his rights. And for securing the objects of this stipulation, it is further agreed that no communication or correspondence shall be holden by the State of Colaba with any other Potentate or State without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Honourable Company's government, but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Junjeera, Sucheo Punt, and other umuldars on the border of the Coluba districts, respecting disputes which arise in the mehals and dependencies.

ARTICLE 3.

The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary, with a view to the attainment of that object, shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba. And the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria, and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the conditions hereafter specified, the

any circumstances shall hereafter give rise to complaints against the said Manajee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Manajee Angria, whilst he continues to reside within the British dominions, and also as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the continuance of his said stipend of Rupees 250.

ARTICLE 12.

Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territory, there are several villages, umuls, lands, wuttuns, and places belonging to it, both above the ghâts and below them, in turruff Nagota, talooka Soodhagur. These, whatever on enquiry they may appear to be, will, after due deliberation, be continued as heretofore, a detailed Schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this Treaty.

(Sd.) Hastings.

J. Adam.

J. FENDALL.

W. B. BAYLEY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 16th day of August 1822.

(Sd.) G. SWINTON, Secretary.

A.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA of COLABA to the Honourable M. Elphinstone, at Poona, dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, or 4th April 1818.

After compliments.—Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having eminently served the State of Colaba under the administration of the late Manajee Angria, and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams were granted to him and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate Memorandum, and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs, without objection, even though the said Dewaujee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts, and he is to be duly protected by it, whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Honourable Company's government will satisfy him on this point.

government will, on investigation, decide on any such disputed point, and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights, immunities, and indulgences as to fields, salt, batty-fields, pal, etc., now held by the Dewanjee and his associates as mentioned in the annexed Memorandum (vide F), may be affected by the exchange of territories, the said Company engages to continue them to the said Dewanjee and his associates, to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government, as before under that of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 7.

All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment the parties shall be given up.

ARTICLE 8.

All guns, stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged, are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

ARTICLE 9.

Raghojee Angria hereby agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded within the limits of his possessions to any public offenders, or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's court of justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

Raghojee Angria doth hereby engage on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, to prohibit the import and export, as well as the transit of opium, within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 11.

And whereas the British Government hath bound itself to protect Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, against the attacks of any other State, and to secure to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon Colaba; and whereas it is incumbent upon Raghojee Angria and his successors to make permanent provision for the support of Manajee Angria now residing on the island of Bombay, on a stipend of Rupees 250 per mensem, allowed to him by the State of Colaba, the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to continue payment of the said stipend of Rupees 250 per month to the British Government, as heretofore, for the purpose above stated, whilst the said Manajee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the government of Colaba, as now established; if

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 \mathbf{B}_{\bullet}

MEMORANDUM of ASSIGNMENTS made by the COLABA STATE to VENAICK PURSRAM, Dewan, and to his dependants, Anno Sunnut Seman Ushurah-wu-Myatein wu-Ulf, A.D. 1817-18.

Sunnut Seman Ushurah-v	vu-Myate	in wu-	Ulf, A.D	_
To Venaick Pursiam, for himself Villages granted in the district of Manickghur for	,	·····	 Rs. a. 8,002 0	Rs. a. 10,002 0 p. 0
The whole village of Koprolee, in the district of Assurwulee, as enam, the batty is fixed at the rate of Rs. 16, as per Sunnud. Villages granted as nemnook, as per Sunnud, to the amount of 1 The village of Oolwa 1 Ditto Furg 1 Ditto Dapo 1 Ditto Johu 1 Ditto Sawla 1 Ditto Pirke	hur. dee. r. onay.	a. p.		•
The amount of which Deduct the amount granted separately, viz To Pandoorung Nursurweed 200 To his dependants	7,54			
Payable from the Treasury in cash as nemnook To his dependants, as nemnook, Rupees 4,2 To Bapoojee Bullab, Rupees 1,872. Villages to the amount of Rupees 1,300, village of Kadhewlee, in the	7,00.	2 0 0	8,002 0 2,000 0	0 0

528 O O

1,300 . 0 . 0

district of Manickghur, granted for defraying the expenses of a

palanquin

- B. It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.
- C. It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.
- D. It is the custom to receive ten loads of sajhay from each person, in
- E. For the Junum Ustamee in the month of Shravun, there may be about six or seven pots of buttermilk, and it is the custom to receive half a Rupee as the price of each pot.
- 2. I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the nugde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and nugdi begah oathaulee (sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firstrans (presents of fowls, fruits, etc.) have been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground and fields and gardens.
 - 3. We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

Schedule of the Exchange of Territory lately concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, Chief of the State of Colaba, under the 3rd Article of the Treaty, 16th August 1822.

In the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, the Chief of Colaba, as ratified by the Governor-General on the 16th August 1822, and by the Chief on the 12th Ramzan Soor Sun Isuney Ishreen Myatein wu-Ulf (3rd June 1822), it is stated that the territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British. Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba; and the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Hon'ble Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the condition hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision; agreeably to which Commissioners having met, and having settled the following exchanges and adjust-

Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company—(concluded).

-	Co	NSISTI OF	XG	Revenu	ıo as'fi	nally			
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Revenue as'finally settled,					
				Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.			
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the northward of the Apti River— Mouza Dewlolee Boozoorg Sawulee Kambo Sew Sundh Sawule	!! .			2,675	1	97			
Miscellaneous.									
Deegar Praut Turuf Wureree-)								
Mouza Tulnoro									
Turuf Sonale—	l j]					
Mouza Dowrooug ,, Kurwaree Boozoorg									
Turuf share—	1								
Mouza Amburzo]						
Turuf Bare—					,				
Mouza Jambewlee	\}I4		•••	6,319	3	15			
NORTH KONKAN.									
Turuf Tulojee—									
Mouza Neetale									
Turuf Bortee—									
Mouza Khopuolee									
Augria's share of customs of the Praut Kurnale.		•••		4,363	1	3			
AHMEDNUGGUR DISTRICT.									
Villages in the Perguunah of Ankole-)					[
Mouza Sooltanpore ,, Degamber ,, Baboolwur	3			381	3	70			
				46,400	3	60	<u>.</u>	,	

Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company.

	Co	NSIST OF	ng.	Revent	ie as fi	nally				
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Revenue as finally settled.			settled.			
SOUTH KONKAN. Angria's half share of the kharr Dolvee in the Conderee talooka. Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the southward of the Apti River—		1		Rs.	Qrs.	Reas. 07	This place is situated in the east- ern side of the Nagotna river.			
Mouza Sowne Kasup Chowdolee Sawe Myre Ghorsuwanei Banmolee Jamlaoulee	5 9	•••		3,555	0	79				
Angria's share of villages of the Humrapore Mehal— Mouza Wurvee Seetale Sow Kharr Dadur Dadur Dabul Dolvee Kusha Humrapore— Mouza Johe Doorsuet Muzre Kopur Dadur Ardhel Kharr Baber Kopur Goverle Sandawa Khoontepara Khoontepara Soonveerkotah Borly	8	13		14,124	0	23	These villages and kharrs be longed wholly to Angria and have been wholly made over to the Houourable Company. Of these villages and kharrs Angria possessed a half shar which has been made over the Honourable Company.			
Doobig Sarr Kharr Lucknoor Untra Camda Boozoorg Tule Kharr Bhandar Kelume Zovee Poonare Parungee Nandarr Perrkone Tulband Peerkone Sangpale Kharr Tulekharut Mouza Kopur Kopurwole Takwur Kopur		22		13,000	0	36				

ARTICLE 2.

Goods landed between Bancote and Dasgom, and passing through any part of Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay the same radarage as goods that go from Goregom and Rajahpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Salt going from Dasgom up-country, Bugwunt Rao to collect at Maar 1 Rupee and a quarter for ten oxen (every ten oxen of salt the customs of only-eight to be collected).

ARTICLE 4.

Salt to be disposed of in the following manner: if any quantity of salt is laying at Maar, the English are not to dispose of more than that quantity until it is sold, but then they have liberty to sell any quantity remaining until a fresh parcel is landed at Maar, and then the above method to be again observed, and vice versa, in regard to Dasgom.

ARTICLE 5.

The English to fix the price of salt at Dasgom, and the Maar Government to sell their salt there at an advance on that price at 1½ per candy.

ARTICLE 6.

All other goods whatever, excepting the Honourable Company's, to pay 8 annas per ox, with an allowance as usual.

ARTICLE 7.

Merchants landing goods at Dasgom, and afterwards choosing to carry them to Masr, the English to collect Rupees 33 per anna on salt, and 21 per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 8.

The customs at the Sciddee Chowkie on goods which may go to Maar to be as usual, namely, Rupees 2½ per anna on salt, and 1½ per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 9.

Elephants, horses, camels, and slaves, sold by the English at Dasgom, and passing through Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay radarage as usual to the Circar.

ARTICLE 10.

The straw, grain, etc., which may come to Maar from Bugwunt Rao's country and what may go from thence to any part of his country, the same as with Nana's agreement at Poonah with the English, but in case any merchants purchase goods from any person under the Maar Government, if it passes through Dasgom, either by land or water, to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs.

1828.

ABSTRACT.

Made over by	the H	ากอนา	able	Compa	iny to	Angri	z Rs.	Qrs	. Reas	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
South Konkau	•	•	•	•	•	• .	. 44,919	2	86			
North Konkau	•		•	•	4	•	. 1,547	1	40	,		
										46,467	0	2 6
Made ov er	by An	gr i a t	o H	onoura	ble C	ompany						
South Konkan		•	•	•	•	•	.19,628	1	9			
North Konkan	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 26,387	2	81	,		•
Ahmednuggur	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 384	3	7 0			
								 -		46,400	3	60
			Leav	ing a b	alance	in favo	our of Ang	gria	of .	66	0	66

The above exchange and adjustments of territory are accordingly recognised and declared binding.

Attested at Rutnagheree on the 4th of September A.D. 1828, in the year Teesa-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf 23rd of Suffer A.H. 1244, the 11th of Shravun Vud, Shuke 1750, in the year named Surwudharee.

(Sd.) L. R. Reid,

Collector and in charge of Political Duties
in the Southern Konkan

MEMORANDUM.—The above exchanges and adjustments of territory were approved and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 26th November

No. CXXX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made between WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, ESQUIRE, CHIEF OF FORT VICTORIA, on the part of the Honourable United English East India Company, and VITTUL RAO, ESWUNT RAO, and BUGWUNT RAO, CASNESS and POETNESS to HIS SERENE HIGHNESS the Sou RAJAH.—1757.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever merchants carry salt to Maar, the Company to collect, on account of Bancote customs, exclusive of the Sciddee Chowkie at Ambat, at Rupees 3\frac{3}{4} for every anna, and on other goods 2\frac{1}{2} per cent.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghiredars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above Articles rendered subject to His Highness' authority; with all the above persons His Highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connection or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to His Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for His Highness' family, or for any similar purpose) His Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority hy this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent.

This Article is a fundamental condition of the present Agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said Agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now coded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquest of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will for the present remain in the hands of the British Political Agent. That officer will, however, conduct the government in the Rajah's name; and in consultation with His Highness, and in proportion as His Highness and his officers shall acquire experience and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British Political Agent shall offer him for the good of his State, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

ARTICLE 7.

The possessions of the jaghiredars within His Highness' territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to His Highness according to established custom.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner all criminals, as above described, who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

VI. Belonging to the Southern C (1) Turruf Sawurdi—	loucan, eight villages-
 Mouza Waghree. "Pathurpoonj. "Mula. "Kolun. (2) One village in the turruf of Company of	-
	thaut Matha. at, including the fort of Bhooshungu
 Pergunnah Khutao. Kuryat Nimsor. VIII. The Prant of Mandesh, in 	3. Kuryat Maeenee. 4. " Lulgoon. acluding the following turrufs, viz.—
1. Kuryat Mulonree. 2. Pergunnah Sangolé. 3. , Brumhupooree. 4. , Aklooj. 5. , Bhalownee. 6. , Vélapoor.	7. Kuryat Mhuswur. 8. Of the Kuryat of Atparee, four villages. 9. Kuryat Duheegaon. 10. Kusba Dhurrumpooree. 11. Pergunnah Nazré. nah Khasgaon.
•	Umuls in Phultun Pergunnah:-
 Mouza Geervee. Mouza Turduf. Dhowle. Oopulvé. 	2. Kusba Tatuora, Umul villages 4. "Waghoshee. 5. Mouza Danowdee. 6. "Wekhree. called Dag, Musinga.
X.—The following turrufs and vi	llages in the Prant of Beejapore, viz
1.—The following villages and sh	ares in Huwelee Beejapore:—
	lages.
1. Kusba Beejapore. 2. Mouza Sarwar. 3. ,, Khuteejapore. 4. ,, Kunmoochual. 5. ,, Joomnal. 6. ,, Rumbhapore Ungapore. 7. ,, Boornapore. 8. ,, Kulkunhullee. 9. ,, Chundapore. 10. ,, Alapore. 11. ,, Wangee.	12. Mouza Ueenapore Ruscolpore, 13. ,, Khanapore, 14. ,, Goonddhuree, 15. ,, Huncheenal, 16. ,, Barutga, 17. ,, Itungeehal, 18. ,, Jalgeeree, 19. ,, Urkeeree, 20. ,, Bhootnal, 21. ,, Sheernal, 22. ,, Jugnal, Mudbhavee.

Half Villages.

1,	Mouza Turvee Nowruspore.	1	- 3.	Mouza	Ootnal.
2	Haatunhullaa	-	4.	1.	Futtehnore.

SCHEDULE of the TERRITORY and REVENUE ceded to His High-NESS MAHARAJAH PERTAUB SHEEAW OF SATARA, by the 1st Article of the Treaty concluded at Satara on the 25th September 1819, and to which this Schedule is annexed.

The frontier extends from the Kistna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts, or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east, exclusive of jaghires, etc.

- I. That portion of Neerthuree, in the Poona Prant, and that share of Seerwal which lies south of the Neera River.
- II. The whole of the Wace Prant, including the following turrufs and villages:-

 Huwelce. Wagholee. Neemb. Koregaom. 	5. Satara.6. Médhé.7. Purlee.8. Koodal.
7. 110108	9. Wundun.

- III. Belonging to the turruf of Roheerkhorie, Prant Mawul:-
 - 1. Mouza Kanowree.

- 2. Umul, in the village of Hatnose.
- IV. The whole of Jaolee Soobah, from the line at which the ghauts join the plain in the Concan, and including the following nine turrufs:—.
 - 1. Bara Mooré.
 2. Sonat Solse.
 3. Tamb.
 4. Ategaom.
 5. Kedumb.
 6. Helwak.
 7. Bamuolee.
 8. Kandatkhore.
 9. Jor Khore with the fort of Pertabghur.

But the forts of Wasota, Buhirowgur, and Pruchitgur are to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during its pleasure, but the lands immediately attached to them and within the line aforesaid are to belong to the Rajah.

V. The Prant Kurar, including the following turrufs and villages:-

1. Turruf Huwelce, including Barsé.
2. Oombruz.
3. Targaon.
4. Naneghol.
5. Tarulé.

- 6. Murlee.
- 7. Patun.
- 8. Waroon.
- 9. Kolé.
- 10. Kuryat Ound.

1

10.-Huwellee Meeruj-

Umuls in	the follows	ing villages-
1. Mouza Bamnee. 2. "Neeljee. 3. "Taung. 4. "Tanklee. 5. "Belwar.		 Mouza Khutao. , Saolee. Mola Koombhoz, belonging to Kusba Koombhoz. Mouza Sawulwaree.
11Kuryat Tasgaon-	•	
1. Mouza Poondee. 2. ,, Chinchnee.		3. Mouza Paré. 4. " Mungrool.
12In Kuryat Sawurdé	-	
1. Kusba Sawurdé.	 Umul in Do	2. Mouza Lode. orlee.
13Kuryat Deshing.		
1	l. Mouza Ku	rolee.
XII.—The following tur	rufs and vill	ages in the Prant Punala:-
1. Kuryat Wangee.	3. Kuryat B	2. Turruf Walvé.
1. Mouza Baonchee.	1	2. Kusba Penth.
3. U1	mul in Kowlé	Peeran.
4.—Of Kuryat Wurgaon	,	
1. Mouza Sheegaon.	1	2. Mouza Koregaon.
5.—Of Kuryat Kodolee-	~	·
 Mouza Kurunjowdé. Umu 	il in the villag	2. Acetowice Khoord. ge of Chikoorde.
6 Of turruf Huwelee b	elonging to	Kolbapore—
I	Mouza Koorlu	p.
7.—Of Kuryat Tulbeer—	•	
 Kusba Tulbeer. Mouza Mazgaon. , Karowlé. 		 Mouza Moondhé. , Oorool. Umul in the village of Wulphul,
8.—Kuryat Kaségaon—		
1 771 77	Fillage	
1. Kusba Kaségaon. 2. Mouza Yedé. 3. " Tambvé.		4. Mouza Shenolee. 5. ,, Retre Hurnax.

British Government or the Putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of the parties concerned.

The Rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, and the jaghiredars subject to his authority as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purposes of consolidating their respective possessions, provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

This Schedule was substituted in 1826 for the original Schedule attached to the Treaty.

No. CXXXII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the Honourable Company on the one part and His Highness the Rajah of Satara on the other, regarding a cession, by His Highness, of certain lands and the village of Paur, on the Mahableshwur Hills in the District of Jaolee, in exchange for the village of Khundala in the District of Waee, dated the 16th May 1829.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honourable Company's Government considering it an object of great importance to establish a Convalescent Depôt at Malcolm Peth, situated on the hills contiguous to, and south of, the village of Mahableshwur in the District of Jaolee; and it being necessary that a tract of ground should be ceded for that purpose, both in reference to the expense which must be incurred by the British Government in forming such an establishment, as well as to induce others to make such outlays on account of buildings as will render the advantages arising from the climate generally accessible to all who may he desirous of availing themselves thereof; and also for the more effectual control and government of the settlement, His Highness the Rajah of Satara hereby makes over, in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, the lands adjoining the said Peth or mart called "Malcolm Peth." which are contained within the red line in the map or plan, and the measurement and bearings of which are particularized in the Schedule,* both of which documents are annexed to this agreement, and the latter of which is denominated a "Statement of measurement of the boundary of the tract attached to Malcolm Peth and the Convalescent Station on the Mahablesh-

^{*} This Schedule being merely a statement of the measurement of the boundaries of this cession, is not included in this compilation.

TIm	uls.
UTIL	1000

- 2. Mouza Nurseempore. 1. Mouza Malkher.
- 9.—Of Kuryat Satré—
 - 1. Umul in the village of Maglé.
- 10.—Pergunnah Sheerala.
- 11.—Umul in the Kusba of Kulédhon. .
- XIII .- The following villages in the Prant Racebag :-
 - 1.-Kuryat Nanduré-

Umuls.

4. Mouza Benduree.

2. Mouza Borgaon.

" Banapore.

- 1. Mouza Khoojegaon. Hatnolee.
- Moralé. 3.
- 2.-Umul in the village of Wariyé.
- XIV .- The following villages in the Prant Kagul :-
 - 1.-Of Kuryat Dingruz-
 - 1. Mouza Dongur Sonee.

Umuls.

- 1. Kusba Dingruz.
- 2.—Umul in the village of Rajapore.
- 3.—Kuryat Manjuree—
 - 1. Umul in the village of Anklee.
- XV.—The following villages in the pergunnah of Hookeree:—
 - 1.—Kuryat Doodgaon-
- 1. Kusba Doodgaon.

Umuls.

- 2. Mouza Bhurkimbe. 1. Mouza Borgaon Doopput.
- 2.—Kusba Saoluz.
- 3.-Kuryat Joogool-
 - 1. Umul in the village of Mungawutee.

The possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, the Punt Pruthee Nidhee, the jaghire of the Duflas in the pergunnah of Jut, the jaghire of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur in the pergunnah of Phultun, and the jaghire of Shaikh Mira Waeekur.

Such villages or umuls as belong to the Putwurdhuns within the boundaries of any of the abovementioned pergunnahs are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit, and in like manner such villages and umuls as belong to the Rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turrufs belonging to the

No. CXXXIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS SHREEMUN MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUT-TERPUTTEE of SATARA, concluded at SATARA, on the 4th September 1839, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, Resident at SATARA, on the part of the Honourable East India COMPANY, and by ESWUNT RAO TRIMBUCK, on the part of · SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUTTERPUTTEE, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty of Satara, dated the 25th September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental Treaty, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

It is hereby explicitly declared that the Raja has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Satara State, as the same are laid down in the Schedule, dated the 29th of March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid Treaty as follows:-

"The frontier extends from the Kistna and Wurna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east."

ARTICLE 3.

In modification of Article 7 of the aforesaid Treaty, and to obviate future disputes, the jaghiredars herein named, viz.-

1. The Raja of Akulcote,

The Punt Suchoo,
 The Punt Prithee Nidhee,

4. The Duflay,5. The Nimbulkar,

6. Sheik Meera Waeekur,

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant being reserved to the Raja.

ARTICLE 4.

The Raja binds himself to pay, through the British Government from the Satara revenues, such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw, the late Rajah and bis family.

wur Hills," the whole tract comprising a space of about 3 square miles, 10 square furlongs, the circumference thereof being about 15 miles.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness further cedes, for the same purposes, and in order to preclude the likelihood of disputes and misunderstandings between His Highness's officers and those of the Honourable Company, the Peth and lands of the village of Paur, with the exception of the Fort of Pertabghur and its established lands; and also such part of the road leading from the boundary of the cession specified in the preceding Article to the top of the Paur Ghaut, as may not be within the limits of the village of Paur, and a space of two hundred yards (English) on each side thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

For the better defining of the lands, as well as the line of two hundred yards on each side of the road (as specified in the 2nd Article) now ceded by His Highness to the Honourable Company, landmarks will hereafter be put up with the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4.

In exchange for the above cessions, and in consideration of His Highness's finishing the road now making to the Paur Ghaut, the Honourable Company hereby cedes in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the village of Khundla situated at the bottom of the Kamatkee Ghaut in the district of Waee, with all the lands, revenues, and rights of the Honourable Company in the same.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to levy no duties on the sale or transit of commerce on the line of road or in the tract of the country now ceded, with the exception of the Bazar duties, which now are and have always been levied in the Peth or village of Paur, and His Highness agrees to remove from the top of the Paur Ghaut his station for collecting duties; establishing the same at such place or places within his own limits, on the interior of the tract now ceded, as may be most convenient.

- (Sd.) John Malcolm.
 - ,, THOMAS BRADFORD.
- John Romer.
- ,, WILLIAM NEWNHAM.

Dated Malcolm Peth, 16th May 1829.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th October 1829.

This supplemental Treaty, consisting of four Articles, being this day, the 4th of September 1839, settled and concluded at Satara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland; Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) C. Ovans,

Resident at Satara.

Ratified and confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India at Simla, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND

No. CXXXIV.

TERMS granted by the Honourable East India Company to Sidojee Rao Naik Nimbalkur, regarding the lands which he held from the Government of His Highness the Peishwa for the Payment of his Contingent, of his Personal Allowance, etc., which are now comprised with the rest of the country in the Territories of the British Government, and are graciously granted to him, bearing date A.D. 1820.

ARTICLE 1.

There was formerly a jaghire in your possession for contingent, etc. The talooks of Chickodee and Manowlee have been given to others by the British Government; these have been deducted. The grants in the old jaghire, and in lieu of the mokassa and other items of revenue in the Nawab's country, with the jaghire now fixed to be granted by the British Government altogether for personal allowance and establishment, amount to Rupees 50,000; Rupees 12,000 is allowed in addition to support the dignity of Sir Lushkur, in lieu of what has been discontinued under this head. With the exception of this sum of Rupees 62,000, the rest of jaghire is held for the support of a contingent of horse. In the Tynat Zabita the contingent required is of the three kinds; the maintenance of these would be more than you could perform. The service of the British Government is throughout the whole year, without excuse. The horses are required to be good and effective. The amount of contingent at the rate of Rupees 300 per horse is 1,107; three-fourths of these were relinquished, and a fourth of the contingent was fixed, amounting to 277 horse. You have requested to have 27 horse further reduced, and have agreed to furnish 250; this is accordingly granted as you wish.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the Government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the Government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the Government officers, you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them.

The above 12 Articles are agreed to this 14th June 1820, Ramzan 5th, Jestmas.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your suringam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewashthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipend), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the Government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

ARTICLE 8.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE 9.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall hold no connexion nor correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdars or suwasthans, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.



SUBJECT.		PAGE
Akalkot, Satara Jagir—		
Assistance to be rendered by the jagirdar of — in case of disturbances	•	1
British control over possessions of the jagirdar of —		130
British guarantee to the jagirdar of	•••	403
Charitable and religious grants to be respect to the	•••	132
Charitable and religious grants to be respected by the jagirdar of	***	131
Optional of Horse to de Hallichillen DA Pub lagardan ve -	•••	130
Criminals to be surrendered by the jagirdar of	•••	132
Foreign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter into relations with		ib.
from Government (Fund Fundament). Amount received by from Government)	ent on	
account or —	•••	124
Justice to be administered by the jagirdar of —		131
Maloji's maladministration of ——	• • •	124
Military service commuted to a pecuniary payment	•••	ib.
Mokasbab. Amount received by — from Government on account of —	•••	iò.
Railway (G. I. P.) lands. Cession by — of civil and criminal juris	distion	€0.
over —	dicion)	
Revenue survey and settlement introduced in	***	ib.
Satara Raja's agreement with the jacindar of	[ib.
Shahari the present Chief of	1	133
Shaluji, the present Chief of ——	•••	124
Territorial exchanges to be agreed to by the jagirdar of —	••• }	132
Territorial possessions restored to the jagirdar of	• •••	130
Transit duties abolished in ——	,	124
Troops not to be entertained by the jagirdar of —		131
AKIWAT—		
Kolhapur's cession of ——	};	205 207
MBLIARU in Kutch —	- 1	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of		23
Criminals not to be sheltered by the Thakur of		ib.
The death of the destroyed		24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of —	_ '''	$\frac{23}{23}$
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of —		24
Jamagandi payments promised to the Boo of Kutch by the Inakur of	***	ib.
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	••• }	
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	••• }	ib.
Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding	•••	. 23
mericans-		•
Hyderahad Amir's engagement not to permit to form settlements in	their	
territory	•••	309
Kutch Rao's engagement to prohibit the passage through his territory of t	roops	
helonging to the	!	15
Kutch Rao's engagement not to permit the establishment of —— in his term	itory	11
Mandvi Diwan's engagement not to permit the to form settlements in	ı his	
territory		12
Sind Amirs' engagement to the same effect	·	309
	- 1	
See "Foreiguers."	- 1	
IJAR-	1	
Wutch Rag's deed of cession of the fort and villages of		17
Kutch Rao's engagement for the payment of a pecuniary equivalent on	the	
restoration of	,	26
Restoration of —— to the Rao of Kutch	•••	ib.
ABIA— Invidiction over —		,42
Kutchis residing in — . Jurisdiction over —		•
MS—	}	20
Kutch Rao's engagement not to import ———	,	
Kutch Rao's engagement not to import —		35

Subject.	PAGE
BHIMASIR in Kntch-	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	23
Criminals not to be refused by the Thakur of	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed	
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	
Stolen property. Tbakur's responsibility regarding —	23
Внов, Satara Jagir—	
Abkari administration of — assimilated to the British system	
Abkari revenue of Management of the transferred to the British Gov-	
ernmeut	<i>ib.</i>
Account of the jagir of	1 7.70
Agamagaiana not to ha gammittad ha	197
	2.11
Agreement relating to exchanges with —	147
All among of the members of the family to be noted by the	7.10
Parkaye dobte to be raid by	-7.
British coins to be current in the jagir of	1 44
British control over the possessions of	103
British guarantee to the terms granted by the Satara Raja to	127
British subjects' trial for offences in the jagir of Evidence to be pro-	
duced for —	3.47
Charitable and religious grants to be respected by	172
Compensation to be granted to parties having a lieu on transit duties	148
Criminals to be surrendered by	1 177
Debts not to be contracted by	148
Deccan. Revenues of — from the —	
Foreign States. ——'s engagement not to enter into relations with —	
Jagir in Poona of the Chief of	
Jagir possessions restored to the Chief of	
Jurisdiction in villages in Poona and Ahmadnagar ceded by	147
Justice to be administered in his jagir by the Chief of ——	
Karbbari to conduct the administration of the jagir of	148 125
Kbandesh, Revenues of — from —	22
Nazarana paid on succession by the Chief of	149
Opium agreement of the Chief of —	195
Dantianlan of the ambanca of tomitam with	1 111
Police to be assisted in the jagir of	147
Pursuit of criminals in the jagir of —	ib.
Revenues of the territorial exchanges with ——	146
Satara. —'s payments to the Raja of —	1 137
Satara Raja's engagement with —	139
Shankar Rao's succession as Chief of	125
Stolen property to be restored by the Chief of	
Taxation. No new — to be imposed by the Chief of — without the consent	
of Government	125
Taxes or imposts on import, export, and measurement of commodities other than	
snuff, sulphur, and poisonous drugs abolished in	<i>ib.</i> 141
Territorial exchanges effected with	137
Territorial exchanges to be agreed to by —	148
Transit duties abolished in the jagir of	125
Troops not to be entertained by —	137
Bhuj—	}
British troops to occupy the fort of —	27

	Subject	r.				Pagi
Designation Supply Agency	```	.	,			telle-so-time to
BANSDA in Surat Agency— Account of the Chiefship	of				ļ	84
Adoption sand granted to	the Reig of -		•••	•••	***	•
Adoption sanad granted to	o British Gove	mmont A	mount of	the —	***	i
Chauth paid by —— to the Chauth Zakat farmed to the	he Pain of			U11 5 —	"	12
Chauth Zakut farmed to the	ment recording			•••		il
Customs duties. Arrange	nene regarding		-••	•••		8
Gulab Singh's successiou t	o the Kajor —		•••	•••		1
Jurisdiction exercised by the			•••	•••		i
Mahratta chauth from		•••	•••	•••		
Pratap Singh, present Raj	a or ——	•••	•••	•••	***	il
Transit duties. Arrangen	ients regarding	- Olice -	for th	o abolition	of	i
Transit duties. Compens	ation paid to th	e Cuter or	TOP CO	ic aboution	U	i
Transit duties abolished in	the — State	3 	mount of	tha	***	i
Tribute paid by — to the	ie British Gove	rnment.	I III O I III O I	the	•••	ið
Tribute paid by the Raja	of ——	•••	•••	***	***	• •
BAVDA, a feudatory of Kolhapur						• 0.
Account of the petty Chie	fship of —	•••	•••		•••	150
	•				1	
BEXT in Okhamandal —	-to notation to					;
Administrative arrangeme	ents remained to		•••		\	- 4
Division of the revenues of)[madina —	•••			i
Garrisoning of — . A	rrangement re	ցուսուց —	•••	•••		
BHARWATIAS OF CRIMINALS -						
Ambliaru Thakur's engage	ement not to all	ford an asy	lum to —		•••]	ī
Ausir Thakur's	ditto	Citor	v	•••	•••	
Bhimasir Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••]	
Chiri Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	***	i
Chitror Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••	
Giria Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	•••	il
Hamirpur Thakur's	ditto	ditt		•••	***	i
Jattawaro Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	•••	i
Jessura Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	••••	
Kammar Thakur's	ditto	ditt	0	•••	••	i
Kammar Thakur s	ditto	ditt	0	•••	***	·
Kanthkot Thakur's	ditto	ditt	o	•••	•••	į
Karianagar Thakur's	ditto	ditt	ю.	•••	[i
Kumbhardi Thakur's	ditto	dit	o	•••		
Kutch Rao's	ditto	dit	to	***	•••	i
Lakria Thakur's	ditto	dit	o	•••	•••	
Mowanu Thakur's	ditto	dit		•••	•••	•
Palaswa Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	1
Rori Thakur's	ditto	dit	0	•••	•••	
Shranya Thakur's	ditto	ditt	io	•••	• • •	
Sudram Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	,
Trammu Thakur's	ditto	dit	to	•••	•••	: ;
Vijpasir Thakur's	ditto	dit	lo	•••	•••	. 1
Waghela Chiefs'	ditto	dit	o	•••	•••	
Waudia Thakur's		riminals."			ř.	
	See C	timitume.			i	
					1	
BHAU MAHARAJ of Kolhapur-	•					\$ 20 20 20
as the mentantion quaran	itsed to		***	,	•	
British Protection Pane		327	•••	•••	*** }	27
Kolhapur Raja's engage	nent not to mor	cas —	•••		,	
A 75 13 *						
BHAUNAGAR in Kathiawar-		at an in at	ries of -		***	ú
Cambay Nawab's engage	ment not to int	eriere in al			3	
					į	: : :
BHAUNG BARRA in Sind-						

Subject.	PAGE
Cambay in Bombay-	-
Custom House to be built by the Nawab of	58 61
Customs collections in —. Interference in the — abaudoned by the British	51
Customs collections in —. Right of resuming direct control of the	
Customs duty to be paid at	60
Customs tariff (British) adopted by the Nawab of —	60
Customs tariff to be revised at —	50
Distribution of sea customs duties and anchorage fees at	1
Duties to be paid at the Custom House at —	
Duty to be levied on import and export of goods from Expenses of British troops to be defrayed by the Nawab of	5.4
Free Trade. Nawab's agreement for the renewal of all restrictions on - in his	
State	1
Husain-Yawar Khan's succession to the masnad of —	
Jurisdiction exercised by the Nawab of	59
Kavec ferry to be maintained at	61
Misgovernment of the State of ——	[] 52
Nawab's arrangements for the protection of goods in transit in — Nawab's share in transit duties levied at —	- 22
Nur-ud-din's usurpation of the masnad of	49
Opium. Nawab's engagement to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy and the	
manufacture of — in his State	68
Payment for the farm of the Peshwa's chauth	55
Peshwa's chauth farmed to the Nawab of	55
Piracy to be suppressed by the Nawab of —	1 ~~`
Political supervision of — placed under Kaira	1
Provisions exempted from duty at ——	1
Rate of sea customs duty and anchorage fees to be levied at	59 62
Revenues made over towards payment of the fort of Talaja by the Nawal	,
of —	-
Riot in ——. Order restored by British troops	52
Salt agreement of the Nawab of —	00
Salute allowed to the Nawab of —	52
Shamrao N. Land, late Diwan of —, declared ineligible for service in the	1
State	<i>ib.</i>
Succession sanad conferred on the Nawab of	61 51
Talaja fort. Bhaunagar's engagement with — regarding —	260
Transit collections in —. Agreement relating to the division of —	63
Treaty for the sale of Talaja to the Nawab of —	53
	30
CHIRORI PARGANA— Kolhapur's cession of —	204
CHINCHNI, S. M. Jagir — Lapse of the estate of ——	188
CHIRI in Kutch—	
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	23
Criminals not to be afforded an asylum by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Rao of to be destroyed	<i>ib.</i> 24
Girasia Chief's plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	24
•	

	hject.		•		7
					PAGI
Buus - Kutah Back angganyat ya ya					-
Kutch Rao's engagement regarding Kutch Rao's engagement to indenni repairing the fort of	the fort of — fy the Britis	lı Govern	 ment for ex	Denses in	27
Bidra in Kutch-	***	•••	•••		ib.
Infanticule to be renounced by the J Bombay— Finalish port of Communication		·f	•••	•••	35
English sent of Government removed Kutch Rao to be permitted to have a	to —— factory at —	:::	•••	•••	339,
Bhoach—			•••	•••	3.
Account of the lapsed State of -	•••	•••	,		
Aggressions not to be committed by	he Nawab of		•••	••• {	337
British factory permitted to be established	lished nt	•••	•••		351 350
British factory withdrawn from -	• •••	•••	***]	337
British protection guaranteed to -	• •••	•••	•••		352
Capture of — by the British	•••	•••	•••		337
Dutch factory permitted to remain at		•••	***		350
Expeditions sent against Expenses of British troops sent to th	0.0001280000	- 5			337
Name la	o usaratifice		to be paid	by the	
Foreign European factories not to be p	erwitted in _	•••	•••		351
Indemnity to be paid by the Nawab of			•••	•••]	350
Military service to be rendered by the	Nawab of	-	•••		351 250
Nawab's bond for payment of indemni	ty		•••	•••	350 352
Pensions allowed to the descendants of	the Nawab of	Ē ——	•••	:::	337
Privileges of trade granted to British s	ubjects in	-	•••		350
Sindhia's cession of — to the British	Government		•••		337
Treaty of peace concluded with the Na	wab of —	•••	•••	•	350
JKKUR FORT in Sind— Khairpur Amir's engagement relating to l	British occupta	nion of —			322
rkur Islands—				- 1	•
Khairpur Mir's cession of the	4 4 4	•••			334
			,		
	3		`		,
	1 .1 75 1.1	sh Govern	ıment		51
MBAY in Bombay— Abkari revenue of ——. Lease of the -	– to the Briti			1	49
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the - Account of the Chiefship of ——	•••	•••	•••	***	
Abkari revenue of ——. Lease of the - Account of the Chiefship of —— Administration of ——. Reformation of	 f the —	•••	•••		52 '
Abkari revenue of ——. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —— Administration of ——. Reformation of Administration of —— placed under the	f the — control of a s			j	<i>ib.</i> .
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the tra	f the — control of a s	is at	•••	•••	<i>ib.</i> 63
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Eleasure of the Eleasure o	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory	nt Gogba	•••	•••	<i>ib.</i> 63 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an El Agreement for the levy of customs duty	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory	nt Gogba	•••	•••	<i>ib.</i> 63 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer and the Agreement for the establishment of an Elease Agreement for the levy of customs duty from —	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory ou goods impo	nt Gogba orted and	exported by	y sea	<i>ib.</i> 63 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Expression — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory ou goods impo	nt Gogha orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	<i>ib.</i> 63 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer and for the establishment of an Elease of the Lease of Court of the Lease of Court of the Lease of Court of the Lease of Court of the Lease of Court of the Lease of Court of the Lease	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory ou goods impo administration asit duties iu	nt Gogha orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	<i>ib.</i> 63 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Eleast Agreement for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer of the levy of	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory ou goods impo administration asit duties in the port of —	nt Gogha orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	<i>ib.</i>63545764
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Expression — Agreement for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer of the levy of customs duty Arrangements for the levy of customs duty	f the — control of a s nsit collection aglish factory ou goods impo administration asit duties in the port of — ty at —	nt Gogha orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	 63 54 57 64 60 ib. 51
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer and the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer and the levy of customs duty Anchorage fees to be paid by vessels in the Arrangements for the levy of customs duty Bando Ali Khau's succession to the massar Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition	f the — control of a s insit collection iglish factory ou goods impo administration ist duties in it port of — iy at — id in of —	nt Gogba orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 <i>ib</i> . 51
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer and the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer and the levy of customs duty Arrangements for the levy of customs duty Arrangements for the levy of customs duty Bando Ali Khau's succession to the massa Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement	f the — control of a s insit collection iglish factory ou goods impo administration ist duties in it port of — iy at — id in of —	nt Gogba orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 <i>ib</i> . 51 52 55
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transference for the establishment of an Expression — Agreement for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transference fees to be paid by vessels in the Arrangements for the levy of customs duth Bando Ali Khau's succession to the mass Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement British factory to be established at —	f the — control of a s nsit collection glish factory ou goods impo control duties in the port of — ty at — the of — the	nt Gogba orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 60 60 51 52 55 39
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Endrewment for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer of the levy of customs duty Arrangements for the levy of customs duty and Ali Khau's succession to the massa Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement British factory to be established at — British troops to be assisted by the Nawa	f the — control of a s insit collection iglish factory ou goods import administration ist duties in it port of — it ad in of — in not to interf	nt Gogba orted and on of the	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 60 60 65 51 52 55 39
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transference for the establishment of an Expression — Agreement for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transference fees to be paid by vessels in the Arrangements for the levy of customs duty Bando Ali Khau's succession to the masma Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement British factory to be established at — British troops to be assisted by the Nawa Chauth. Abandonment of British elaims	f the — control of a s insit collection iglish factory ou goods import administration ist duties in it port of — it ad in of — in not to interf	nt Gogha orted and on of the ere in —	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 60 60 65 51 55 39 54
Abkari revenue of —. Lease of the Account of the Chiefship of —. Administration of —. Reformation of Administration of — placed under the Agreement for the distribution of the transfer of the establishment of an Endrewment for the levy of customs duty from — Agreement with the Nawab regarding the ment and the levy of rahdari and transfer of the levy of customs duty Arrangements for the levy of customs duty and Ali Khau's succession to the massa Bankruptcy. State of — in a condition Bhannagar affairs. Nawab's engagement British factory to be established at — British troops to be assisted by the Nawa	f the — control of a s insit collection iglish factory ou goods import administration ist duties in it port of — it ad in of — in not to interf	nt Gogha orted and on of the ere in —	exported by	y sea	63 54 57 64 60 60 65 51 52 55 39

						
	Subj	ECT.				Page
Delhi—		***************************************				
Sidis' oppressions at S				•••		366
Surat castle and fleet			the Court of		•••	369
Surat tribute demande	ed by the Court	of ——	•••	•••	•••	370
DHARAMPUR in Surat Agency	· 					
 Abkari administratiou 	of assimila	ited to the B	ritish system	•••	•••	81
Account of the State		•••	•••	***	•••	ib.
Adoption saund confer	red on the Raja	of	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Agreement relating to			•••	•••	•••	89
Chauth farmed to the				•••	•••	<i>ib</i> .
Customs duty. Arran				od in Pos		90
Extradition and trial India. Arrangen					- 1	81
Jurisdiction exercised	by the Chief of	···	•••	***		ib.
Mahratta chauth from		•••	•••	•••		ib.
Mohandev, the present		•	•••	•••		ib.
Opium. Arrangement	regarding smug	gled - pass	ing through			90
Transit duties renoune		•••		•••		ib.
DWARKA in Kathiawar-	•					
Division of the revenu	es of —			•••		3
Garrisoning of		garding —	•••	•••		ib.
5	J	• •			ļ.	
		E			İ	
EUROPEAN DESERTERS-		-				
Kolhapur's engagemer	it to surrender -					195
			•••	•••		i 260
· Sawantwari Chief's en	igagement to sur	тепист —	•••	***	••• }	262
		F				
FARADI in Kutch-		.			Ì	
Infanticide to be renou	inced by the Jar	eja Chief of		•••		35
Fine Fund in Kathiawar— Hothi tribes' establish	ment of —	•••	•••	•••		38
FOREIGN MERCENARIES— Kutch Rao's engageme	nt not to enterta	in			'	20
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS—			•••	•••		
Kuteh Rao's engageme	ent not to nermit	the establish	hment of -	- in his t	arritory	11
Sind Amirs' engageme					- 1	309
Foreign States-			•••	***		
Akalkot Jagirdar's en	aggament not to	anter into re	lations with		1	132
Aundh Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	155
Bhor Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			137
Hyderabad Mirs'	ditto	ditto	ditto			327
Jatlı Jagirdar's	ditto	ditto	ditto			163
Kolaba Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			376
Kutch Rao's	ditto	ditto	ditto			20
Mirpur Mirs'	ditto	ditto	ditto		••••	330
Mudhol Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	250
Nargund Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto		•••	247
Nipani Jagirdar's Phaltan Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	٠	•••	406
Ramdurg Chief's	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto		•••	169 247
Satara Raja's	ditto	ditto	ditto	•		39 2
Sawant wari Chief's	ditto	ditto	ditto			267
Wai Shaikh's	ditto	ditto	ditto			176

W 121 W 200 W 20 W 20		SUBJECT.	-			PAGI
						-
Curur in Kutch-	pe rendered	to the Ruo of Ki	utah hu iba	TIL I O		
Military service	to ercepted by	the Thakur of -		makur of .		24
t muderers to p	o mpesponsibility	regarding -	•••	• • • •	•••	ib.
Stolen property	. 1		•••	•••	•••	23
Chirnon in Kutch-	ites of the T	hakur of —	·			
Arbitration in d	isn(refuged by t	ha Thakun at	···	• • •	•••	23
Crommas not fo	r boll baktir of	- 40 1 1 . 4	1	•••	•••	ib.
rorts belonging	TO THEFTINE EXCENS	Signa to be		Thakur of	•••	24
						23
	TOTAL TOTAL ENGINEERING TOTAL	O LIM ROOME ICO	frais is an Ali /i	hakur of -	_ :::	$egin{array}{c} 24 \ ib. \end{array}$
Military service Plunderers to be				•••		ib.
Stolen property.	Hecaponatomicy	regarding —	•••	•••		23
CRIMINAIS-	1		•		ł	
Akalkot Jagirda	engagement t			•••		132
Aundh Chief's	r's ditto ditto	ditto	•••	•••		155
Bhor Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••		137
Jamkhandi Chief		ditto ditto	•••	•••	{	240
Jath Jagirdar's	ditto	ditto	•••	***	••• }	163
Kolaba Chief's	ditto	ditto	***	•••	••• }	378
Kolhapur Raja's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	202
Kurundwad Chief	fagements regard	ling the surrende	r of	•••		240
Kutch Rao's arra	njets' engagemen	it not to afford a	n asylum to	 ,	:::	23
Kutch Wagher C			•••	***		240
Miraj Chiefs' Mudhol Chief's	ditto	ditto ditto	•••	•••	}	250
Nargund Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	• • •	247
Nipani Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	••• {	407
Raundurg Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	••• }	247
Sangli Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	***	•••	230 392
Satara Raja's	3 ditto	ditto	•••	•••	***	267
Sawantwari Chief'		ditto	•••	•••		240
Shedbal Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••		}	236
Tusgaou Chief's	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	176
Wui Shaikh's Cunnaghwahry in the I	leccan—					
	Dee - Ki	anaghwari."				
Customs Dues— Kutch rules to exf	unpt distressed v	essels from —	***	•••		31 '
. ,		D				
DABHA in Sind—						292
Battle of —	tu Chiafahin af			•••		
Account of the p			•••	•••		186
Bhor Chief's rove	ues from certaiu			• • •		125
Farman of the Epr	peror of —— fix cent		•••	nglish good 		359
Surat at 2 nof	England, addres	sed by the Empe	eror of ——	•••		ib.
James 1st. King Of	England. Lette	er from — to the	Emperor of			358
James 1st, King s) Roe's (Sir Thoma	mission to the E	mperor of ——		···		ib.
				4		

•			
HYDERABAD in Sind—	, ,		03.5
Anchorage fee on the Iudus. Arrangement regarding th	•	-	317
Arbitration in disputes of the Amirs of			329
			312
British coinage to be current in the territory of the Amir British jurisdiction not to be extended to the possessions			327
AND AND A STRUCK OF THE AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND			326
British Alinister to reside at the Court of			೧೦೭
British policy opposed by the Amirs of —— British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the A			000
British subsidiary force to be maintained by the Amirs of	f		
Chan Van Tuton and then of the town			981
Commercial engagement concluded with the Amirs of	<u></u> .		910
Commercial treaty concluded with the Amirs of			91.0
(I) I D . A b . II			991
Conditions of the treaty offered to the Amirs of —	••		907
Contingent of horse and foot to be furnished for service b	 Iv the Amir		327
Contribution of the Amirs of — for the expenses of			
force			326
Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amirs of -			312
English merchants not to settle in			iò.
English merchants not to settle in Fairs at Tatta permitted by the Amir of			318
Fatch Ali's division of power in			281
Foreign States. Amirs' engagement not to enter into rela			327
Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in the territory of			309
French settlements in Amir's engagement not to	permit — .		308
Ghulam Ali's overtures to the British Government for th	e restoratio	n of friend	ly
relations with			282
Government of — divided among the sons of the Char	r Yar .		ib.
Hostility exhibited by the Amirs of			286
Intercourse to be maintained through Vakils with the Ar	mirs of	-	309
	MILS OF	-	\ 312
Karachi ceded by the Amirs of — Khosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of — Lary of talk on the Indus religious had by the Amirs of	• •	•••	332
Thosa depredations to be suppressed by the Amirs of	- ,		309
Dovy or tons on the ridges reinflustica by the Amiliant			327
Mazziri depredations to be suppressed by the Amir of	 		318
Merchandise landed from boats on the Indus to be subject Military service to be rendered by the Amirs of ———————————————————————————————————			315
Mint amount with the Amin of			327
Monay to be soined for the Amire of			ib.
** **			004
Magin Khania intuigues			281
Nativo Agent to bo the referee in disputes relating t	the love	of tolls on t	he l
Indus			317
Navigation of the Indus. Engagements of the Amirs of	regar	ding the —	
Nur Muhammad's disposition of the territory of		-	282
Passports to be obtained by English merchants visiting -			312
Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of			293
Privilege of ecining money to be renounced by the Amirs	of — .		332
Purchase of military stores in British territory by the	ie Goverun	aent of —	
Arrangement regarding —			283
Reduction of duties on tradic agreed to by the Amirs of			313
Seton's (Captain) treaty with — not ratified by the Su	iprome Gov	ornment	283
Sobdar Khan exempted from contributing townrds the	e expenses	of the Briti	
Subsidiary Force		•••	326
Sobhdar Khan promised lands as a reward for his fidelity	,	•••	333
Supplemental treaty concluded with the Amirs of —	•	•••	313
Tariff of duties to be promulgated by the Amirs of —	•	•••	312
Tatta eeded by the Amirs of	••	••	332
Territorial cession by the Amirs of —			ib.
Tolls in lieu of duties to be levied on boats navigating the	e indus .	••	314

Subject.				PAG
PANTICIDE				
Mohtara Chief's engagement to renounce				. 3
Mothalle Chief's engagement to suppress	•••			3′
Nungerecha Chief's engagement to renounce the practic	e of ——			3
Nalia Chief's engagement to suppress			[3
. Nariya Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of				3
Register of births and deaths to be kept			• • • •	3
 I	•••	•••	•••	5 3
Roha Chief's engagement to renounce	•••	***	•••	3
Rotari Chief's engagement to renounce			• • •	3
Sandau Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of				il
Sondhau's Chief's engagement to suppress	•••	•••	•••	3
	•••		•••	5 3
Sutri Chief's engagement to suppress ——	•••	•••	•••	$\begin{cases} 3 \end{cases}$
Terah Chief's engagement to renounce the practice of		•••		§ 3
				(3
Vannoti Chief's engagement to suppress	***	•••	•••	3
Vinjan Chief's engagement to suppress ——	••	•••	•••	il
. J				
Mes, 1st, King of England—				
Letters exchanged with the Delhi Emperor by	•••		***	35
MEHANDI, Southern Mahratta Jagir-				(35
Abkari revenue of —. Agreement for renewing the	longs of th	- to (3	
	tense of cu	e co (*Overn	00
'ment Agreement for the lease of t	ho to C	***		22
	ne 10 G	Overmnei	٠ ا	21
Account of the jagir of Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of	•••	•••	•••	19
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of ——	•••	•••	•••	24
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief	of	•••	•••	24
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of		•••	•••	ib
	•••	•••	•••	ib
British protection guaranteed to the Chief of ——	 Object	•••	•••	23
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the			•••	ib
Conduct during the mutinies of the Chief of		···	***	18
Coutingent of horse furnished by the Chief of	countracea	to a pec	sumary	6.4
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of	•	***	•••	24
		***	•••	240
Contribution in lieu of service from the Chief of	•••	****	•••	19
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of ——	n action	•••	•••	240
Family peusion to be granted to officers of — killed in		***	•••	23
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the	MARCH OT-		***	22/
Justice to be administered by the Chief of ——————————————————————————————————	•••	•••	•••	240
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of ———	•••	•••		239
Opium agreement of the State of	***	***	•••	218
Partition of the estate of	•••	•••	••• [188
Ramchandar Rao Gopal, the present Chief of —— Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of ——	•••	***	***	190 240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of ——	•••	•••	***	239
See "Southern Mahratta Jagirda	rs."	•••		20
njira in Bombay—				
A maritime power	140 1 11	. n		107
Abkari revenue of ——. Management of the — made	over to th	e Britisl	,	
ernment	***	•••		110
Abdur Rahman not to interfere in affairs of ——	•••	•••	••• }	115 ib
Abdur Rahman's allegiance to				

Subject.			PAGE
JATH, Satara Jagir—			
Amrit Rao Daphle deprived of authority for misgovernm	nent of bis	State	127
Assistance to be rendered by the Jagirdar of —	••	•••	161
	••	***	127
		•••	ib.
British control over the possessions of the Jagirdar of -		•••	403
British guarantee to the terms granted to the Jagirdar	of ——	•••	161
British interference in the pecuniary affairs of the Jagir		-	126
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the	-		162
Chief of — made Joint Administrator of the State . Civil and eriminal jurisdiction. Jagirdar deprived of —	·••	•••	127
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Jagirdar of		•••	1 101
Criminals to be surrendered by the Jagirdar of		•••	100
Foreign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter in			163 ib.
Jagir of — restored on certain conditions to Renuka	Bai Daphle	***	160
Satara Raja's agreement with the Jagirdar of		•••	164
Territorial exebanges to be agreed to by the Jagirdar of		•••	163
Tribute paid by the Jagirdar of		•••	127
Troops not to be entertained by the Jagirdar of —		***	162
JATTAWARO in Kutch -			
Authorities to Atlantage of	***		23
at the standard back of the standard of		1	ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed		•••	24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented b	y the Thak	ur of ——	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by	the Thakur	of —	24
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by	the Thakur	of	ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	•••	•••	ib.
Stolen property. ——'s responsibility regarding —	•••	•••	23
JAUHAR in Bombay-			
Abkari Act (Bombay) the law of — as regards Abkar	·j		96
Abkari agreement with —. Renewal of the —		•••	97
Abkari revenue of — farmed to the British Governm	ent	•••	96
Account of the jagir of	***	•••	95
Administration of — assumed by the British Govern	ment	•••	. 96
Administration under a Karbbari	•••	•••	ib.
Adoption permitted to the family of	•••	•••	ib.
Adoption sanad granted to the Raja of		•••	ib.
Agreement for the succession of Patang Shah to the Ch	ieranib or -		98
Allowanees assigned to the members of the ruling famil	y or	e · · ·	··· \ ib.
Detachment of British troops to be stationed for the pro	eservation o	Ţ	99
Dheoba Rao Mukne's allowanees from Extradition and trial of subjects for offenees	oommitted	in Portner	98
India subjects for oxences		iii i oi eug u	97
Malhar Rao's adoption as heir to the Raj of —	•••		96
Narayan Shah's adoption as heir to the Raj of —	•••	•••	ib.
Nazarana from — remitted on the succession of Pata		I	ib.
Nazarana on succession paid by	•••	***	ib.
Nazarana rules applicable to ——	***	***] ib.
Opium agreement entered into by the Raja of —	•••	***	97
Patang Shah IV, the present Rajn of	•••	•••	96
Peshwa's Government. Subordination of — to the -		***	95
Peshwa's levy of nazarana from —	•••	•••	··· ib.
Peshwa's tribute from —	***	•••	ib.
Powers of the Raja of —	•••	•••	96
Rani invested with the administration of —	···	et and been	98
Road (Talauli-Dahanu Station). British Government			
repair the —	***	***	97
Succession disputed in	•••	***	35

Karlanagar in Kntch— Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — 24 Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of — 32 Krainfur in Sind— Account of the Amirs of — 28 Account of the partition of the territory of — 289 Acgressions not to be committed by the Amir of — 321 Ali Murad Khan. Purishin relations to be muintained with — 324 Ali Murad Khan. Purishin relations to be muintained with — 324 Ali Murad Khan. Purishing of — 324 Ali Murad Khan subsidiary engagement — 324 Ali Murad Khan subsidiary engagement — 324 Ali Murad's recognition as amir of — 324 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amirs of — 329 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amir of — 320 Ali Murad's acfeate of the Amir of — 321 Alekland's (Lord) letter of assurance regarding the fort of Bukur to the Amir of — 321 Baliawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of — 322 Baliawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of — 321 British puridiction not to be extended to the territory of — 321 British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement mot to enter into relations with — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 324 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 325 Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 326 Ful depôts to be established on the Indus by the Amirs of — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 328 Rupete to be to the Amirs of — 335 Mubarab Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement — 336 Rupete to be to the Amirs of — 337 Perritorial cessions by the Amirs of — 336 Rupete to to the descendants of the Amirs of — 337 Perritorial cessions by the Amirs of — 336 Territorial cessions by the Amirs of — 337 Territorial cessions by the Amirs of	SUBJECT.	PAGE
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of —	KARIANAGAR in Kntch-	
Stoleu property. —'s responsibility regarding —	Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of	
Account of the Amirs of —	Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of	1
Account of the Amirs of —	Stolen property. ——'s responsibility regarding —	23
Account of the Amirs of —	Khairpur in Sind-	
Aecount of the partition of the territory of 289	Account of the Aming of	288
Aggressions not to be committed by the Amir of —	Account of the partition of the territory of —	980
All Murad Khan. Punishueut inflicted on — for fraud	Aggressions not to be committed by the Amir of ——	391
Ali Murad Khan. Punishmeut inflicted on — for fraud Ali Murad's subsidiary engagement		324
Ali Murad's defeat of the Amirs of —		292
Ali Mirad's defeat of the Amirs of —		324
Allegiance of the Amir of —	Ali Murad's defeat of the Amirs of	289
Allegiance of the Amir of —	Ali Murad's recognition as Amir of Causes which led to	
Arbitration in disputes of the Amir of — 321		320
Amir of —	Arbitration in disputes of the Amir of ——	821
Samualpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of —	Auekland's (Lord) letter of assurance regarding the fort of Bukkur to the	
Behavalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of	Amir of	322
British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of	Bahawalpur Nawab granted certain districts of the Amirs of ——	
British protection extended to the territory of —	British jurisdiction not to be extended to the territory of	
Bukkur Island eeded by the Amirs of —	British Minister to reside at the Court of the Amir of	
Duties to be lovied on the Indus. Arrangement regarding —	British protection extended to the territory of —	
Engagement subsidiary to friendly allance concluded with the Amir of — 320	Bukkur Island eeded by the Amirs of ——	,
Poreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with — 320	Duties to be lovied on the Indus. Arrangement regarding —	
Finel depôts to be established on the ludus by the Amirs of —	Engagement subsidiary to friendly alllaneo concluded with the Amir of ——	
Hyderabad. Government responsible for the Amirs of —	Foreign States. Amir's engagement not to enter into relations with —	
Intrigues of the Amir of	Fuel depôts to be established ou the Indus by the Amirs of ——	1
Jurisdiction exercised by the Amir of	Hyderabad. Government responsible for the Amirs of —	
Military assistance to be rendered by the Amir of —		
Money to be coined for the Amirs of	Jurisdiction exercised by the Amir of ——	
Mubarak Khan Talpur's subsidiary engagement Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —		
Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —		
Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —		1
Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of —	Muhammad Khan's subsidiary engagement	1
Privilege of coining money to be renounced by the Amirs of —	Navigation of the Indus. Arrangement regarding the —	
Rupeo to bo the current coin in —	Pension to the descendants of the Amirs of ——	
Rustam Ali, the Chief of — at the time of the annexation of Sind 290 290 290 291 292 293	Privilege of coming money to be renounced by the Amirs of	
Rustam Ali's deed of resignation of Turban lands	Rupeo to be the current coin in ——	
Saluto allowed to the Mir of —		
Separate article relating to the fort of Bukknr concluded with the Amir of Sohrab's (Mir) bequest of — to his son Mir Rustam		
Sohrab's (Mir) bequest of — to his son Mir Rustam	Saluto allowed to the Air of	
Sohrab's (Mir) seizure of —	Scharke article relating to the fort of Burkin's concluded with the Aunt of ———————————————————————————————————	
Sukkur ceded by the Amirs of —	Schools (any) bequest of —— to his son hir fustam	
Territorial cessions by the Amirs of —	Sublem add by the Aring of	1
Tolls on the Indus not to be levied by the Amirs of —		333
Treaty between Rustam Khan and Ali Murad Khan of —	Talls on the Indus not to be levied by the Amirs of	334
Treaty for the cession of land in commutation of tribute concluded with the Amirs of —		289
Amirs of —	Treaty for the cession of land in commutation of tribute concluded with the	
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Amir of —		333
Tributary payments. Amirs relieved from —		
Turban land dispute Vakil on the part of the Amir to reside in British territory KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	Treaty of alliance concluded with the Amir of —	
Turban land dispute	Tributary payments. Amirs relieved from	
KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —		(
KHANDESH in Malwa— Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —		321
Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	•	
KHIROI in Kutch—		105
22,222 111 22100	Bhor Chief's revenues from certain districts in —	125
22,222 111 22100	Vyrnor in Vutch —	25
intanticide to be renounced by the dareja Onier of	= :	J. 30
	intanticle to be renounced by the sareja Chief of	

Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raja of Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raja of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Thakur of Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding JUNAGABH in Kathiawar Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of K KAGAL in Kolhapur Account of the petty Chiefship of Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to KAMMAB in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. KANTHKOT in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. KANTHKOT in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Stolen property. KANTHKOT in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	lge
Tribes inhabiting —	
Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raja of Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raja of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of — Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding — JUNAGARH in Kathiawar — Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of — KK KAGAL in Kolhapur — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — KANIMAB in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	ΛĦ
Tribute to the British Government not paid by the Raja of	97 :7
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding — JUNAGARH in Kathiawar — Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of — K KAGAL in Kolhapur — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — KAMMAR in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Girusia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Janabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be intercepted by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	ib. 96
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	90
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of	23
Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of — Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding — JUNAGABH in Kathiawar — Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of — K KAGAL in Kolhapur — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — KAMMAE in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered by the Thakur of — Stolen property. —'s responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Stolen property. —'s responsibility for —	23 b.
Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding ME KAGAL in Kathiawar Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of KOlhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to KAMMAB in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Stolen property. Stolen property. Stolen property. Stolen in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Note that Thakur of	24
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding JUNAGABH in Kathiawar Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of K KAGAL in Kolhapur Account of the petty Chiefship of Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Orientals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Girssia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Nilitary service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Northal Maller	23
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Rutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding — JUNAGARH in Kathiawar — Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of — K KAGAL in Kolhapur — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	24
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding — JUNAGARH in Kathiawar — Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of — K KAGAL in Kolhapur — Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — KAMMAR in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	ъ.
Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility regarding —	b.
Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering the ports of —	23
KAGAL in Kolhapur— Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Forts belonging to the Thakur of — Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be intercepted by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — Kanthkot in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of	
KAGAL in Kolhapur— Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — KAMMAE in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Griminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Girusin Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	
KAGAL in Kolhapur— Account of the petty Chiefship of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of — Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to — Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to — KAMMAR in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of — Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — samabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. —'s responsibility for — stolen property. — sto	3.
Account of the petty Chiefship of —	
Account of the petty Chiefship of —	
Account of the petty Chiefship of —	
Account of the petty Chiefship of Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to Kammar in Kutch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of— Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of— Forts belonging to the Thakur of— to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of— Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of— Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of— Stolen property.— 's responsibility for— Kanthkot in Kutch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of—	,
Account of the petty Chiefship of Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfere in affairs of Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to Kolhapur Raja's restoration of villages belonging to Kammar in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Thakur of Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. Kanthkot in Kutch Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	36
Kolhapur Raja's engagement not to interfer a to the Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore villages belonging to	
Kolhapur Raja's engagement to restore the North Raja's restoration of villages belonging to	
Kolhapur Raja's restoration of vinages coordings Kammar in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	4.
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	-
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	3.
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of — to be destroyed Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of — Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of — Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of — Stolen property. — 's responsibility for — KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	<i>b</i> .
Forts belonging to the Thakur of Girasia Chicfs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. —'s responsibility for Stolen property. —'s responsibility for Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of —	4
Girasia Chicts' plundering excutations of Kutch by the Thakur of Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. —'s responsibility for KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	3
Military service to be rendered to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property. —'s responsibility for KANTHKOT in Kutch — Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	4.
Military service to be rendered to the Thakur of Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of Stolen property.—'s responsibility for KANTHKOT in Kutch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	b. 1
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Stolen property. ——'s responsibility for ——'s responsibility for ——'s RANTHKOT in Kutch ——'s Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——'s Stolen property. ——'s Stolen property. ——'s RANTHKOT ——'s Stolen property. ——	<i>b.</i> 23.
Stolen property. —— s responsibility 22 KANTHKOT in Kutch —	, U
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of	
Arbitration in disputes of the Industry of	3: , . z
	4
Oning half not to he reluged by the	3
Danta halanana 60 bug Anumus - /_3 b., tha / 1988 ut Us	4
Allored Philade Thilling Vacuum - arr 1 to the Third Ut	ъ.
Jamabaudi payments produce the Rao of Kutch by the Haadi of	b.
Military service to to recented by the Thakur of 2	3
CV-1 THOMOTON TO TOO TO TOO TO TOO TO TOO TO TOO TO	
Stolen property.	6
KAPSHI in Kolhapur— Account of the petty Chiefship of —	
Account of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of the penty of the second of	4
KARACHI in Sind— 28	7
Agreement for the fort of	<i>b</i> .
Bombay force med at Dambay reserve force 38	2
Capture of — by the Bombay Tests of — Hyderabad Amirs' cession of the district of —	
	3
	ь.
Arbitration in the the refuged by the Thakur of	4
Criminals not to be the Thakur of —— to be destroyed	23 24
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be prevented by the Thakur of —— Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of ——	. 2
Jamahandi payments promised to the Rao of Rutter	==

	Subject.	PAGE
Ko	LHAPUR in Bombay—	-
	Chikori district surrendered to the Peshwa by the Raja of	100
	Chikori restored to ——	
	Chikori Zamindars' rights to be respected by the Raja of	
	Chima Sahih's immissanment for hairs conserved in the - the	202
٠.	Commercial privileges granted to the English in territory of	
	Compensation to be paid to certain injured parties by the Raja of	195
	Companyation to be noid to jurindens by the Rain of	208
	Compensation to be paid to jagituals by the Maja of ———————————————————————————————————	205
	Compensation to merchants for losses sustained from —	203
	Contests of — with other Mahratta powers	197
	Convention concluded for the settlement of the debts due hy	182
	Conveil of Percent formed at	196
	Council of Regency formed at	184
•	Courts for administering justice in —	210
	Criminals to be surrendered by the Raja of ——	202
	Daji Krishna Pandit appointed Minister of —	183
	Darbar's correspondence with other courts to be conducted through Political	1
	Agent	210
	Definitive treaty concluded on the restoration of friendly relations with the	
	Raja of	206
	Districts ceded by the Raja of	[§ 204
		207
*	Diwan Sahiba's maladministration of affairs of	183
	Education of the late Rajas Rajaram and Shivaji of ——	184
	European deserters to be surrendered by ——	195
4	Expeditions sent against	183
	Expenses of British garrison to be defrayed by the Raja of	£ 205
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	208
	Expenses of detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse to be paid by	210
	Feudatory Chiefs of — List of —	, 186
	Foreigners not to be entertained in the service of ——	195
•	Forts dismantled in	183
	Forts to be delivered to ——	194
	Free trade agreement of the Raja of	185
	Guns and carriages to be restored to	194
•	Hereditary garrisons abolished in	183
•	Indemnity for war expenses agreed to be paid by ——	194
4	Interest on debt due from Arrangement regarding	197
	Jagirdars' criminal powers	211
	Jagirdars' military service commuted to a pecuniary payment	185
	Jurisdiction over jagirdars of ——	210
	Kagal. Succession to the Raj of — of the eldest son of the Chief of —	184
•		204
	Kagal villages restored by the Raja of	207
	Lands not to be alienated by the Raja of	210
	Lands transferred to — in commutation of revenue assignments on forts	
	of Sawantwari	253
	Liquidation of debts of the Raja of ——	210
	Local Corps. Strength of — to be maintained by the Raja of ——	ib.
	Local force to be organised for —	183
	Mahratta Powers. Struggles of —— to retain the supremacy among the —	181
,	Malwan ceded by the Raja of	199
	Management of —— assumed by the British Government	183
	1	204
	Manauli ceded by —	207
	Manauli district surrendered to the Peshwa by the Raja of	199
	Manauli restored to	183
	Manauli Zamindars' rights to be respected by the Raja of	202
	Manchargarh Fort. Agreement relating to revenues to be paid to	272
		273

				1	
Subject	•				Page
C Palempur—				ŀ	
Hydernbad Mirs' engagement to assist in	the the su	ppression o	of the depre	dations	<pre>{ 309 { 313</pre>
of the — Sind Amirs' engagement to suppress the d	cpredation	s of the -	→		309
				-	
Account of the lapsed State of	•••	•••	•••		345 ib.
A family noted for their pirities	•••	•••	•••	•••	346
	•••	•••	4.4		ib.
	***	•••	***		377
British jurisdiction not to be extended to	of	•••	•••		376
British protection guaranteed to the Chief British protection guaranteed by the Chief Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief	~~	•••	•••		378
Division of property on the capture of —	-	•••	•••		112 376
44 CLALAS THINT & PHILLIPPE CONTROL INC.	,	to relations	with —	133	ib.
Ti		•••	•••	•••	377
Inom lands to be continued by the Chief o	f —	- c	***		111
- to the second of the action of the transfer	ATC	or ——	•••		346
The state of the s	ш.Р	•	. •••		378
Manaji Angria assigned a stipend by	r Daitich Go	vernment	•••		377
Manaji Augria assigned a stipend by the Nazarana from — relinquished by the	ha import	and export	of —		378
		•••	•••	•••	346
		•••	•••	••• ;	384 376
o talle of fortitorial cacherine			•••,	41. 41.0	310
Territorial exchanges with Trenty concluded for defining the relation	s of the E	British Gov	ernment wi	th the	ib.
Chief of	•••	•••	•••	•••	6 377
Vinayak Rao Parsuram Diwanji's claims	on —	•••	- ···	•••	į 383
	•			ļ	182
KOLHAPUR in Bombay—		•••	***	•••	181
Aha Samio s succession	•••	•••	•••	•••	184
Account of the State of placed under Bri	tish manag	gemeut	•••		209
Administration of practical the Raja of Administration transferred to the Raja of	f ——	•••	•••		184
Administration transferred to	•••	•••	•••		89
Adoption permitted in Adoption sauad granted the Raja of Adoption sauad granted the Raja of		•••	•••		212
A CENTINEDR IN DO COMMITTED	4 Y	witted by th	ne Raja of -		200
Agency exponsions on neighbouring Chiefs not	to be come	relations	with —	•••	201
Aggressions on neighbouring Chiefs not Aggressions on neighbouring Chiefs not Agreement concluded on the restoration	OI Ittenati	***	·••		. 198
Agreement concluded with the Raja of	on the res	toration of	the adminis	tration	209
Agreement concluded on the Raja of - Agreement concluded with the Raja Agreement concluded with the Raja	•••	•••	•••		(205
of —		•••	444	•••	207
Akiwat ceded by	•••	•••			200
as the write maigniful bould	ig States	•••	•••		199
Arbitration in disputes with height Armed vessels not to be fitted out at —— Armed vessels not to distressed v	,,, -I- in m	orts of			196
Armed vessels not to be fitted out at Armed vessels not to be rendered to distressed vessels are to be restored to	easera in h	0103 02	•••	•••	194 183
Assistance to be rendered to Augustus, Fort, to be restored to Augustus, Fort, augustion to the Raj of —		•••	•••	•••	201
Augustus, Fort, to be restored to Bawa Sahib's succession to the Raj of —	,,,		•••		209
			•		195
British advice to be attended to be establish factories permitted to be established at Malv	hed in ter	ritory of —		•••	. 198
British factories permitted to be stated	van	,***	•••	•••	205
British factories permitted to be established at Malv British factory to be established at Malv British garrisons to be admitted into for British jatenforance refused to —— in i	ts of —	_:4h the A	Tahrattas		182
British garrisons to refused to —— in 1	ts contests	MICH THE D	408	•••	200
British interference americanteed to	•••	•••	•••	•••	208 210
			•••	• • • •	. 204
British products to garrison forts in Capital sentences to be confirmed by Bri	tish Gover	•••	•••	•••	

Subject	•				Page
ornarch in Bombay-	A September Street,				-
Military assistance to be rendered by	•				
Military demonstrations against	• • • •	•••	•••		196
Military force of disbanded	•••	***	•••	***	183
Minister's appointment to rest with the Bi	itish (In	Varninan		•••	ib.
Minister's choice to be left to the Raja of	(2)	***********	•••	•••	208
Nar-yan Rao Bhonsle's adoption under the			40	•••	209
Nazarana paid to - by jagirdars of the	runing o. Stato	r Shivaji	(3rd) as R:	nja of	184
Alpanikar and War between		•••	•••		185
Nipanikar. Claims upon the - renounced	by the f	lain of -		••• {	182
Opium agreement of the Raja of	•••	j.: UL -		•••	199
Padamgarh ceded by	•••	•••	•••	1	185
l'adramdrug Fort to be restored to	• • •		•••	••• }	199
Payment of the debt due by Arrang	ement ro	lating to	a tha —		194 197
results. Restoration of territory seized fro	m — 1	by the		1	199
Police to be assisted in puranit of criminals	in territ	ory of -			202
Political Agent appointed President of the	Council 1	(t	•••	}	185
Powers of the Nysyadesh Court in	4.0		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		210
Preliminary agreement relating to the redu Raja of	iction of	the mi	litary fore	e of the	
Prisoners of war to be restored to	•••	•••	•••	••• }	203
Provisions to be supplied to British factorie	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	***	••• }	196
Pursuit of criminals in territory of	2 (1)	•	•••	••• }	198
Raja to be guided by the advice of the Briti	sh Gove	runont	•••	}	202
Raja's powers as regards sentences		************	•••	•••	209 210
Rajar in's (Raja) departure on a tour throng	h Euror	oe	•••	***	184
Rajaram's succession to the Raj of	•••	***	•••	***	ib.
Rajkot ceded by	••	***	•••		199
Rajkot Fort to be restored to —	••	•••	•••		194
Rangua Fort. Agreement relating to reven	ies to be	paid to		•••	270
Recovery of debts due to British subjects .		•••	•••	}	195
Reduction of his army by the Raja of		•••	•••		201
Regency council formed for the administrati			•••	••• }	183
Repairs of public buildings. Expenses of — Hight to search armed vessels in ports of —		rrayen by	——	•••	211
The state of the management of the		•••	•••	••• }	199 196
Saluto allowed to the Raja of —	••	***	•••	***	185
Sambhaji's widow's maladministration of affa	irs of		•••		182
Samialist addal by	•	•••	•••		199
Sarjakat fort to be restored to	••	•••	•••		194
Sawantwari's aggressions on		•••	•••		252 `
Sawantwari's agreement regarding territorial	exchang	cs with .			274
Sawantwari's agreement with - regarding	g revent	ies,to be	paid to th	e fort	272
of Manohargarh	•		: 3 C +1		273
Sawantwari's agreement with regarding	revenues	to ne	bana for m		270
of Raugna (Nangue) Sawantwari's rights to be respected by the Re	is of		***		202
Seizure of armed vessels in ports of	ija uz		•••		199
Shalm II. Yeshwantrao's assumption of the	itle of -		•••	, ,	84
Shivaji Raja. Insanity of —		•••	•••		ib.
Shivaji's (2nd) succession to the Raj of		•••	•••		83
Shivaii's (3rd) succession to the Raj of		•••	•••	;	184
Sthalbharit (an oppressive impost) abolished in	3	•••	••• ,	***	85
Sthalmod (an oppressive impost) abolished in -			•••		i b.
Strength of the military force to be maintained	al by the	Kaja of		` `` 1 1	104 99 .
Suppression of piracy. Security given by	- for	•••	•••	" 1	99 . 83
Territorial rewards conferred on	af came	····	•••		0 8
	t or comr	JUHSHULUH		~	~~~
Territorial security given by — for paymen Territorial security given by — for paymen	e of dah	ta .			05

Sonject.	PAGE
Kutch in Bombay-	7
British territory to be respected by subjects of	. 14
Causes which led to British interference in the affairs of	
Charitable and religious grants in territory ceded by —— to be respected	7.77
Chiri Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	0-
Chitror Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	· ib.
Compensation for piracies committed on vessels from the ports of	. 1.1
Compensation to be paid by the Rao on the restoration of Anjar	. 26
Contiscation of wrecks prohibited in ports of	
Criminals. Rao's arrangements regarding the surrender of —	$\cdot \mid \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right]$
Deed of cession executed by the Rao of ——	
Dead Rao ullowed to take part instranacting public business	1
Desal Bao's attachment to the British Government, noticed Desalji entrusted with the management of the administration of ——	
Desablite engression to the Randin of	1 77
Destruction of signey Assistance to be remiered for the	1
Duty to be levied on export and import of British goods in -	
English factory permitted to be established in	i .,
Estates alienated from Arrangement regarding	1
Export duties. Exemption from - of goods washed ashore within -	.]
territory	6
Factory at Bombay. Rao of — allowed to establish a —	1 0
Fatch Muhammad's assumption of the administration of ——	1
Fees to be levied from distressed vessels in ——	ž .
Foreign factories not to be permitted in	, -
Foreign States. Rao's engagement not to enter into relations with —	
Foreign troops to be denied a passage through ——	
Foreigners not to be permitted to have an establishment in	1 1 1
Funds for the payment of the British force to be stationed in	1 00
Gackwar's territory to be respected by subjects of	
Girasias' allowances in ceded territory to be continued by the British Gov-	
ernment	17
Giria Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	25
Hamirpur Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	ib.
Importation of arms into ——, prohibited	20
Indemnity to be paid by —— for Wagher aggressions Infanticide. Darbar held responsible to provent a revival of — in ——	1 -7
Infanticide Ingain Rhavad's angagament to renounce -	6
Infanticide fund. Abolition of the grants mule from the —	34
Infanticide fund. Discontinuance of the contributions from the Rao of	
and the British Government to the	ib.
Infanticide fund. Institution of an — in —	iù.
Infanticide fund. Refusal of the Government of India to renew the contribu-	- [
tions to the — from Imperial revenues	ib.
Infanticide to be suppressed by the Rao of ——	23
Jam Rawal's asurpation of —— Jamabandi payments of Wagher Chiefs to —	1
Ingain Rhounds required Reitigh appearator of their rights and resessions	24 21
Jaroja Chiefs' auggrament to renounce infanticide	34
Jareja Chiefs' estates confiscated by the Rao of	1
Jarejas said to be a branch of the Samma tribe	î
Jarejas said to have emigrated from ——	25
Jattawaro Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of	ib.
Jessura Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of ——	ib.
Kummar Thukur's allegiance to the Rao of	24
Kanthkot Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rac of — Karianagar Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rac of —	ib.
Khengarii's succession to the Chiefship of	25
remember 1 a succession to the Chiefship of	1

the production of the production of the second seco		
Summer.		PAGE
Kunundwau, Senior Branch—		-
Abkari revenue of Agreement for renewing the lease of the - to	Govern	-
Abkari revenue of Agreement for the lease of the _ to Government of the Chlefship of		221
Account of the Chiefship of	ient	
Chintaman Rao, the present Chief of	***	191
Contribution in light of service of the Chief of	•••	ib.
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of - in the State of -	•••	227
Oplum agreement of the State of	***	215
		}
Curcui in Rombay—		l
Abrogation of the 20th article of the treaty of 1819 regarding supplication troops	lies for	
Account of the State of —	***	5
Administration to be entrusted to the Rao of	•••	1
Adoption sansit granted to the Roanf	••• }	30 44
Agreement cancluded with the line of	}	11
Agreement relating to the constitution of a Bhayad Court in	••• }	38
Ahmadabad Nawab's bestowal of the title of "Rao" on the Chief of -	}	1.
Allegiance of the Bhayada of	}	$2\overline{3}$
Ambliara Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of -	{	25
American troops to be denied a passage through the territory of -	}	15
Americans not to be permitted to form establishments in	}	11
Anjar Fort coded by	{	15
Anjar to be restored to the Rao of]	26
Annual psyments to be made by the Rao of	••• ∫	28
Annulment of article 10 of the treaty of 1816	••• }	26 15
Arab mercenaries to be prohibited admission into	***	ib.
Arab merchants to be prohibited leaving their followers in	*** }	ið.
Arab Sibandis' retention in the service of the Rao limited Arabs not to be employed by the Rao of	::: }	20
Arabi not to be employed by the Rao of	```}	21
Ausir Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Rao of		24
Bharmalji's cruelties and aggressions noticed	}	4
Bharmalji's deposal from the Chiefship of		19
Bharmalji's imprisonment as a Stato prisoner at Bhuj	•••	ib.
Bharmalji's succession to the Raj of	•••	4 16
Ilharwatias not to be allowed an asylum in ——	•••	8
Bhaynd Court. Constitution of a - in	••• {	40
Bhayad Court. Rules of procedure for the conduct of business in the	::: }	7
Bhayad's disputes with the Rao of	}	ib.
Bluyad's estates. Customs relating to the sub-division of —		ib.
Bhayad's jurisdiction		<u>6</u>
Bhayad's service to the Rao of]	7
tilities at a tillulational adout of infloring to the KSO 01	}	25 4
Readly of authority in regard to piracies on the part of the read of		16
Reisiah Amant ta rasida at tha challed of the two vi	••• {	ib.
British aid to be given to —— for the settlement of Wagar	***	4
British force moved into	*** {	20
	ern-	
British force to be stationed in vested in the British Gov British force's reduction or withdrawal from vested in the British Gov		ið.
mant		4
Unitial interference of Salimital IIV Alliable Childs U	}	21
British interference to be limited to administrative reforms in		ib.
British jurisdiction not to be extended to —— British officer deputed to —— to secure compliance with treaty engagement		4 21
British ports open to vessels of —	··· } .	20
British protection guaranteed to the Rao of	::: {	22

Subject.					PAGE
Kutch in Bombay— Sundarji appointed the medium of community	nunication	between	the two Go	ł	3
Supplementary treaty with the Rao of -	-	•••	.,,		18
Supplies for British troops to be exempt fro	m duty in	the territ	ory of		$\left\{ egin{array}{c} 2 \ 22 \end{array} ight.$
Telegraph. Construction of a line of — through Bhuj to Mandvi Title of "Sawai Bahadur" conferred on the	•••	•••	• • •		10
tinetion Trammu Thakur's deed of allegiance to the	Rao of —		•••		<i>ib</i> . 25
Transhipment of goods of distressed vessels	in ports o	f	***		32 145
Transit duties abolished in Wagar by the F Treaty concluded with Bharmalji of ———————————————————————————————————	the restoration	tion of Antick	o of —	 1819	9 14 26 19 2
with	***	•••	***		29
Treaty with the Rao for the modification of	_	reaties wi	th —	•••	27 28
Tribute paid by the Rao of —— Tribute remitted to the Rao of ——	***	•••	***	***	18
Tribute to be paid by the Rao of —	•••				§ 15
Tuna Bandar eeded by the Rao of —— Vessels engaged in the slave-trade. Confise	***	,,, ,,,			15 15 31
Vijpasir Thakur's deed of allegiance to the Wagher Chiefs promised British guarantee Wagher Chiefs to render military service to Wagher Chiefs' deed of allegiance to the R	Rao of — of their rig		ossessions		25 21 24 23
Wandia Thakur's deed of allegiance to the	Rao of -		***	••• [24
—— BHAYAD COURT— Jurisdiction in estates of the —— Rao's agreement for the constitution of the	***	•••	•••		39 38
Rules for the working of the	•••	•••	•••		39
Kurchis, residing in Arabia— Jurisdiction over——	***	•••	•••		42
,					
L					
LARRIA in Kutch—				1	20
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of		•••	***	••• {	23 <i>ib</i> .
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur Forts belouging to the Thakur of ———————————————————————————————————	e destroved		•••		24
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be	prevented	by the Th	akur of —	- 1	23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao	of Kuteh b	y the Tha	kur or	•••	$\frac{24}{ib}$
Military service to be rendered to the Rao	of Kutch b	y the Tha	Kur or	::	ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur Stolen property. Thakur's responsibility a	s regards -	,,	•••		23
M		•			
1A1					
Mahableshwar Hills— Satara Raja's cession of the ——	•••	***	•••		401

Subject.			Paor
MIRAJ, Southern Mahratta Jagir-	-		
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of	•••		248
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of	•••		ib.
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of	***		ib.
British protection guaranteed to the Chief of	•••]	239
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Chief of			iò.
Conduct during the mutinies of the Chief of	•••		189
Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief commuted to a pecuni	ary paymen	t	242
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of	•••	•••	238
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —	•••	•••	240
Family pensions to be granted to officers of — killed in action	•••	•••	239
Justice to be administered by the Chief of ——	•••	••••	210
Lapse of two shares in the estate of	•••	••••	188
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of	•••	•••	239
Sangli Chief's reunciation of claims on —	•••	•••	232
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of	•••	***	240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of ——	•••	•••	239
Abkari revenue of —. Agreement for renewing the lease of ernment	•••	lov-	221
Abknri revenue of ——. Agreement for the lease of the — to Ge	vernment		218
Account of the Chiefship of	***		190
Contribution in lieu of service from the Chief of ——	***		ib
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the State of -			226
Karbbaris (Joint) appointed to conduct the administration of —			190
Lakshman Rao, the present Chief of			ib.
Opium agreement of the State of	***		215
Abkari revenue of — . Agreement for the lease of the — to G Account of the Chiefship of —	•••		221 189 190 226 189 190 215
MIRPUR in Sind—		1	
Account of the Mirs of —			282
Aggressions. Arrangement relating to	•••	***	329
British coin to be current in —	***		330
British jurisdiction not to be extended to the possessions of the M	ir of		329
British protection guaranteed to the possessions of the Mir of			ib.
Foreign States. Mir's engagement not to enter into relations wit			330
Hyderabad Government responsible for the Mirs of —	•••		318
Levy of tolls on the Indus relinquished by the Mir of —	•••		330
Mir Thora's bequest of —— to his son Sher Muhammad	***	{	282
Mir Thora's seizure of —	• • •		281
Mir to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government	nt		330
Pensions to the descendants of the Mirs of —	•••		293
Sher Muhammad, Chief of — at the time of the anuexation of		•••	282
Subsidy for the expense of a British force to be paid by the Mir)f	•••	329
Transit duties. Arrangement regarding levy of —	***	•••	330
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Mirs of		***	328
Troops to be furnished for service by the Mir of	•••	***	330
Warehousing of goods. Arrangement relating to the -	***		ib.
MOHTARA in Kutch— Infanticide to be renounced by the Jareja Chief of ——	***		36

SUBJECT.	1	PAG
Mahbattas—		
Kolhapur rafued British below in supremacy among the		
TOTAL PUT TOTAL BUILDING HELD IN the Confecto with the	••	$\begin{array}{c c} \cdot & 181 \\ \cdot & 182 \end{array}$
Manatta powers	•••	.72
Majority— Kutch Rao's —— fixed		1
MALWAN-	•••	29
Kolhapur's cession of the island of		1.
MANAULI-	***	199
Kolhapur's cession of	٠.	204
MANDYI in Bombay —	•••	204
Abdur Rahman's fanatical proceedings at		338
Account of the lapsed State of ——		337
Agreement for the aid of British troops concluded with the Chief of		353
Agreement for the payment of tribute by the Chief of Agreement relating to administrative reforms concluded with the Chief of -		ib.
British force moved against ——		355 338
Expenses for the assistance of British troops agreed to be paid by the	Chief	000
or ——	•••	353
Gaekwar's seizure of —	• • • • •	338
Lapse of —	• ••	<i>ib.</i> 339
Minister's appointment in ——	•••	355
Peshwa's exaction of nazarana on succession from ——	•••	337
Peshwa's restoration of —— to its Chief		338
Regenues assigned by the Chief of —— to the British Government	* ***	<i>ib.</i> 354
Tribute to be paid by the Chief of ——		5 338
	1	354
MANDVI in Kutch— Agreement concluded with Diwan Hansraj of —	٠ ا	12
Americans not to be permitted to have any establishment in		\ddot{ib} .
British Agent to reside at ——	•••	13
British troops, on emergency, to be sent for the protection of	• •••	<i>ib.</i> 3
Company's warehouses and offices permitted in — Expenses of British troops to be paid by —		13
Fees to be levied from distressed vessels in ports of		31
Foreigners not to be permitted to have establishments in ——		12
Hansraj Diwan's engagement not to interfere in the affairs of the country	ying	ib.
between Kutch and the Ran Kutch Rao's proclamation for the suppression of the importation of slaves	into	200
the ments of a second		31
Kutch rules exempting from payment of duty distressed vessels entering the p	orts	•7
of	}	<i>ib.</i> 13
Nazarana to be paid by		12
Paper of requests presented by Diwan Hansraj of — Piracy to be suppressed by the Diwan of —		13
Private dwelling-houses to be built outside the walls of ——	•••	3
7	tha	272
Kolhapur's agreement regarding the revenues to be paid to — from	}	273
district of Manobar Sawantwari's agreement regarding the revenues to be paid to ——		253
	1	
IANI in Sindh— Battle of ——		292
IRAJ, Southern Mahratta Jagir— Account of the Chiefship of ——		186 245
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of		الكامة

Subject.		PAGE
NARGUND in Kolhapur—		
Contingent of horse. Chief exempted from furnishing	•••	246
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —— Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to enter into relations with —	•••	$\begin{vmatrix} 247 \\ ib. \end{vmatrix}$
Justice to be administered by the Chief of —	•••	ib.
Manson (Mr.), Political Agent, murdered by the Chief of	•••	192
Payment for the jagir of Konur to be continued by the Chief of ——	•••	246
Pesbwa's graut of lands granted to Venkat Rao of — Pursuit of criminals iu —	•••	192 247
Pursuit of criminals in ——	•••	246
Nariya in Kutch—	•••	
Infanticide to be renounced by the Jareja Chief of		35
NAUNAHAR in Siud— Treaty between Ali Mnrad and Rustam Khan Talpur	•••	290
Nawanagar in Kathiawar—]
Agreement for exempting from customs dues distressed vessels entering	the	1
ports of ——	•••	33
Kutch claims on —. Arrangement relating to —	•••	11
NAZABANA RULES—		0.0
Jauhar Chief subject to —	•••	96 13
Sawantwari Chief subject to —		254
NIPANIKAR, Southern Mahratta Jagirdar—	•••	
Account of the lapsed Chiefship of Nipani		349
Agreement concluded with the		404
British guarantee to the possessions of the	•••	405
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Contingent of horse to be furnished by the	•••	406 404
Criminals to be surroudered by the —	•••	407
Forcign States. Jagirdar's engagement not to enter into relations with -	•••	406
Kolhapur Raja's renunciation of claims on the	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 199 \\ 182 \end{array}$
Kolhapur's conclusion of a peace with the	•••	349
Military assistance to be rendered by the	•••	405
Pursuit of criminals in the jugir of the	•••	407
Troops not to be entertained by the ——	•••	406
0		
OPIUM— Dharampur Raja's agreement regarding —		90
Kolaba Chief's cugagement to prohibit the import and export of	[378
Southern Mahratta Jagirdars. — agreement of the —		{ 214
_		(215
OUTRAM, MAJOR SIR JAMES— Sind Amirs' attack on ——		292
	ł	
P	Ì	•
Padamgarh—	- 1	
Kolhapur's cession of		199
PALASWA in Kutch—		23
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of	***	<i>ib</i> .
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed		24
	- 1	

Subject.		•		PA
Morvi in Kathiawar—				-
Kayavji established in the principality of -	- by the R	ao of Kutch		• .
MOTHALLE in Kutch— Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Ch			•	}
Mowanu in Kutch		- ***	••	. 3
Arbitration in the disputes of the Thakur of -		***	•••	2
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be d		•••	•••	ib
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be pre	estroyed	- 701 . 7	•••	29
ommonical payments promised to the Rao of k	nitch he the	Thaten -c		23
minor's service to be rendered to the Kao of K	ntch by the	Thakur of -		ib.
runderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of				ib.
Stolen property's responsibility regarding	ng —	***	***	23
IUDHOL, Southern Mahratta Jagir-				1
Abkari revenue of Agreement for renew	ing the least	e of the —	to Gov-	
Abkari revenue of ——. Agreement for the lea	on of the	to Goranna		221
Account of the Chiefship of	ioc or file	to governm		218 193
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of -	•••	* ***		245
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief o	f	***]	249
Agreement containing terms concluded with the			}	248
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of ——				250
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief of	by the Chie	ror —	20001000	249 '
payment	comme	asea to a p	ecumary	243
Contingent of horse to be furnished by the Chie	f of	***		, 248
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of -	•		•••	250
Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to ente	r into relatio	ns with	}	ib. 227
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — Justice to be administered by the Chief of ——	in the State		***	249
Opium agreement of the State of	•••	•••	***	215
Porspit of criminals in	***	•••		250
Territorial possessions guaranteed to the Chief of		•••		249
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of		***	•••	<i>ib</i> . 193
Venkat Rao Raje, the present Chief of	•••	***	***	100
N				
LIA in Kutch— Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Chief	of —	,,,		37
NGPRECHA in Kutch—				35
Infanticide renounced by the Jareja Chief of —	-	•••		30
Appointment of as Governor of Sind and Ba	luchistan	***	•••	288
PPAR FORT in Cambay —	•••	•••		56
Repairs to the	•••	•••	•••	ib.
RGUND in S. M. Country—				101
Account of the netty Chiefship of	•••	***	•••	191 247
		•••	• • • •	ib.
Aggregione not to be committed by the Unier or -	1 * 0 . E		*** 1	
Aggressions not to be committed by the Unier or -	mer or	ıf		246
Aggregione not to be committed by the Unier or -	y the Chief of			246 192 <i>ib.</i>

Subject.		PAGE
Q Nil.		
	1	
RAJKOT in Kathiawar— Kolhapur's cession of ——		403
RAMDURG, Southern Mahratta Jagir—	***	402
Abhari revenue of Agreement for roncwing the lense of the to General	ov-	221
Abkari revenue of ——. Agreement for the lease of the — to Government Account of the jagir of ——		218 191
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of		245
Adoption sanctioned in the jagir of		192
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of —— Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of ——	•••	247
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by the Chief of	• •	246 ib.
Chief exempted from military service		192
Contingent of horse. Chief exempted from furnishing —		246
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —— Foreign States. Chief's engagement not to enter into relations with —	•••	247
Free trade. Agreement for the promotion of — in the State of —	***	ib. 226
Haidar Ali's conquest of		192
Justice to be administered by the Chief of]	247
Onium agreement of the State of		192
Payment for the jacir of Konur to be continued by the Chief of	••• [215 246
Peghwa's grant of lands to Ram Rag of		192
Pursuit of criminals in		247
Territorial possessions guaranteed to the Chief of ——		246
Tipu Sultan's capture of —	•••	$\frac{192}{i\theta}$.
	***	10.
RANGNA (NANGNE) FORT — Kolhapur's agreement with Sawantwari regarding revenues to be paid to —— REFUGEES—	}	270
Satara Raja's engagement to surrender		390
REBI FORT—	1	
Capture of — by the British		251
Roe, Sir Thomas-		
Permission to establish factories obtained by from the Delhi Emperor	1	339
Вона in Kutch—	1	L 369
·	- 1	5 35
Infanticide to be suppressed by the Jareja Chief of ——		S 30
Rori in Kntch— Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of ——	!	23
Criminals not to be refuged by the Thakur of		ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of —— to be destroyed		. 24
T 1 3' to the Pag of Watch has the Whalean of	•••	23 24
Terry		ib.
Plunderers to be intercepted by the Thakur of		ib.
Otal		23
ROTABI in Kutch— Infanticide renounced by the Jareja Chief of —		35

SUBJECT.				PAG
Palaswa in Kutch—				-
Girasia Chiefs' plundering excursions to be preve	nted by th	a Tholena of		1 _
				3
The state of the s	an but the	Thakur of —		24
- idiadocord by be interested by the inskin of				ib.
Storen property. ——'s responsibility for —	***	•••	•••	23
PANNALAGARH — British garrison to be admitted into the fort of —	···			
Persian Gulf—		•••	•••	205
Kutchis residing in the Jurisdiction over -	- ;	· •••		42
Peshwa—	•	•••	•••	-34
Janjira Sidi's treaty with the ——	•••			110
Jauhar nazarana to the ——	•••	•••	•••	116
Jauhar tribute to the ——		•••	•••	95
Ratnagiri ceded by Satara to the		•••	•••	ib. 181
Sachin Nawab's bond to the	•••	•••		
Satara. Treaty relating to the partition of	•••	•••	***	82 181
Satara not to employ persons inimical to the	•••		***	182
Satara Raja, a prisoner in the hands of the	•••	•••	***	346
Satura's engagement to assist the		•••	í	182
Southern Mahratta Jagirdars' engagement to rende		service to the	· · ·	228
Surat Nawab's agreement regarding —-'s claims	on the reve	nues of the	Bandar	340
Surat Nawab's agreement to pay a sixth of the rev	ennes to th	e ——		342
ESHWA'S CHAUTH—	0.1.000 00 00	` `	· •••	, 099
			1	
Cambay Nawab's farm of the	•••	• • •	• •••	55
Charitable allowances to be continued	•••	•••	•••	· 57
HALTAN, Satara Jagir-			- 1	
Account of the jagir of	•••	,		127
Administration of — mismanaged by the Chief	•••	•••		ib.
Adoption permitted in the family of	•••	•••		· ib.
Adoption sanad conferred on Jagirdar of	•••	•••	••• }	129
Agreement containing terms granted to the Jagirda	r of ——	•••		167
British control over the possessions of the Jagirdar	of	•••		403
British guarantee to the terms granted to the Jagir	dar of	•	•••	167
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by	the Jagird	ar of ——		168
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Jagirda	ar of ——	•••	•••	ib.
Criminals to be surrendered by the Jagirdar of ——	• • • • •	•••		169
Exchange of territory to be agreed to by the Jagirds	ar of ——	•••		170
Foreign States. ——'s engagement not to enter int	o reintious	with —	••• }	169
Government of —— entrusted to two Joint Adminis	trators	•••		127
Mudhoji Naik, Jagirdar of ——	•••	•••		ib.
Nazarana paid on succession by the Jagirdar of	•	•••	100	<i>ib.</i> •
Restoration of —— to the Jagirdar	•••	•••	•••	167
Satara Raja's agreement with —— ···	•••	•••		170 127
Sthalbharit abolished in ——	•••	•••		
Cultural abolished in	,	· 6	•••	ib. ib.
Tribute in commutation of military service to be paid	i by the Ja	giranr of		₹₩.
BACY			- 1	
Kutch Rao's engagement to suppress	•••	***	••• }	14
			1	
ONA in the Deccan—		•		147
Bhor Chief's cession of jurisdiction in villages in —	•••	•••		125 .
Bhor Chief's jagir in	•••	•	1	
BBANDAR in Kathiawar—			- 1	33
Agreement for exempting distressed vessels from cus	toms dues		•••	00
				31
OCTAMATION				
Kutch Rao's — for the suppression of the importate Kutch Rao's — for the suppression of the slave-tr	tion of slav	es		42

79

Subject.					PAG
ATARA in Bombay-		,			
Shahuji's (Appa Sahib) succession to the R	aj of	•••	•••		34
Survey of the territory of —		• • •	•••		39
Terms offered to the Raja of —		•••			34
Territorial possessions of the Raja of	•••	•••		•••	39
m 1 - July louighloot		•••	•••		39
Title of Pratinidhi conferred by the Raja o	f — on	Parsuram	•••		12
moneit duties abolished by the Raja or —-	-	•••	•••		34
in the state of the legical on Emphsil could	nerce	• • •	•••	[38 40
tracts concluded with Shahuri on his acces	RIOH OF PHE	e Raj of	-	•••]	
manta obligations violated by the Dulla of -			•••		34
Treaty of alliance concluded with the Raja	of ——	•••	•••	•••	39 34
Wanteri Rajo's adoption, distillowed		•••	•••		17
Wai Shaikh's engagement with the Raja of	f ——		•••		18
Wargam post to be destroyed by ——	•••	•••	•••	[10
Walkin bost to be depreaded and					
JAGIRDARS-			***		12
Adoption sanad granted to the ——	•••		*		40
British control over — ···	· • •		•••	\	39
British guarantee to possessions of	•••	•••			12
Turisdiction excreised by the ——	•••		1.44		i
Police maintained by the ——	··· ,·		• • •		i
Political control of the — Salt (earth). Manufacture of — prohibite	d through	out the estat	ses of the	· — · · · · ·	. <i>i</i>
_		•••			34
Satara Raja's engagement to abolish ——	•••				
				•	27
Abdul Tahriz Khan, the present cares				* •••	· it
Account of the Chiefship of —— Civil jurisdiction. Government sanction	required :	for exercise	of —	by the	
At all desired at the Call of	required			• • • •	i
successors of Abdul Dalit Khan Successors of Abdul Dalit Khan Civil jurisdiction conferred as a mark of fa	wour on N	awab Abdul	Dalil K	nan	i
Civil jurisdiction conferred as a mark of the Br	itish Court		***	••• [i
Family exempt from jurisdiction	ho British	Governmen	t	•••	$i \\ i$
Jurisdiction over — formerly exercised	z Khan's	succession		•••	i
Jurisdiction over — formerly exercised Nazarana levied from — on Abdul Tabri		•••		T	•
Peshwa's grant to	anteed to	the family	of the	Mawao	28
Peshwa's grant to guar Succession to the Chiefship of guar			•••	***	27
	•••	••	•••	***	
Tipu Sultan's spoliation of ——	•••				
					25
SAWANTWARI in Bombay—	•••	•••	•••		25
A COULT OF THE CONTRACT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	agement		•••	: }	27
Administration of to be effected by t	he Chief of	t			2
Administration of —— under British man Administrative reforms to be effected by t	•••	•••			. 28
Adoption in		***	ar c e		(2
Adoption sanad conferred on the Chief of Aggressions not to be committed on neigh	houring St	ates by the	Cuier or		{ 2
not to be committed on neigh		·			2
, 1dod with hite Onice or				•••	20
Agreement concluded with the Chief of — Agreement concluded with the Regency of Agreement for the suppression of piracy of Agreement for the re-establishment of frie	<u> </u>	with the Chi	ef of -	- ···	20
Agreement concluded with some Agreement for the suppression of piracy of Agreement on the re-establishment of frie Agreement on the re-establishment of the Agreement agreeding the appointment of the Agreement agreement of the Agreement agreement of the Agreement agreement of the Agreement of th	Concinged	ons with th	e Chief o	F :	, Zi
Agreement for the re-establishment of frie	ndiy relat	ter conclude	ed with t	ne Chier	. 2
A grooment of the second	+ 2. WIIIIS	UGI COLLE			. 4
Agreement for the suppression of phasy agreement on the re-establishment of frie Agreement regarding the appointment of the Agreement regarding the levy of land an Agreement regarding the levy of land an	1	ms conclude	ed with t	he Chiet	2
or — agarding the levy of land an	a sea cusic	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•••	•••	2
Agreement regarding	***	·	•••	· •••	2
of Agreement regarding the restoration of the Agreement relating to the assumption of	erritory to	ement of -		•••	2
Agreement regarding the restoration of the Agreement relating to the assumption of Agreement district ceded by	the manag	emone	•••	***	. 2
Agreement relating to describe Ajgam district ceded by	•••	***	•••	•••	1 -
Ajgam district re-transferred to ——					1

Subject.		Page
SHEDBAL in Southern Mahratta Country—		
Account of the jagir of —		187
Aggressions not to be committed by the Chief of -	• • •	240
Agreement containing terms concluded with the Chief of	•••	241
Arbitration in disputes of the Chief of	•••	240
British protection guaranteed to the Chief of	• ;	239
Charitable and religious grants to be maintained by Chief of	•••	ib.
Contingent of horse furnished by the Chief of - commuted to a peeun	iarv	***
payment	• • • •	241
Contingent of horse to be maintained by the Chief of		238
Criminals to be surrendered by the Chief of —	•••	240
Family pension to be granted to officers of — killed in action		239
Justice to be administered by the Chief of		240
Lapse of the estate of		188
Military service to be rendered by the Chief of		5 239
	***	241
Troops not to be entertained by the Chief of		240
Wound pensions to be granted to subjects of	• • • •	239
Shbanya in Kutch—		
Arbitration in disputes of the Thakur of		23
Criminals not to be harboured by the Thakur of		ib.
Forts belonging to the Thakur of — to be destroyed		24
Girasia Chi-fs' plundering excursions to be prevented by Thakur of		23
Jamabandi payments promised to the Rao of Kutch by the Thakur of -		24
Military service to be rendered to the Ruo of Kutch by the Thakur of -		ib.
Flunderers to he intercepted by the Thakur of	(ib.
Stolen property. — 's responsibility regarding —		23
SIND on the Western Frontier—		
Account of the province of —	}	281
Akbar's incorporation of - with the Delhi Empire		ib.
Americans not to be permitted to form settlements in	,	309
Annexation of the province of		292
Armed vessels not to proceed up the river in		312
British Agent to reside in —		284
British factories established at Tatta and Shahbandar in		281
British factories withdrawu from —		ib.
British policy indicated towards any disaffected Amirs of		285
British representatives withdrawn from		282
British representative's treatment in		308
British Resident undtreated by the Amirs of		287
British vessels exempted from payment of dues in ports of	***	300
Customs duty to be paid by the English in	•••	294
Customs privileges granted by Ghulam Shah to the English in -	•••	ib.
Demands made on the Amirs of	***	285
Dismemberment of the Province of	••••	28 2 281
Durani conquest of —		312
Duties to be levied on merchandise by the Amira of		ib.
English merchants not to be permitted to settle in —	***	282
Fatch Ali Khan's death Fatch Ali Khan's order granting certain privileges of trade to the English in -		301
Fauzdari fee remitted on customs duty paid by the English in —		307
Foreigners not to be permitted to settle in		309
Foreigners to be excluded from trading in		304
French settlements in —. Hyderabad Mirs' engagement not to permit —	}	308
Ghulam Khan's relations with the British Government		281
Ghulam Shah's order exempting the English from payment of import d	uty	
in		297
Ghulam Shah's parwana for the establishment of factories and immunities	of	٠.
trade to the British in		294
***	- 1	

1			
r –			
1			